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FRANCE

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PREFACE.

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Part I. contains the western half, comprising Normandy, Brittany, the Seine and Loire, the Garonne, Bordeaux, Limousin, Gascony, and the Pyrenees.

The present volume is devoted to the remaining or eastern portion of France; and, as travellers usually approach Alsace and Lorraine from the French side, those two provinces are included, although the greater portion of them has been ceded to Germany.

Great pains have been taken to bring the Handbook up to the latest date, but the nature of the work itself, combined with the exceptionally incessant changes which have taken place on the eastern frontier of France during the last few years, render absolute accuracy difficult. The Editor therefore continues to ask for the indulgence of his readers, and that he may be favoured with their corrections of any mistakes or omissions.

For preliminary information respecting France in general, money, weights and measures, skeleton tour, &c. &c., the traveller is referred to Part I. of the Handbook.

London, June, 1878.

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ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left,—when applied to the banks of a river, the rt. is that which lies on the right hand of a person looking down the stream, or whose back is turned towards the source.

kil. for kilomètre.
m. for English mile.
Dépt. for Département.
Inhab. for inhabitants.
b. built.
Cent. for century.
R., Rte., for Route.
p. for page.
fr. for franc.
c. for centime.
pop. for population,
Stat. for Railway Station.
M. H., *Monument Historique*, attached to a building, shows it to be under the special protection or preservation of Government.
* to draw attention, as especially worthy of notice, or, as in the case of *Inns*, of praise.

The names of *Inns* precede the description of every place (generally in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge. The best Inns, as far as they can be determined, are placed first.

B. breakfast; D. dinner; R. room and bed.

Every Route has a number, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the General Map of France, which thus serves as an index to the Book, at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great lines of communication, railways, or roads of France, and of the course of public conveyances.

The length of the Routes and the distances at the head of each are measured in English miles from the place of departure. In the text, the distances on the roads and railways are given in English miles from place to place.

ADDENDUM.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE.

PART II.

SECTION V.

CENTRAL FRANCE—BERRI—AUVERGNE—VIVARAIS—ARDECHE—CANTAL—BOURBONNAIS—LYONNAIS—THE CEVENNES.

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CENTRAL FRANCE.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

AMONG the crowds of English travellers who have annually rolled along the railway from Paris to Lyons on their way to Italy, complaining of the dull mono-

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tony of France, how few have taken the trouble to ascertain what beauties of scenery and curiosities were presented by the districts which they almost skirted on their rapid passage — Auvergne, the Vivarais, the Ardèche, and Dauphiné! Auvergne, little known even to the French themselves, except among men of science, in whose works it is minutely described, may now be visited on the way to Lyons by taking the rly. through the Bourbonnais, by Fontainebleau, Nevers, and Moulins, and ascending the valley of the Allier to Clermont. The road thither, and for some distance beyond, traverses a country contrasting remarkably with that left behind at Moulins in varied surface, fertility, and abundance of foliage. It is thickly inhabited, and sprinkled over with towns and villages, not hidden, but planted on the roadside or on the top of conspicuous eminences, where they alternate with ruined castles. The chief source of interest, however, in Auvergne consists in its *extinct volcanoes*, which of themselves deserve to attract visitors from all quarters of the globe. Even the distant outline of these commanding mountain groups marks them as something uncommon, while on a nearer approach their structure and composition furnish undeniable proof of their extraordinary origin. Many of them swell into domes, showing that

"The earth hath bubbles as the water has;"

others are formed into craters as regular and perfect as those of Etna and Vesuvius, assuming the shape of a funnel or inverted cone. In many instances the lava streams may be traced from the very lips of the crater out of which they originally flowed for miles over the country, capping the hill-tops and filling up the valleys.

Castles of the feudal ages, dismantled by the levelling politician Richelieu, or by the unbridled fury of the Revolutionists during the last cent., abound in Central France and contribute to adorn the landscape. In the volcanic country they are usually perched on a platform of basalt crowning some conical peak, which is the relic of a great bed of the same rock which once overspread the country. These ready-made pedestals, from their isolated position and precipitous sides, afforded security for property in troublous times, and impunity for violence and rapine.

The best headquarters for exploring Auvergne will be Clermont, at the foot of the Puy (or Pic) de Dôme, whence numerous excursions may be made over the Phlegræan fields of France, and *Mont Dore les Bains*, a very interesting spot, situated within another volcanic group, the Monts Dores. Farther S. lie the *Cantal*, between Murat and Aurillac, now easily visited by rly., whose scenery is striking and very peculiar; the *Velay*, in the midst of which stands Le Puy, one of the most singular and picturesque towns in France; and the *Vivarais* or Dépt. *de l'Ardèche*. Both the Cantal and Le Puy are accessible by rly. from Clermont, and Le Puy may be reached by rly. from the E. by St. Étienne, while the Ardèche is reached by rly. to its centre at Privas, good roads branching off from the latter and from the rly. between Le Puy and Nîmes. The pedestrian and geologist will find his way readily across the country.

Aubenas, in the Ardèche, has a good inn; Vals, too, which is even more central, affords very good accommodation, where travellers may put up while exploring its basaltic causeways, its domes of ashes, and craters of scoriæ, on which the chesnut luxuriates. The pedestrian and equestrian can pass from Le Puy, by Langogne, to Thueyts, Montpezat, and Aubenas, and the completion of the Rly. between Valence and Alais now offers additional facilities for entering this district from the South. (Rte. 121.)

The best mode of travelling through less frequented districts in Auvergne

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is on *horseback:* the horses of the country are hardy, safe, and strong. The Inns are homely, but the fare is good and the people civil.

Bordering upon the Ardèche to the S. extends the wild mountain system of the *Cevennes,* which may be termed a *moral* extinct volcano, the last stronghold of persecuted Protestantism in France, "Le Désert," as its own inhabitants called it, while, further in allusion to the children of Israel, they styled themselves "Les Enfans de Dieu." The Cevennes fill a large part of the departments of La Lozère and Gard; and, by following up to their sources the rivers Tarn, Gardon, Vidourle, and Herault, the tourist will be able to examine the theatre of that dire struggle, in the course of which 30,000 Cevenols perished in battle or on the scaffold, and a much larger number of royal troops fell, between November 1702 and December 1704. The boundaries of the Hautes Cevennes are precisely marked by the lozenge-shaped outline formed by the head-waters, or forks, of the Tarn, and the two Gardons, of the Andouze and that of Alais. The Basses Cevennes lie S. of this, between the Gardon d'Andouze and the Vidourle. These mountains are a natural citadel, an inextricable labyrinth of gorges and defiles well fitted for desultory warfare, where a handful of bold defenders could hold out against a host; with mountain peaks and ridges for camps; passes and gorges for ambuscades; forests to rally in, in the event of defeat; and for escape and refuge, mountain paths, trodden only by the wild goat, and caves haunted by the fox; but which the Cevenols converted into arsenals and storehouses. The best disciplined troops availed nothing in storming these bulwarks of nature; and army after army, sent forth by the bigot Louis XIV., at the instigation of the Jesuits, was annihilated by rude peasants, and their leaders were recalled with disgrace. But the miseries of war, the assassinations, burnings, pillagings, slaughter of females and infants, were not confined to these mountains: they spread far and wide down into the plain, to the Mediterranean on the S., to the Rhône on the E., and N. beyond the Ardèche: the incursions of the peasants in their forays, pouring down from the hills, repeatedly spread consternation to the very walls of Nîmes, Uzès, Alais, and Montpellier; and their leaders in disguise boldly penetrated into the interior of these towns when in search of provisions or intelligence. And who were these chiefs? Simple peasants, shepherds, labourers, carders of wool, and weavers, who exercised the double office of military leaders and prophets; a singular compound of psalm-singing and throat-cutting, combining the strongest religious fanaticism with much worldly vanity, love of fine dresses, and of plunder; and above all, the most dauntless courage. One or two had served as soldiers in the ranks, during the war of the Alps; but this could not have given them that skill in generalship which enabled them repeatedly to bring their wild hordes to face troops four, six, or eight times more numerous, not only in the mountains, in advantageous positions, but also in the plain, with so much skill as to call forth the admiration even of Marshal Villars. The story of the poor peasants of the Cevennes differs but little from that of the Covenanters in Scotland, except that the oppression which the Cevenols endured was more cruel. It affords a remarkable proof how fruitless are the efforts of bigoted persecution and tyrannic cruelty, even when backed by unlimited power, in procuring passive submission. When, in an evil hour for France, Louis XIV., listening to the advice of Louvois and Bossuet, urged on by the Jesuits, revoked the Edict of Nantes, made it a crime to pray except according to his own religion, banished the Reformed pastors to distant lands, pulled down the churches, and let loose the Dragonnades to torture the people into conformity, a strange fermentation was produced in the public mind, heated by the perusal and misapplication of particular parts of the Bible, Prophets and prophetesses began to spring up among the Protestant community. That wild enthusiasm, bordering on insanity, which roused up the Maid

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of Orleans to resist the oppression of the English, here seems to have developed itself among a whole community. The disease of prophesying seems first to have broken out in Dauphiné, but soon spread, like an epidemic, across the Rhône, and a large proportion of the actors were mere boys and girls, and all untaught peasants. The ignorant peasantry, believing the ecstasies of these preachers to be inspired by the Holy Ghost, flocked from far and near to listen, and, deprived of the sober guidance of their own exiled pastors, imbibed the fervour of fanaticism. The spirit of resistance began to show itself, drawn forth by the recital of their wrongs, the denunciation of their tyrants, and the assurance of support from heaven: conventicles were held, in spite of the terrors of prison, torture, and the soldiery, in the open air among rocks and caverns. The desire of vengeance on the instrument of their suffering, a bigoted priest who had acted the part which Archbishop Sharp did in Scotland, and who was assassinated by a fanatic French Balfour of Burley, was the signal for denial of mercy on the part of the ministers of Louis, and of open rebellion on the side of the Cevenols. Hereupon commenced the insurrection of the *Camisards*, as the persecuted outcasts of the Cevennes were called by their enemies, it is supposed from the white shirt (in Languedocian, *Camisa*) which they wore over their clothes to distinguish themselves. The whole of the Protestant communities were organized, chiefly by the leaders Roland and Cavalier; troops were levied from the different parishes, and each furnished its quota to the ranks and the commissariat or a contribution of money; and losses in the ranks were filled up by fresh levies. The Cevenol force never exceeded 3000 in arms at one time, and was divided into three brigades under different chiefs, each of whom had his own post and district (generally near his own home) among the hills. Such troops and commanders, intoxicated by the wild harangues of prophets and prophetesses who accompanied the expeditions on horseback, and made their hearers believe that their bodies should be as stone against sword and musket, and who led them into action with some inspiriting psalm, produced acts of most dauntless daring and prowess, and a total disregard of the numbers brought against them. The seizures, tortures, executions, by breaking on the wheel and burning alive (the common modes of punishing a Camisard), led to reprisals on their part—to murders of priests, sacking and burning of popish churches. Yet, horrible as were the acts of vengeance and violence committed by the Cevenols, they were equalled, if not surpassed, by the crimes, plunder, and murder of women and children, perpetrated by the ruffian soldiery in the pay of Louis, especially by the guerrilla bands called Florentins. The royal troops carried fire and sword into every village; and the unscrupulous generals and governors of Louis acting in Languedoc resorted to the atrocious measure of devastating the whole of the Upper Cevennes; destroying by fire and axe 400 hamlets and villages, and driving away the inhabitants. The Camisards did not attempt to defend their homesteads, but retorted by carrying devastation over the fertile plain, and spreading terror into the cities of Nîmes and Montpellier. The rebellion was at length arrested, less by any successes gained against the Protestants in the field or by the number of troops employed against them, and the skill and generalship of the four marshals of France despatched in turn to take the command, than by the cautious policy of one of them, Marshal Villars, in cajoling and bribing the Cevenol leaders.

Though the struggle of the Cevenols ended in failure—though the tolerance of their faith, granted by the Edict of Nantes, the chief object for which they contended, was denied them—though the insurrection was followed, not by alleviation of their wrongs, but by persecution continued for half a century, —yet these misguided sufferers, who bled upon their native mountains, who were broken alive on the wheel, burnt alive on the pile, tormented in dungeons, or pined away in gaol, gave a terrible lesson to tyranny and

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religious bigotry, and shook the "Grand Monarque" on his throne. Even at the present time their country has not recovered from the desolation inflicted by the destruction of its houses and temples. Many parishes, destitute of places of worship, meet for prayer in the open air, and the traveller in passing through them may be arrested by the distant sounds of psalmody, or in passing an abrupt turn in his road may come upon a congregation of peasants attentively listening to the pastor, who holds forth from the top of the rock, or from beneath the shade of a venerable tree. Many families trace their descent from the chiefs of the insurrection. The people are poor, and the greater part of their country, especially the Upper Cevennes, is not easily accessible for want of roads. There is but little traffic along the two highways from Mende to Nîmes (Rte. 118A), and from Aubenas to Alais (Rte. 121), which skirt or traverse it. Manufactures, however, are gradually creeping up its remote valleys from the S.; silk is largely cultivated; and the railway between Nîmes, Alais, and Puy, and the extensive coal-fields upon it, cannot fail to give an impulse to traffic and commerce. The traveller will find little picturesque beauty, owing to the aridity of the hills, the want of foliage and of verdure.

Its history and ancient associations form its chief interest. An Englishman need scarcely be reminded, as he traverses this district of former strife, that many of the Irish officers and soldiers who fought at the battle of the Boyne on the side of James II., and afterwards accompanied him to France, were employed here against the Protestants; that the Cevenol leaders were encouraged by the ministers of William III. and Queen Anne; that on two occasions British fleets, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, approached the coast of Languedoc to support the insurrection with troops and arms, but failed in effecting that purpose; that the band of Cevenol insurgents expelled from France by the intrigues and negotiations of Villars was formed into a regiment under their chief Cavalier, and fought in the English army commanded by Peterborough in Spain, at Almanza, where they were almost cut to pieces by their own countrymen; and that Cavalier, their leader, died a pensioner in Chelsea Hospital.

A full account of the war of the Cevennes, and the events which led to it, will be found in Peyrat, *Histoire des Pasteurs du Désert*, Paris, 1842.

The inhabitants of Auvergne are a peaceable and poor but hardy and frugal race. Numbers of them in their youth go to Paris and other large towns, where they work as water-carriers, porters, &c., and save enough to enable them to return and live in comfort in their native valleys.

For the geology of Auvergne, the Velay, and the Vivarais, there is no work in which the subject is treated better than Mr. Poulett Scrope's *Central France*, with illustrations from the author's sketches. Consult also Desmarest's Map of Auvergne, Lyell's *Geology*, the French works of M. Elie de Beaumont; those of MM. Lecoq and Bouillet, and of M. Bertrand de Doux, Lecoq's elaborate geological map of the *Department of Puy de Dôme*, Weld's *Auvergne*, and Baudin's *Carte géologique du Cantal*. Merimée's *Notes d'un Voyage en Auvergne* contains the most complete account of the ancient and mediæval monuments of that district. For Le Velay, the *Étude géologique* of Louis Pascal, Paris, 1865, and the *Carte géologique de l'Ardèche*, by I. B. Dalmas, will be found useful. Consult also the late Emperor Napoleon's *Vie de César*, where all the sites mentioned in the Commentaries of the Roman Dictator are admirably illustrated, both in description and by detailed plans and maps executed on the spot by officers of the French Staff Corps.

SKELETON TOUR THROUGH AUVERGNE AND ARDÉCHE.

Clermont (rly. from Paris). See town and neighbourhood.

Ascent of Puy de Pariou and of the Puy de Dôme (carriage and foot, and return to Clermont).

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Valley of Fontanat and Royat (1 day's excursion from Clermont—can be seen returning from the Puy de Dôme), Gergovia, Puy Girou, and Montroguon.
Mines of Pontgibaud (1 day's excursion from Clermont).
Clermont to Mont Dore les Bains (diligence).
Ascent of Pic de Sancy (horseback—return to Mont Dore).
Mont Dore les Bains to St. Nectaire (diligence).
St. Nectaire to Issoire (diligence). See church.
Le Puy (Churches, Museum and Geology), Aubenas, Thueyts.
VALS, good head-quarters.

ROUTE 101.

ORLEANS TO SAINCAIZE BY BOURGES—RAIL.

170 kil. = 108 Eng. m.

5 trains daily, in 5 to 6 hrs.

This route lies through the dreary Sologne, and is the same as Rte. 70 as far as

50 m. *Vierzon* Junct. Stat. About a mile beyond which, on the banks of the Canal, is the village *Les Forges*, consisting of extensive furnaces, where the iron from Berry is manufactured in large quantity.

9 m. *Mehun-sur-Yèvre* Stat., near the river Yèvre. (*Inns:* H. Croix Blanche; H. Charles VII.), (Pop. 6510). 2 machicolated towers alone remain of the *Castle* (M. H.), in which Charles VII. spent much of the early part of his reign in indolence, and at last ended his days; allowing himself to die of starvation, through the fear of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI., 1461. The demolition of the building has been chiefly effected since 1812, to which time the chamber of the king, and that of his favourite, Agnes Sorel, were shown.

5 m. *Marmagne* Stat. Here the line to Montluçon (Rte. 103) turns off S.

6 m. **Bourges** Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) Hotel omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de la Boule d'Or, comfortable; H. de France; H. Jacques Cœur.)

This ancient capital of the Province of Berry, and now of the Dépt. of the Cher, is situated upon a considerable eminence, rising out of an uninteresting and flat country, watered by the Auron: 31,312 Inhab. It has gained in prosperity since the rly. has been brought to it, and it was chosen, in 1861, one of the great Military *Arsenals of France*, on account of its central position, and its strategical importance has increased since the fall of Metz. Extensive military workshops are constructed near the Semmau and on the banks of the Cher. Some iron is smelted and a good deal of cloth is woven here. Its streets may be divided into those of ancient houses with gables facing outwards, many of them of timber; and of dead walls and portes cochères, denoting the habitations of families in easy circumstances, in which class Bourges abounds. The number of silversmiths is remarkable in a provincial town. The highest platform of the hill on which the town is built is occupied by the

***Cathedral of St. Étienne* (M. H.), a magnificent edifice, one of the finest interiors in France, flanked by 2 solid towers; its W. façade presents a row of no less than 5 deeply-recessed portals, ornamented with sculpture in a style of peculiar richness and originality: that in the centre, higher than the rest, is decorated, above the carved wood doors, with a bas-relief of admirable execution, representing the Last Judgment. In the centre, Christ seated amidst Archangels, and the Virgin and St. John on either side, on their knees: below, on his rt., the Good led to the Gate of Paradise by St. Peter; on the l. the Wicked seized by Demons and hurled into a fiery Caldron, which divers Imps are exciting with the Bellows: 6 rows of niches, filled with figures of the Angelic Choir, Saints, Patriarchs, &c., line this deep porch on either side.

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The varied expression of the countenances, the elevated character of many, the easy flow of the drapery, and the good execution of the whole, bespeak the work of an eminent sculptor, but his name, as well as that of the architect of the building, is unknown. The portals have been restored with great care and skill. The other portals have smaller reliefs of Scriptural and legendary subjects, and fewer niches, but equally deserve examination. Those on the rt. of the spectator represent the Stoning of St. Stephen, and the Acts of St. Ursin; on the l. the Death of the Virgin, and St. Ursin and St. Just preaching the Gospel in Berry. The foliage between the mouldings can scarcely be surpassed for delicacy.

The oldest parts of the ch. are the lateral *doorways* on the N. and S. sides; they are circular arches, adorned with florid Norman ornaments in the style of the 13th cent. They are formed of fragments of sculpture of the 12th cent. belonging to the former cathedral. The porches were added about the middle of the 13th cent. The N. and most perfect *tower* was founded 1508, and finished 1538. Its builder was Guil. Pellevoisin: it is 199 ft. high, and is called the *Tour de Beurre*, because built with the money raised from indulgences to eat butter in Lent. It will be worth while to ascend it for the view of the city from its summit, and the beauty of the staircase. The S. tower is inferior in elegance.

The building has been much tampered with subsequent to its first construction, which ranges through the first half of the 13th cent., the E. end being the oldest (1220), the W. a century later, except the upper part of the façade as late as the 16th. The great array of flying buttresses necessary to carry the vaults is unsightly.

The effect of the interior is very striking, owing to its great scale, 117 ft. in height, its fine proportions, and the exquisite colour produced by the painted glass; the inner aisles are perhaps too high (66 ft.), and the outer ones too low (28 ft.), and appear not to belong to the design. At the E. end are 3 stages of windows, at the W. one large one, as in our English cathedrals. There are no transepts, but double aisles round all the church. The length of the interior, 405 ft., is inferior to that of many cathedrals in France; still, being unbroken by transepts, it appears to the eye as one of the longest, "as it is certainly one of the most majestic."

The chapel, built by the silversmith Jacques Cœur, and his son John, *Archbishop* of Bourges, in 1446, is now converted into a *Sacristy*. One of the chief boasts of this cathedral is the quantity, excellence, and good preservation of the *painted glass* of the windows of the choir and chapels. They include specimens from the 13th down to the 17th cent., with some of the 12th belonging to the former cathedral. The chapels containing the finest examples of the later period are those of the families of Jacques Cœur, St. Loup, 3rd on l.; St. Denis, 4th on l.: those in the Tullier and Coppin chapels are the work of Lécuyer, an artist of Bourges (d. 1556). One of the most modern specimens is a beautiful Assumption of the Virgin, given, 1619, by the Maréchal de Montigny, whose portrait, with that of his wife, may be seen in the corner below. Louis XI., b. at Bourges 1423, was baptized in this cathedral.

The outer *crypt*, a very beautiful Pointed structure, beneath the choir, incloses a smaller one, which shows the size of the original ch. Here is deposited the monument of Jean le Magnifique, Duc de Berri, erected by his nephew, Charles VII. of France. His effigy, in marble, of good execution, was brought hither from the Sainte Chapelle in this city, now destroyed, which he built. Here are also effigies in marble of the Maréchal de Montigny and his lady, a statue of the Virgin, of good design, and an Entombment, life-size of the 16th cent.

The small and poor *Ch. of St. Bonnet* (M. H.) contains 5 windows of good painted glass by Lecuyer, date 16th cent., and some paintings, *e.g.* Education of the Virgin Mary, by *Jean Boucher*, a painter of the province.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the S.,

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is the *Archevêché*, a handsome edifice in the Italian style, partly destroyed by fire in 1871, with gardens attached, traversed by fine avenues of limes. A little way from it the *Caserne d'Artillerie*, an immense building, formerly the *Grand Séminaire*, surrounded by numerous detached buildings, stables to accommodate 800 men and horses, with all their train and equipments.

The city of Bourges is still surrounded by *Remparts*, converted, for the greater part, into a public promenade, and planted with trees. It was formerly defended by 60 watch-towers, all of which have been demolished. Joseph Scaliger and d'Anville suppose that Bourges occupies the site of the ancient *Avaricum* (named from the river Avara, now Evre), chief town of the Bituriges (Berry), mentioned by Cæsar as an "Oppidum quod erat maximum munitissimumque, in finibus Biturigum, et totius Galliæ urbs prope pulcherrima." On account of its importance and beauty it was the only city of the Celtic Gauls which they spared burning to the ground, when, like the Russians at Moscow, they resorted to that expedient as a last resource to check the victorious armies of Julius Cæsar.

At the entrance of the *Garden of the Préfecture*, close to the *Promenade de Sœraucourt*, is a Romanesque portal of the 12th cent., remoevd from the *Ch. of St. Ursin*, now destroyed. It is a circular arch, inclosing curious sculptures in relief, of good execution, representing the 12 Months of the Year; a Boar Hunt, &c.; Scenes from Æsop's Fables, as the Stork and the Fox; Fox drawn by Geese. On the tympanum and lintel is a good deal of carving, on the jambs some Byzantine work.

After the cathedral, the most interesting building is the **Hôtel de Ville*, originally the mansion of Jacques Cœur, a citizen of the town, a great capitalist and successful merchant and jeweller, and finance minister to Charles VII., who, after lending his master 200,000 gold crowns, was torn from his palace, cast into prison, and condemned to death and confiscation of his property—a sentence commuted by the king into perpetual banishment. The cause of his accusation and condemnation remains a mystery. The building, begun 1443, is in the florid style, of great magnificence, yet not overladen: the walls alone cost 130,000 livres. It has been purchased by the municipal body for 850,000 frs. There is no uniformity of parts; no one wall or window corresponds with another —all is varied, yet all is harmonious. The entrance is flanked by a graceful tourelle, and is surmounted by a projecting balcony, or open oriel of elegant tracery. Two figures, sculptured in stone, on each side, are said to be the servants of Jacques Cœur, on the lookout to warn him of danger from the officers of justice, but are more probably a mere freak of the architect. This elegant palace is distinguished, like many other French domestic edifices of the 15th cent., by its circular cone-roofed towers, containing spiral staircases. Its windows, surmounted by flat arches, are ornamented below with open tablets of quatrefoils, among which is introduced the device of Jacques Cœur, the heart, and the scallop-shell of the pilgrim to St. James's Shrine. On a little Gothic balustrade between the outer gateway and its flanking turret the motto of Jacques Cœur, "A vaillants Cœurs rien impossible," is elaborately carved in tall Gothic characters. Over the doorways in the court are singular bas-reliefs: observe that on the l. of the great entrance, and that over the kitchen. The *Chapel* above the gateway deserves to be seen, but especially the upper part, divided from the lower by a modern floor, its groined roof being elegantly painted in fresco, probably by Italian artists, with angels in flowing robes of white upon a blue ground, representing the multitude of the angelic host, bearing scrolls, inscribed, "Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terrâ pax," &c., the figures are well foreshortened, and in good preservation. In the lower part of the chapel are 2 elegant niches, nearly blocked up. The rest of the interior has been sadly mutilated and altered, to fit it for conversion into law-

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courts, stripped of panelling, cornices, and chimney-pieces, so that the chapel alone is now scarcely worth entering. The back of the building is as well worth inspection as the front, and more ancient. This palace was appropriated as a residence to the youthful Condé, destined to become *Le Grand Condé*, while pursuing his studies at the Jesuits' College of Bourges. From Jacques Cœur's descendants it passed into the hands of several families, the last being that of the minister Colbert, who sold it to the Municipality, by whom it was converted to its present use. A careful restoration of this fine edifice is now in progress.

The *Caserne de Gendarmerie*, in a street behind the Hôtel de Ville, was the house of Cujas, the great jurisconsult and professor in the *University*, (which existed here from 1465 to the Revolution). It is of brick, of very solid construction, built towards the end of the 16th cent., and displays about its doors, windows, and turrets, some fragments of elegant decoration. It will be remembered that Bourges enjoyed great fame as a school of law.

The Convent of the *Sœurs Bleues*, in the Rue des Vieilles Prisons, originally the mansion of the Lallemant family, and built probably about 1512-26, has an irregular front, flanked by tourelles, gracefully decorated with arabesque patterns, bas-reliefs, &c., in the style of the Renaissance, which will interest an architect. *Obs.* the terracotta medallions of Roman emperors incrusted on the walls of the inner court, and a carved stone chimney-piece. The little oratory, about 10 ft. by 15, is surmounted by a roof of 3 stone slabs, divided into 30 compartments, each filled with some device, as a Globe on Fire, a Hand gathering a Chesnut, or other pattern, relief, or ornament, alternating with the letters R E, often repeated, most elaborately carved, but of which the meaning is difficult to explain.

The house, said to be that of Charles VII. (Rue de Paradis), now part of the *Lycée*, has a beautiful stair-turret and a fine chimney in the old hall. Bourges was his residence and refuge at a time when three-fourths of his kingdom of France belonged to the English, when he was little more, in fact, than "king of Bourges." Two specimens of mediæval domestic architecture in the Rue des Toiles and Rue St. Sulpice are worth notice.

The *Museum* (open daily 11 to 5) contains some antiquities, of various ages, and other curiosities, amongst which 6 weeping figures (*pleureurs*), in alabaster, from the monument of Jean Duc de Berri, in the crypt of the Cathedral; a model of the Sainte Chapelle now destroyed; an ebony cabinet, ornamented in the style of the Renaissance, from Agnes Sorel's castle of Bon-sire-aimé; and some portraits, including those of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, merit notice.

Bourges was the birthplace (1632) of the Jesuit *Bourdaloue*, one of the most attractive and eloquent pulpit orators of the French Church.

9 m. N. of Bourges is *St. Martin d'Auxigny*, with some ruins of a royal *château* often visited by Charles VII., and it is said that the descendants to the number of 3000 of his Scotch bodyguard (conducted to France by John Stewart of Darnley, 1422) exist here, living apart in a quiet valley surrounded by forests and always intermarrying among themselves. The colony is Protestant, though Scotland at the time their ancestors quitted it was Popish.

There is nothing remarkable between Bourges and Saincaize, the rly. for 37 m. passing over the rich agricultural district of the Berry, between the Cher and the Loire.

35 m. *Le Guétin* Stat., where the Allier is crossed near its confluence with the Loire.

1 m. *Saincaize* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Here our line joins the main one of the Bourbonnais from Paris, by Montargis and Nevers. (See Rte. 105.) Travellers to Nevers (6 m.) change carriages here.

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ROUTE 103.

BOURGES TO CLERMONT, BY MONTLUÇON [NERIS LES BAINS]—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Bourges to Châteauneuf . .	23	14
St. Amand	45	28
Montluçon	94	58
Gannat	162	100
Riom	194	119
Clermont	201	127

This line follows the valley of the Cher as far as Montluçon. Except St. Amand and Montluçon, it offers few points of interest to the general tourist.

23 m. *La Celle Bruère* Stat., a village, formerly strongly fortified, as it commanded the passage of the Cher. A gateway and some portions of the wall still remain. The *Ch.* (M. H.) is of the 11th cent. In the middle of the old post-road is a small column, situated nearly in the centre of France. The bisection of a line drawn from Dunkirk to Perpignan by the mean parallel of France would pass over this point.

2 m. S. is the ruined *Abbey of Noirlac*, so named from a dark pool near it. It is now converted into a China manufactory, including the *Ch.*, a large and still perfect structure, and a good example of transition Gothic (1289). The kitchen and refectory, supported on pillars, still remain, as well as the cloister, which is of the 14th and 15th cents.

5 m. *St. Amand Montrond* Stat. (*Inn:* H. La Poste, good and reasonable), a neat town of 8757 Inhab., on the Marmande, about a mile from the rt. bank of the Cher. Only a few shapeless ruins remain of its *Castle*, once an important stronghold, belonging to the princes de Condé, in which the sickly infant who grew to be le Grand Condé was nursed and reared. His heroic wife, the Princess Clémence de Maillé, after her escape from Chantilly, 1650, threw herself and her son into this castle, whence, after gathering around her the dependants and retainers of the house of Condé, she set forth to cross some of the wildest provinces of France in order to join the Dukes of Bouillon and La Rochefoucald, and put herself at the head of the army of the Fronde, which kept possession of Bordeaux against Mazarin. St. Amand was fortified by Sully, who wrote here his 'Adieux à la Cour.' After enduring a siege of a year's duration, 1652, from the royal forces, it was compelled to surrender to the Comte de Palluau, who razed the fortifications. The last tower which remained standing has been pulled down, in order that the proprietor might make gardens on the site.

[About 5 m. N. of St. Amand, or 4 m. by a cross-road from Celle Stat., is situated the *Château de Meillant*, now the property of the Duc de Mortemart. This magnificent Renaissance pile is of great antiquity. The original structure was repaired and the fortifications strengthened about the year 1100, and at the commencement of the 16th century it was again restored and ornamented by Giovanni Giocondo, an Italian architect, for Charles d'Amboise, Seigneur de Chaumont. It is in the same style as the house of Jacques Cœur, at Bourges, but on a much larger scale, and the towers and the interior of the court much more richly decorated. Burning mountains, *Chauds Monts*, the "armes parlantes" of the owner, are profusely sculptured on the walls. It is probably the most splendid habitation of the kind in France, and several additional rooms have been restored (1876) and are now shown. One has a remarkable fireplace, with a minstrel gallery above. The castle is surrounded with large forests exceeding 20,000 acres in extent.

About 3 m. S. of St. Amand, on the l. bank of the Cher, is the *Château d'Auray*, belonging to the Marquis de Bigny, who has lately restored it. It is built round a quadrangle, and is surrounded by a moat. The style is similar to that of Meillant.

At Drevant, which lies between the road and the river about 2 m. S. of St. Amand, extensive substructions of a theatre, and other Roman buildings, have been laid bare.]

The rly. from St. Amand towards

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Montluçon is very agreeable, running through vineyards, and near the Cher.

5 m. *Ainay le Vieil* Stat. The well-preserved Renaissance *château* (M. H.) here, on the l. bank of the river, is flanked with towers of an earlier construction.

A branch of the Canal du Cher runs parallel with the Cher and the high road from St. Amand to Montluçon, and the coal-mines of Commentry, where it terminates.

25 m. **Montluçon** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de France, tolerable; H. du Grand Cerf), a very ancient town of the province of the Bourbonnais, having 21,247 Inhab., picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, whose base is washed by the Cher, and its summit crowned by a *Castle*. During the middle ages it was a strong fortress; and, from its position near the frontier of the French king's domains, had often to sustain the attacks of the English. A part of its old walls, and their flanking watch-towers, still remains, constructed with great solidity. The donjon, and a few towers, on the summit of the hill, are all that remains of the *Castle* of the Ducs de Bourbon, which commanded the town, as its ruins still command an extensive view. It has *Iron Works* and plate-glass manufactories.

Rly. W. to (76 m.) *St. Sulpice Lauriere* (Rte. 70) on the line from Paris to Limoges with a short branch from *Busseau d'Ahun* Stat. (fine viaduct) to (15 m.) *Aubusson*, a manufacturing town of 6625 Inhab., and of some note, especially for its carpets.

[A hilly and uninteresting road traversed by omnibus from rly. leads from Montluçon S. to

5 m. **Néris les Bains** (*Inns:* Grand Hôtel; H. de Rome; H. de France; H. Léopold, and many others), a watering-place of considerable resort of late years, but well known to the Romans, who must have had a magnificent establishment here, judging from the architectural fragments — columns, friezes, foundations of walls — discovered from time to time. Yet it is only since 1821 that the French have begun a *bath-house* (Etablissement Thermal), and which, with several boarding-houses attached to a poor village of 2110 Inhab., compose the place. The *mineral waters* are warm, 126° Fahr., alkaline, but nearly tasteless, so that the inhabitants employ them for culinary purposes and for drinking; they are furnished from 4 sources, one of which, La Source Nouvelle, burst forth, 1757, simultaneously with the earthquake at Lisbon. The latter are exclusively used for baths, being introduced into the houses. They resemble the spring of Schlangenbad, have the same unctuous feel to the touch, the same smoothing effect on the skin, and sedative influence on the nerves. The latter are recommended in nervous and rheumatic affections; neuralgia, sciatica, &c. It is usual to go to bed after taking the bath, in order to promote perspiration. There are also douche and mud baths, and 3 piscines or public ones.

The very pretty promenade, or *Jardin des Bains*, occupies the site of an *amphitheatre*, built by the Romans for the recreation of visitors to these remote baths of *Aquæ Neri*, as Néris was anciently called. Concentric terraces mark the stages on which the seats were placed; and traces remain of one of the passages which divided them into cunei, or wedges.

The *Ch.* (M. H.) is an ancient Romanesque edifice, in the form of a basilica, ending in 3 apses. The arches in the nave are pointed, those in the choir round. From the rude sculpture of the capitals, its date has been referred to the 11th century.

The country around is pleasing, and the situation very healthy.

The carriage-road from Néris to Clermont is carried through a wild hilly district, a country of primitive rocks, shortly before reaching

12 m. *Montaigut*, a town appropriately named from its site on a pointed hill, crowned by a castle, in the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme.

½ m. from *Menat*, on the rt. of the road, is a Romanesque *Church*, restored. Here also are quarries, whence tripoli or polishing slate is obtained: it is produced by the

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spontaneous combustion of beds of bituminous shale, which contains impressions of fresh-water vegetables, fish, and insects. Near here the road ascends a long and steep hill, commanding a very extensive view over the volcanic ranges of Auvergne, and looks down upon the Castle of Blot, seated amidst rugged rocks. The river Sioule is crossed before reaching

17 m. *St. Pardoux.* The very peculiar forms of the volcanic mountains of the Puy de Dôme cannot fail to attract the traveller's attention.

From here there are 2 roads, one by Aigueperse, 12 m., the other of 15 m. to Riom, where both reach the rly. and enter the plain of La Limagne d'Auvergne.]

The rly. from Montluçon turns E. to

8 m. *Commentry* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Bourbonnais). [Branch Rly. E. 42 m. to *Moulins*, see Rte. 105A.]

35 m. *Gannat* Junct. Stat. For the remainder of the route to

26 m. *Clermont*, see Rte. 109.

ROUTE 104.

PARIS TO LYONS, BY MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, TONNERRE, AND DIJON.—PARIS AND LYONS RAILROAD (A).—BURGUNDY LINE.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Melun	45	28
Fontainebleau	59	37
Moret Junct.	67	42
Montereau	79	49
Sens	113	70
Laroche Junct.	155	96
Tonnerre	197	123
Montbard	243	151
Dijon Junct.	315	196
Chagny Junct.	367	229
Chalon	383	239
Macon	441	275
Lyons	512	320

Terminus Boulevard Mazas. 7 trains daily. 2 *express*, in 11 hrs.; fast, in 13 hours; ordinary, 15 to 17 hrs. The only good buffet is at Dijon, reached in 6½ hrs. by express, and in 9 to 10 hrs. by ordinary trains; but the express halt for a few min. also at Tonnerre and Mâcon.

The first part of this railway, from Paris to Tonnerre, is carried through generally uninteresting scenery up the valleys of the Seine, Yonne, Armançon, Brenne, and Oze.

The river Marne is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, at

4 m. *Charenton* Stat., a town of 6190 Inhab., containing a celebrated *Lunatic Asylum*. Two of the detached forts for the defence of Paris here guard the passage of the Seine, one on each bank.

1 m. *Maisons-Alfort* Stat.; near this is a large veterinary college, the most celebrated establishment of the kind in France.

5 m. *Villeneuve St. Georges* Stat., on the rt. bank of the Seine, over which there is a suspension-bridge. [Branch Rly. S.W. for *Corbeil* and *Montargis*.]

2 m. *Montgeron* Stat. Viaduct of 9 arches over the valley of the Yéres river.

l. is the Forest of Senart.

3 m. *Brunoy* Stat. This town of 1500 Inhab. dates from the first race of French kings, Dagobert having given a part of the Seignory to the monastery of St. Denis. François de la Rochefoucauld, celebrated for his share in the civil war of the Fronde, and for his "Maxims," was seigneur of Brunoy, and his heirs sold it to a Paris banker, Montmartel, in 1722, who built a castle here, and was created a marquis. His son disappeared, and Louis XVIII., when Count of Provence, bought the castle (subsequently destroyed in the Revolution), and in 1815, after the Battle of Waterloo, created the Duke of Wellington Marquis of Brunoy.

There are many pretty villas in the neighbourhood. The rly. traverses a *Viaduct* of 28 arches 72 ft. high, over the Yéres, and the table-land of *La Brie* is reached here.

10 m. *Cesson* Stat. A steep descent leads into the valley of the Seine, where a handsome iron bridge of 3 arches traverses the river before reaching

4 m. *Melun* Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Grand Monarque; H. du Commerce), *omnibus* to the town 1 m. distant (on l.), chief town of the Dépt. de Seine et Marne. 11,408 Inhab. It is mentioned by

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Cæsar under the name *Melodunum*. In 1420 it was besieged and taken by the armies of Henry V. and the Duke of Burgundy, but the English were ejected 1430. The *Ch.* of *Nôtre Dame* (M. H.), recently restored, has 2 good Romanesque towers, the lower parts of which and the transepts are of the 10th cent.; the vault of the nave of the 13th. The *Ch. of St. Aspais* (M. H.) is lofty, of the 15th cent., with double aisles and an elaborate vault. There is some fine painted glass in the long narrow windows of the apse. The rly. keeps on the high land above the Seine, and runs through the forest to

9 m. **Fontainebleau** Stat. (Buffet), nearly 2 m. E. of the town—omnibus thither 50 c. *Inns:* H. de France et d'Angleterre, an old-fashioned comfortable French hotel, with good cuisine; H. de l'Aigle Noir, both facing the *Palace;* H. Ville de Lyon; comfortable, but dear; H. de Londres.

This town, seated in the midst of the Forest of Fontainebleau, 2 m. from the l. bank of the Seine, has swelled, under the influence of the presence of royalty, to a population of 10,787, from a poor hamlet in the time of Louis VII., who first built a castle here (1162). It owes its importance entirely to its

***Château Royal* (M. H.), a palace of much historical interest, but not very imposing externally, in spite of its extent; the masses of building composing it, though they inclose 6 courts, being limited to low ranges of 2 or 3 storeys, chiefly of brick. The best view of the château and gardens is from the forest in the rear. The oldest and the greatest part of the existing edifice dates from the reign of Francis I., excepting the chapel.

Time, neglect, and violence had greatly dimmed the splendour of this venerable seat of kings, when Louis-Philippe undertook to revive it; and his judicious and splendid restorations, following closely the style and character of the different periods at which it was originally constructed, have added greatly to the magnificence and interest of the palace. Part of the buildings are now occupied by the Artillery School (École d'Application), removed from Metz since the war of 1870.

The entrance is by the "Cour du Cheval Blanc," so called from a plaster cast of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, which Catherine of Medici set up in it, but which no longer exists. In the amidst of this court, near the foot of the horseshoe stair, Napoleon took leave of the remnant of the Old Guard, who had followed him to the last, amidst his reverses, previously to his departure for Elba, 1814, an event commemorated by Gerard's well-known picture of "Les Adieux de Fontainebleau."

The apartments first entered are those fitted up for the late Duc d'Orléans, on the occasion of his marriage; they had been originally occupied by Catherine de' Medici and Anne of Austria, whence they got the name of *Appartements des Reines Mères*. Here Pope Pius VII. was lodged, rejecting all the magnificence and comforts prepared for him by his imperial jailer, who desired that his forced residence of 3 years should have the appearance of a visit rather than an imprisonment. The ceiling of the *salon*, recently restored, is very gorgeous.

In the *Chapelle de la Sainte Trinité*, whose paintings are faded, the marriages of Louis XV. with Maria Leckzinska (1725) and of the late Duc d'Orléans (1837) were celebrated, and Napoleon III. christened in 1810; opening out of what is called the *Vestibule du Fer à Cheval*, on the floor above, in which there are 8 fine oak doors. The *Galerie de François I.* is one of the most striking in the palace; perfectly characteristic of the style of art of the period of the Renaissance; and it supplies specimens of some of the productions of the Italians attracted, at the king's bidding, to France, where they founded a school of art. Its roof is of walnut wood, its walls are richly panelled and covered with stucco, scroll-work, carvings, trophies, devices, among which the Salamander of Francis is often repeated, alternating

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with terms, or caryatid figures, medallions, and bas-reliefs. These serve partly as frames to 14 pictures, in fresco, the work of *il Rosso* a Florentine, and his scholars. One of Danaë is attributed to *Primaticcio*, who is supposed also to have designed the ornaments. The paintings, now too much injured to be appreciated, are chiefly mythological subjects, chosen for their allegorical reference to the life of Francis. In the first he is represented opening the Temple of Art and Taste to a crowd of blind persons; next comes a Triumph, in honour of the victory of Marignan, led by a caparisoned elephant; then the Rape of Europa; the Burning of Troy; Æneas carrying off Anchises, &c. In the centre is a bust of Francis. The paintings of the age of Francis I. were of so licentious a character, that Anne of Austria caused a great part of them to be effaced in 1653, when she became Regent; which will account for the slight remains now existing. Parallel to La Galerie de François I. are the *Appartemens de Napoléon I.*; one of its rooms, the *Cabinet de Travail*, contains the little round mahogany table at which Napoleon, in 1814, signed his abdication. His bedroom remains nearly as he left it. Beyond is the *Salle du Conseil*, with some paintings by Boucher, and Beauvais tapestry; and still farther on the *Salle du Trône*, of the time of Louis XIII. and XIV., but the throne was set up by Napoleon. The *Boudoir de la Reine* was fitted up for Marie-Antoinette by Louis XVI., and the metal window bolts (espagnolettes) are said to have been wrought by the king's own hand; they are masterly specimens of his skill in smith's work. The *Galerie de Diane*, used as a library, is a long corridor, built 1600, but decorated with paintings relating to that goddess, by modern artists. Below it runs the *Galerie des Cerfs*, which was in 1657 the scene of the atrocious murder of the Marquis Monaldeschi, by 3 assassins hired for the purpose by Christina of Sweden, at that time residing in the château as the guest of Louis XIV. The reason assigned by her for the crime was some alleged betrayal of her secrets by Monaldeschi, who was her chamberlain, and had enjoyed her entire confidence. She subjected him to a sort of mock trial, in which she acted herself as judge. She sent for a priest to confess him before she gave orders for his murder, which was perpetrated in the confessor's presence. Monaldeschi seems not to have been free from suspicions of his mistress, for he wore under his dress a coat of mail (now in the Galerie de Diane), which turned the first thrusts of the sword of the assassin. The French court was content to give a hint of displeasure at this atrocity, but the queen remained until 1659. This gallery is now subdivided into small apartments, and is not shown.

The suite of rooms called *Salons de Réception* comprises one called *de François I.*, containing Gobelins tapestries, of recent date, as brilliant as oil paintings, and a chimney-piece ornamented with Sèvres china. A second is named after *Louis XIII.*, because he was born in it; and the *Salle de St. Louis* is ornamented with a high relief of Henri IV. on horseback, over the fireplace. The *Salle des Gardes* is admirably and most richly restored: the paintings on the walls are in the style of those of the Loggie of Raphael. The chimney-piece rests on 2 figures of Strength and Peace, and in the centre is a bust of Henri IV.

The *Salle du Bal*, or *Galerie de Henri II.*, is the most splendid of the recent restorations, and one of the finest halls in the palace. The paintings have been renovated with as much care as possible, yet, it is to be feared, retain little of the pencils of *Primaticcio*, and his pupil, *Niccolo del Abbate*, by whom they were executed. The ceiling is gorgeous and elaborate with ornaments; the walls are of consistent richness. Everywhere appears the crescent of Diana of Poictiers, and her initial D linked with the H of her royal lover. The chimney-piece, glittering with fleurs-de-lis, and resplendent with marbles,

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was the work of the sculptor *Rondelet*.

The *Chapelle de St. Saturnin*, on the ground-floor, opening on the *Cour Ovale*, is said to be of the time of Louis VII., and the oldest part of the palace; but the repairs of Francis I., who found it in ruins, have disguised and altered it so much that little of its primitive structure can be traced. It was originally consecrated by Thomas à Becket. The painted glass, executed at Sèvres from the designs of Princess Marie d'Orléans, is removed.

The *Porte Dorée*, a splendid portal, decorated with revived frescoes, originally by il Rosso, leads from the Cour Ovale to the *Allée de Maintenon*, "named by the proudest and vainest king in Europe after his plebeian wife." The *Cour Ovale* is also called *Cour du Donjon*, from an elevated pavillon on an archway in the style of the Renaissance, and includes the oldest part of the Palais. The other entrance to it is called Porte Dauphine, because built at the birth of Louis XIII., 1601.

The *gardens* at the back of the palace are not, on the whole, very remarkable to one accustomed to those of England. That called *Jardin Anglais* is bordered by a triangular pond, in the midst of which rises a pavillon surrounded by water. The "Fontaine de Belle Eau," which (?) gave the name to the place, rose, it is said, within the garden; but the source has been lost in forming the artificial ponds. In the ponds are some very large carp, very old and tame.

Philippe le Bel was born and died at Fontainebleau; the Emperor Charles V. was lodged in the Salle des Poëles, and entertained here by Francis I., 1539; Henrietta Maria sought refuge here when the cause of Charles I. became hopeless, 1644; here the Maréchal de Biron, betrayed by his agent Mafin, was arrested for conspiracy against Henri IV., 1602, and conveyed to the Bastille; the Grand Condé died here 1686, and Louis XIV. here signed (1685) the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The *Sandstone quarries* around Fontainebleau not only furnish paving stones for the chausséed high roads around the town, but are transported in quantities down the Seine to Paris. The rock sometimes presents very pretty groups of crystals, having the form of carbonate of lime, but composed of fine sand united by a calcareous cement, well known to mineralogists.

Café Reillier, Place au Charbon, is the best. *Post Office*, Rue St. Merry, No. 49. *Baths*, No. 33 same street.

English Ch. Service in the Temple Protestant, Rue de la Paroisse, by a chaplain of the C. and C. S., at 3.30; French Service at 12.30.

Carriage hire with 2 horses, 20 fr.; with 1 horse, 10 fr. per diem; saddle-horse, 6 fr.; donkey, 3 fr. The best plan for visitors will be to hire a carriage (2 horses 4 fr., and 3 fr. 1 horse; 3 fr. and 1 fr. 25 c. first and succeeding hrs.), and tell the driver to go to the most remarkable places.

The Forest of Fontainebleau covers an area of about 40,000 Eng. acres. It is scarcely possible to praise too highly the woodland scenery of the forest, the constant resort of artists in summer, many of whom take up their quarters at the village of Barbizon, on the skirts of the forest, at the homely *Inn* (Ganne), which is embellished with a curious gallery of sketches, by many hands, of different inmates, covering walls, panels, shutters, with arabesques and whimsies. It would take weeks to explore the forest thoroughly. An excellent *Guide-book* has been published by M. Denecourt, a veteran officer, who has devoted himself to "la Forêt." His *map* will be useful in tracing the various picturesque routes which he has indicated, by the paths which he has cut through the wildest parts, making them clear to the wanderer by arrows painted on the rocks or trees.

This attractive hunting-ground induced the monarchs of France, ardent lovers of the chase, to build a palace within it, and make it their favourite resort. At the Revolution of 1830, however, the deer were exterminated, and have been but scantily replaced.

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There are, notwithstanding, occasionally hunts, with carted deer. Only a small portion of the forest is occupied with full-grown trees. The *taillis*, copse, is cut at 25 years' growth; the *haute futaie* at 120 years; but here and there it has preserved noble groves of oaks and beech, of majestic size and luxuriant foliage, which may have sheltered the jovial François I., the Bon Roi Henri IV., Louis XIV., and Napoleon I. A large space is covered with broom, heath, and underwood, and with extensive plantations of black fir, from the midst of which picturesque ranges of bare sandstone rock (grès de Fontainebleau), very like the rocks at Tunbridge Wells, running E. and W., break through, and give great variety and picturesqueness to the forest scenery. The points best worth visiting are—to the rt. of the road from Paris, the *Gorges d'Apremont* and *de Franchard*, above which are remains of a hermitage, as old as the days of Philippe-Auguste, destroyed by Louis XIV.; and to the l. of the road La Vallée de la Solle, La Gorge aux Loups, and Nid de l'Aigle.

"La Croix du Grand Veneur," an obelisk on the grand route, at a place where 4 roads meet, receives its name from a spectral Black Huntsman, supposed to haunt the forest, who appeared here to Henri IV., according to the story, shortly before his assassination. The *obelisk* to Marie Antoinette deserves a visit, and the best "points de vue" are the *Calvaire* and the *Fort de l'Empereur*. The forest is so intersected with roads radiating in all directions, that it is difficult to find one's way without a map or a guide. In the old church of the village of *Avon*, situated on the E. extremity of the Park, Monaldeschi, murdered by order of Christina Queen of Sweden (see above), is buried. A small square stone in the pavement, near the holy-water vase, marks his grave.

Leaving the Fontainebleau Stat., the *Railway* continues to

3 m. *Thomery* Stat. In this neighbourhood are grown the fine *Chasselas grapes* called *Fontainebleau grapes*, the annual value of which exceeds 600,000 fr. The vines are trained along the houses and walls of the village, sheltered by narrow roofs from the rain. Even the streets are vineyards, and every foot of wall is covered with them.

3 m. *Moret* Junct. Stat. [Rly. to Lyons by the Bourbonnais diverges on rt. (see Rte. 105).] Moret is a picturesque walled town of 2000 Inhab., on the verge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, with ancient *Ch.*, choir of 12th cent., and *Castle*.

The rly. now makes a great curve, and crosses the valley of the Loing by a viaduct of 30 arches, each 62 ft. high, 32 ft. wide. ½ m. farther is *St. Mammès* Stat.

5 m. *Montereau* Junct. Stat. (*Buffet*, poor, 5 m. halt by express, 15 by slow trains) (*Inns:* none good: H. Grand Monarque) is a town of 6748 Inhab., occupying a situation very advantageous for commerce, at the junction of the two navigable rivers the Seine and Yonne, whence it has gained the adjunct to its name Montereau fault-Yonne—where the Yonne *fails*, or is lost in the Seine. The *Ch.* (M. H.) dates from the 13th cent., but the upper part is not older than the 16th cent. The sword suspended in the choir is said to be that of Jean-sans-Peur. The most considerable part of the town lies on the l. bank of the Yonne. Both rivers are crossed by bridges. On the one over the Yonne is an equestrian statue of Napoleon I. The older bridge in the same situation was the scene of the murder of Jean-sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, in 1419, in the presence and by the orders of the Dauphin (afterwards Charles VII.), during a conference between them, and in spite of the precautions which had been resorted to of erecting double barricades to divide the persons of the 2 princes. The blow was struck by Tanneguy du Chastel. The conference was designed to bring about a reconciliation, in order that the two parties might combine to resist the invasion of France by our Henry V. The town was sub-

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sequently alternately occupied by the English and French, and again by Catholics and Huguenots, until Henry IV. entered it in 1490, from which time it enjoyed peace up to the 18th Feb., 1814, when Napoleon gained one of his last but useless victories by driving out the Wurtembergers. "The traveller who approaches Montereau from the side of Paris involuntarily halts on the summit of the heights of Surville, which overhang the town on the N., to gaze on the lovely scene which lies spread out, like a map, beneath his feet. . . . . On the evening of the 17th the French troops assembled in imposing masses on these heights (which they had gained only after a severe conflict), and which commanded the bridge and town beneath. The artillery of the Guard was placed on either side of the road near the cross, and the Emperor took his station, in person, amidst the guns, to direct their fire, for the enemy still held the road. Such was his eagerness to annihilate the dense masses of the enemy crowding over the bridge, that he himself, resuming his old occupation of a gunner, with his own hand, as at Toulon, levelled and pointed a cannon upon them."—*Alison.*

[Branch rly. N.E. to Flamboin, to join the Paris and Troyes line. Rte. 162.]

The rly. now leaves the valley of the Seine and follows that of the *Yonne* to Laroche.

15 m. *Pont-sur-Yonne* Stat., pleasantly situated on green banks fringed with tall poplars and willows. The country is laid out in vineyards.

7 m. **Sens** Junct. Stat. *Omnibus* to the town at some distance on l. (*Inns:* H. de Paris, best; H. de l'Ecu). This ancient capital of the Sennones is now a small city, containing 11,900 Inhab., partly surrounded by its original ramparts. It is remarkably clean, with little *becks* of water running through the streets, supplied from a stream called the Vanne, which falls into the Yonne hard by.

The **Cathedral of St. Étienne* (M. H.) is one of the finest of its style—Transition from the circular to the Gothic; founded in 972, rebuilt under Louis VII. in the middle of the 12th cent., finished in 1168, and interesting to the English, being in all probability the parent of the choir of Canterbury, whose builder was William of Sens, 7 years later. There are considerable resemblances between the two edifices; both finished originally with a single chapel at the E. end. The nave chapels and clerestory windows date from the 13th; the transepts were rebuilt, and the chapels round the choir and apse, added in the 15th and 16th, have been removed during the restoration under Viollet-le-Duc. The N. tower, end of 12th cent., called Tour de Plomb, from its covering, was much improved by the removal of this in 1844; the S., la Tour de Pierre, having fallen in 1267, was rebuilt in 1535, and is most elaborately ornamented, as is the central doorway. The painted glass dates from the 13th to the 16th cent., and deserves attention, especially that in the rose-windows and in the 3rd chapel on rt. Much of it was executed by Jean Cousin, a native of Soucy, a village near Sens, who attained great excellence in this as well as in other branches of art. The colouring is extremely harmonious. The tomb of the Chancellor Duprat has escaped the general destruction; the bas-reliefs around it are of the time of Francis I. In an apsidal chapel is the monument of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and father of Louis XVI., by Coustou. In the *Treasury* (*obs.* the beautiful arcade of the staircase), among other relics, are shown the sacerdotal vestments and mitre of Thomas Becket, his alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble. He fled to Sens 1164, when he escaped from the wrath of Henry II. The altar of *St. Thomas* is said to be the same at which Becket performed his devotions, and is very ancient. He resided, while in this city, in the *Abbey of St. Columbe*, now occupied by the Sœurs de l'Enfance de Jésus. The Cathedral has 2 of the largest *bells* in France; one weighs 16½

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tons. The old hospital in front of the cathedral has been converted into markets.

The *Officialité* (M. H.), a large building to the rt. of the cathedral, was built in the reign of St. Louis, and, after having been neglected for many years, was restored (1860) under M. Viollet-le-Duc. On the exterior are 5 statues: in the interior are extensive dungeons; the Salle du Tribunal; and the large *Salle Synodale*, intended to receive an assembly of 800 priests, a marvellously fine specimen of Gothic art well restored.

St. Savinien (M. H.), in a remote quarter to the E., is of the 12th cent., and the most ancient church in the town, but has suffered much from injudicious repairs.

A bronze *statue* of the chemist *Thénard*, by Droz, has been set up (1861) in his native town.

There is a small *Ch.* near the bridge, in the style of the cathedral; it has a good door on the north side.

The *Museum* contains a number of mementos of Napoleon I., and a curious collection of sculptured stones, which had been built into the city walls in the middle ages. These walls have now nearly disappeared, and been replaced as usual by promenades.

The *Château de Fleurigny*, near Thorigny, 9 m. N.E. of Sens, may be visited in half a day; it is a very interesting Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1520, on the site of an earlier edifice, destroyed by the English in 1378. The chapel contains a window designed by *Jean Cousin*.

[Branch Rly. E. to Troyes for Chalons-sur-Marne, and W. to Montargis for Orleans (see Rte. 163.]

An open chalky country follows Sens as far as

19 m. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Dauphin), a pretty town of 5025 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Yonne. The principal street is terminated by a mediæval gate (14th cent.) at each end, now more for ornament than defence. The *Ch. of Nôtre Dame* (M. H.), in the Renaissance style (1551), is richly ornamented. Part of the *bridge* is of the time of Louis VII.; the tower called that of Louis le Gros is a work of the 13th cent., with walls 13 ft. thick, and formed part of the fortifications originally erected by Louis VII. in 1170. Beyond here the country offers little interest, passing through

5 m. *St. Julien* Stat. (*Ch.* (M. H.) of 13th cent., good 16th-cent. glass restored), a bridge leads to *Villevallier*.

7 m. *Joigny* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Duc de Bourgogne; H. de la Poste). This town (Pop. 6800) is also situated on the Yonne. It derives its name from Jovinian (*Jovianiacum*, see Reims, Museum). A fine quay, closed at either end by iron gates, runs along the side of the Yonne, from one end of the town to the other. The old town, not easily accessible, owing to its steep and numerous streets, contains 3 Gothic *churches*—*St. Jean*, which stood within the castle; *St. André*, attached to a priory; and *St. Thibault*.

6 m. *La Roche* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), where the *Canal of Burgundy* enters the Yonne, and, by joining the Seine and the Saône, completes the water communication between the Mediterranean and the English Channel. It was commenced in 1775, finished in 1832 at an expense of 2½ millions sterling. It is 150 m. long from La Roche to St. Jean de Losne on the Saône near Auxonne.

[Branch rly. S. through *Auxerre* to Nevers, and branch S.E. to Semur, see Rte. 104A.]

The main line passes the reservoirs of the Canal of Burgundy, and crosses the Armançon on a bridge of 9 arches.

6 m. *St. Florentin* Stat., a town at the junction of the Armance and Armançon. Its *Ch.* (M. H.), built early in 16th cent., possesses fine painted glass and a curious double staircase; restored 1860. The walk of the Prieuré commands a view.

11 m. on the road to Auxerre is *Montigny le Roi* (*Inn:* H. du Lion d'Or, clean and moderate), with a good Transition ch.

[About 6 m. S. of St. Florentin Stat., on the road from it to Auxerre,

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is the *Abbaye de Pontigny*, remarkable as having been the residence of many English prelates, and the retreat of Thomas Becket during his exile, 1164-6. While here he carried the practice of the austerities of the Cistercian order to the very extreme, and while in prayer before one of the altars of the church had a divine vision, accompanied by the words, "Thomas, Thomas, my church shall be glorified by thy blood:" such, at least, is the legend. The Abbey was devastated by the Huguenots, who unroofed and burnt the ch. and conventual buildings, and broke open the tombs, 1567; and the ultimate destruction and confiscation of the revenues were effected at the Revolution. The *Ch.*, however, still remains, and is a grand edifice, in a severe style of early or transition Burgundian Gothic, uniform throughout, erected 1150 by Theobald Count of Champagne, and completed within 20 years of that date, except the choir of the 13th. It is said to be the only ch. remaining perfect of the Cistercian Order, and although, like all their churches, plain externally, has a most beautiful chevet, of 7 small bays, with as many small chapels. It is 354 ft. long and 68 ft. high, and is lighted by narrow lancet windows. Behind the high altar is the Shrine of St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, a work of the early part of the 18th cent. The ch. is nearly as it stood in Becket's time, except that the restorations, showing the whiteness of the stone, have destroyed its venerable look.

In this ch. is the monument of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., by Girardon and Desjardins.

Attached to the S. transept is a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, who was driven from Pontigny by the threat of Henry II. to expel the Cistercians from England, if they sheltered him in France. It retains some traces of paintings, executed 1520. Among the English refugees who found shelter here was Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, when banished from England by King John, together with his suffragans. A religious brotherhood, calling themselves "Pères de St. Edme," now occupy the ruins. They possess curious deeds and letters relating to St. Edmund (1243), Robert Grostête, Oxford University, Merton Abbey, &c.]

The railroad from St. Florentin follows the valley of the Armançon, and the line of the Canal de Bourgogne upwards to

15 m. **Tonnerre** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Lion d'Or; H. des Courriers; H. de Genève). An interesting town, Pop. 5489, on a steep slope, on the summit of which stands the *Ch. of St. Pierre* (M. H.), 1562–1601, with a choir of the 14th cent., commanding a fine view of the town from its rocky platform. The Great Hall of the *Hospital* of the 13th cent., now used as a *Chapel*, is the only part remaining of the noble foundation of Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily. It is remarkable for its great length, its simplicity, the extent of its timber roof, and the gnomon (1786) on its floor. A sitting statue, marble, of Marguerite, in the costume of her time, adorns her tomb in the chapel of the Hospital, replacing one destroyed at the Revolution. It was erected by the inhabitants. *See* the exterior of the *Hôtel d'Uzès*, in the Rue des Fontenelles. Tonnerre is remarkable for its extensive and beautiful *avenues of lime-trees*. At the foot of the hill rises *la Fontaine Fosse Dionne* (Fons Dionysi?), a source so copious that in a few yards it is capable of turning mills.

5 m. *Tanlay* Stat.—Here is one of the finest châteaux in Burgundy, well kept up by its owner. It is a good specimen of the style of the Renaissance, the oldest part having been begun, 1559, by Coligny d'Andelot, brother of Admiral Coligny, the leader of the Protestants, and the chief victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. A chamber in the *Tour de la Ligue* is pointed out as the place where he and the other leaders of the party, the Prince de Condé, &c., were in the habit of meeting; and it is still covered with faded frescoes, representing, under the disguise of the gods of Olympus,

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the leading characters of the time; Catherine de Medicis as Juno (but with a double face), and her son, Charles IX., as Pluto; Condé as Mars. The larger and more splendid portion of the château, including numerous additions to the original plan, was built between 1643 and 1648 by Particelli d'Emery, Surintendant des Finances under Mazarin, from designs of Le Muet, except the Petit Château at the entrance of the great building, which is a beautiful specimen of the Renaissance of the 16th cent. At the extremity of the grand *Canal*, flanked by avenues, beneath which Coligny and Condé may have walked, is the Château d'Eau, from which artificial streams burst forth.

About 2 m. from Tanlay are the ruins of the *Abbaye of Quincy*. The canal and the Armançon are crossed twice before arriving at

9 m. *Ancy le Franc* Stat. (1772 Inhab.). The *Château* was begun in 1555, from designs, it is said, of *Primaticcio*, and decorated with frescoes still existing, by him and *Nicolo dell' Abate*. In 1688 it became the property and residence of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., who owned besides the Comté of Tonnerre, and other vast neighbouring possessions brought to him by his wife, Anne de Souvré, the richest heiress in France. The last Marquis de Louvois established iron-forges here. The château, at present the property of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, is well kept up, and surrounded by a park and woods.

3 m. *Nuits-sous-Ravières* Junct. Stat. Branch rly., N.E. 22 m., to *Chatillon-sur-Seine* (Rte. 144).

5 m. *Aisy* Stat.—Near this are the very curious ruins of the Château de Rochefort, built about 1500. Soon after quitting Aisy the department of the Côte d'Or, so famous for its vineyards, is entered.

6 m. *Montbard* Stat. — (*Inn :* H. de l'Ecu, good; H. de la Poste). This unimportant town (2808 Inhab.) was the residence of the great naturalist Buffon, who was born here 1707, and lived in the *Château*, which he purchased and rebuilt in the plain style of the period. The *gardens* attached to it are arranged in terraces along the slope of the hill, and decorated with orange-trees. In the house Buffon formed his study and composed most of his works. Within the Park rises a high square tower (13th cent.), the only part standing of the old castle. It commands from its top an extensive view. The gardens, now open to the public, were laid waste by the Revolutionists in 1793, but one relic of their ancient condition was preserved in a small pillar of marble raised by the son of Buffon in front of the tower which contained his father's study, and bearing this inscription,

"Excelsæ turris humilis columna,
Parenti suo filius Buffon, 1785."

The *Château* was long occupied by the widow of Buffon's son : it contains portraits of Buffon and his collaborator Daubenton. His tomb, in the parish ch., was destroyed at the Revolution, the lead of his coffin melted, and his bones scattered. A *statue* to Buffon, by Dumont, was erected at Montbard by his fellow townsmen in 1847.

[*Fontenay* is a sequestered abbey (M. H.), 3 m. from Montbard, whose founder (1118) was one Evrard, Bishop of Norwich. It was tenanted by monks of the Cistercian order. Its ruined buildings are now converted into a paper manufactory, belonging to the family of Montgolfier. The chapter-house and cloisters (12th cent.) are still good specimens of Gothic architecture. The *Ch.*, a very plain Cistercian building, also of the 12th cent., converted into every-day purposes, is less striking; but it contains several mutilated ecclesiastical monuments.]

9 m. *Les Laumes* Junct. Stat. About 2½ m. E. [Branch Rly., W., to *Semur* and *Avallon* (see Rte. 104 A]. There are several interesting *excursions* in the neighbourhood.

Alise Ste. Reine. This village lies on the S.W. side of *Mont Auxois*, upon the plateau of which stood the ancient *Alesia*, where Vercingetorix, besieged by Cæsar (B.C. 50), in vain attempted to save Gaul from a foreign yoke. The Mont Auxois is surrounded

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by the small streams of Oserau and Ose, rendering it an easily defended military position. There is a fine panoramic view from the top over the district (*see* Napoleon III.'s 'Vie de César'). A bronze *statue*, by Millet, of the Gaulish hero was erected (1865) on the battle-field. The ch., dedicated to St. Thibault, is of the 14th cent., with some remarkable sculptures.

[4 m. S.E. from Laumes, at the village of *Bussy*, is the *Château*. It was founded in the 12th cent., but partly rebuilt in the 17th cent. by the satirical writer and wit Roger Count de *Bussy-Rabutin*. It is richly furnished and decorated. The chapel contains a Poussin and a Murillo.

The Rly. from Les Laumes crosses the Oze twice before reaching

6 m. *Darcey* Stat. [*Omnibus* to 6 m. *Flavigny*, a town of 1200 Inhab., containing the remains of an abbey founded in the 6th cent., and portions of the ancient fortifications. The Gothic 14th-cent. *Ch.* (M. H.) has some good painted glass and a fine *jubé* of the 16th cent.

9 m. *Verrey* Stat. This is the best point from which to visit the *Sources of the Seine*, situated 5 m. to the N.E. and 1 m. from the village of *St. Germain la Faille*, where a monument has been erected, at an expense of 80,000 fr., by the Department and by the municipality of Paris; it consists of a recumbent figure, by Jouffroy, of the river Divinity. Some ancient medals were found here in 1842. The line rises rapidly before reaching

6 m. *Blaisy Bas* Stat. [The ruins of the *Abbey* of *St. Seine* lie 7 m. N.E. The *Ch.* is of the 13th cent. Part of the abbatial buildings have been converted into a hydropathic establishment.] The Rly. now traverses the *Tunnel of Blaisy*, which is 4480 yards long, and cost more than 10 million francs. Within it is the summit-level of the rly., 1330 Eng. ft. above the sea. It leads from the basin of the Seine into that of the Saone and Rhône. Numerous other tunnels, deep cuttings and viaducts succeed. Passing the stats. of *Malain*, *Velars*, and *Plombières*, we leave on the rt. the convent of La Chartreuse, the burying-place of the Dukes of Burgundy, just before reaching

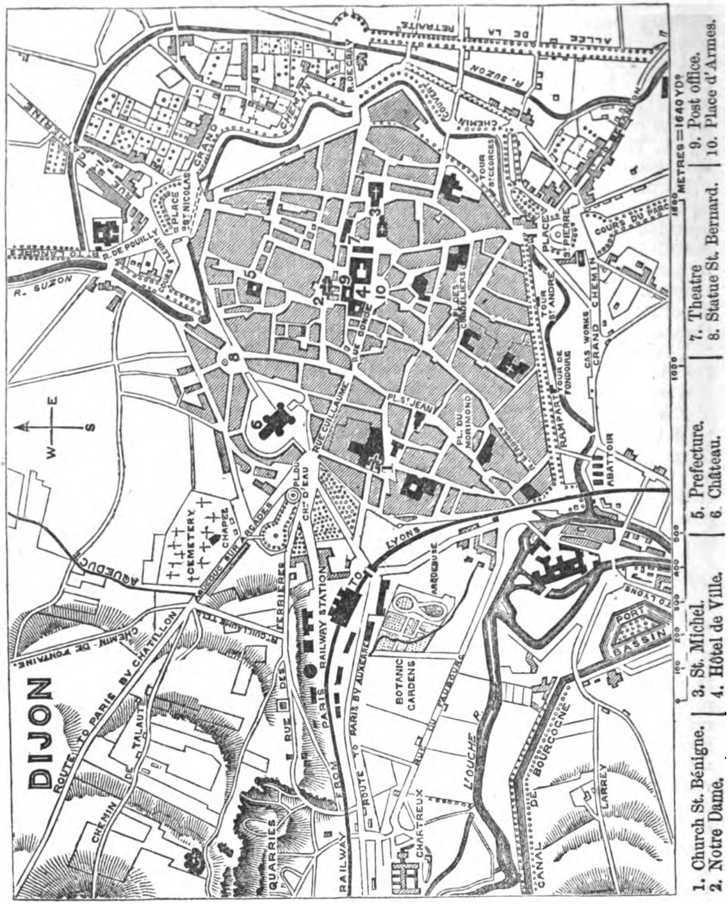
15 m. **Dijon** Junct. Stat. (Buffet, excellent dinner; 5 to 25 min. halt according to the trains); omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. du Jura, comfortable, good table-d'hôte, civil people; H. de la Cloche also good and comfortable, Goisset, the owner, is a well-known wine-merchant; both hotels near Stat., and both have good wines; H. de Bourgogne; H. du Parc, in the town; H. du Chapeau Rouge). The ancient capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, now the chief town of the Dépt. de la Côte d'Or, containing 39,193 Inhab., and at a height of 803 ft. above the level of the sea. It is in the midst of a fertile but arid plain, and, like many other towns similarly situated, it has been over-praised by the French for its beauty. The distant view of the town, with its spires, towers, and trees, and the outlines of the Jura visible in the distance, are, however, imposing. In spite of modern improvements there remains a good deal within the town deserving of notice. Dijon was formerly an opulent city; its most flourishing period being after Burgundy was united to France; but its importance was lessened by the revolution of 1789, which reduced it to be merely the chef-lieu of a department.

On the 30th Oct., 1870, the Germans under von Beyer attacked the French under Fauconay, and after some sharp fighting in the suburbs the town was evacuated by the French, and the Germans entered the following day.

On the 23rd Jan., 1871, Garibaldi's son, Ricciotti, captured here the only German flag lost in the war, that of the 2nd batal. of the 8th Pomeranian regt., but subsequently restored it as not having been taken in fight.

The following itinerary will embrace the most remarkable objects of interest, in topographical order, starting from the rly. stat.:—*Place du Château d'Eau*, *Château*, *Hôtel de Ville* and *Musée*, *Ch.* of *Notre Dame*, *Chs.* of *St. Étienne* and *St. Michel*, *Place St. Jean*,

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Rue Bossuet, Ch. of *St. Benigne* and *ruins of Castle, Place St. Bernard* and *Statue, Prefecture, Place St. Nicolas.* Drive round town to the *Porte de St. Pierre, Cours,* and *Parc,* returning to the rly. stat. by the *Jardin des Plantes,* and *Chartreux.*

Following the Rue de la Débarcadère, a broad avenue from the rly. stat. to Château d'Eau and Place Darcy, we reach the Porte Guillaume, on the l. of which is the ancient *Château,* now a Caserne de Gendarmerie, built between 1478 and 1512. During the Fronde the town suffered severely from shot fired by the defenders of the castle. It afterwards became a state prison: the Duchesse du Maine, Mirabeau, General Mack, and Toussaint l'Ouverture, were imprisoned

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here. Continuing along the Rue Guillaume and Rue de Condé, we reach the *Place d'Armes*, a horseshoe in plan, a good centre from which to set out. Here stands the ancient

Palace of the dukes of Burgundy (M. H.), begun 1366, which, after the union of the duchy to the crown of France, became the *Palais des Etats*, and is now the *H. de Ville*. It has been so completely modernised in its principal front, that the great interest possessed by the building would hardly be anticipated. Parts of its interior, however, are old, such as the noble Hall, ornamented with a carved open-work parapet, stone mullions and transoms to the great square windows, and a rich chimney-piece with flamboyant tracery (? 1504), the low vaulted chambers beneath, the ancient kitchen, and the large massive mdiæval tower.

The style prevailing in this and the other buildings of the 15th century in Dijon, and which may be properly called the Burgundian, has many of the features which we afterwards find in our Tudor architecture. Besides the Civic Offices, and the *Oratoire*, or Protestant Chapel, this building contains one of the finest provincial *Museums* in France. (Open Sundays, 12 to 4, and Thursdays, 12 to 2; and daily to strangers, 7 to 6 in summer, 9 to 3 in winter.) There is a separate entrance to the Musée d'Archeologie. The great hall, *Salle des Gardes*, and adjoining chambers, have been very judiciously chosen as the place of deposit for rich and important works of the middle ages, among which the following objects may be particularly noticed. The crozier of St. Robert, the first abbot of the Cistercian order (d. 1098). The wooden cup of St. Bernard, undoubted relic of this truly great and pious man, whose memory cannot be, however, relieved from the atrocities occasioned by the Crusades. The ornaments were probably added after his canonization. Toilet furniture of the Duchesses of Burgundy; caskets and boxes of ivory, beautifully carved. A purse supposed to have belonged to Isabella of Portugal, third wife of Philip the Good, of leather richly embroidered, and apparently of oriental workmanship. The chief ornaments of the collection are the magnificent **Tombs* of Philippe le Hardi, the founder of the second race of the Dukes of Burgundy (1342-1404), and of Jean-sans-Peur, his son and successor (1371-1419)—perhaps the finest specimens existing of mediæval art on this side of the Alps. Both were erected in the Chartreuse of Dijon, founded and endowed by Philip, and selected by him as his last resting-place. Upon the suppression of the Chartreuse they were removed to the ch. of St. Benigne, where they rested but a short time, as in 1793 the Council of the Commune decreed their destruction, which led to their dispersion. In 1818 the Department determined upon their restoration, and we see them in a state very little different from their original splendour. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi represents him in a recumbent posture, in his ducal robes. He is crowned with the ducal coronet, a plain circle without flowers, and his hand grasps the sceptre. The sides of the tomb are ornamented with arcades filled with elaborately sculptured statuettes, in alabaster, of friars, represented as mourners. The draperies are admirable. Claus Slater, a Dutchman, was the artist.

The tomb of *Jean-sans-Peur*, murdered on the Bridge of Montereau, 1419, matches entirely with that of his father. His ducal robe is *semé* with the device of the *rabot*, or carpenter's plane, assumed by him in opposition to the ragged staff of his political adversary, the Duke of Orleans. By his side is his consort, Margaret of Bavaria. Her robe is white, *semé* with the *daisy*, which bears her name.

There are also here 3 altarpieces, remarkable as specimens of wood-carving and wrought metal; one a metal Gothic *retable* with folding-doors, filled with wooden statuettes of saints in great numbers, executed by Jacques de Baerze, 1391, also from the Chartreuse.

The *paintings* in the Museum are numerous, and somewhat above the usual standard of provincial collections: some of the portraits are in-

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teresting, especially those of the Duchesses of Burgundy; also a carved Gothic shrine or altarpiece, the compartments of which are painted by *Melchior Broederlein*, 1398. The works of the local artist *Colson* are of great merit. The interesting collection of military orders, decorations, and medals, which belonged to Marshal Vaillant, was deposited in the museum by his sister.

There is a fine staircase of 316 steps in the old tower, the summit of which commands a very extensive view. At the E. end of the building are the *Tour de Bar*, now used as a school, and the old *kitchen* of the Dukes of Burgundy, part of the buildings connected with this has been demolished to make room for the back of the theatre, but the actual kitchen has been cleared out and repaired. It is about 50 ft. square, with 6 vast chimneys, and in the middle a lofty shaft, intended to carry off the fumes of the cooking. Adjoining is a museum of *Roman Antiquities* found in the neighbourhood.

At the back of the H. de Ville is the *Post-office*, and in the rear of it *Notre Dame*, the finest ch. here in the purest Burgundian Gothic, remarkable for the boldness of its construction (1220-1230). In the lower part of the W. front is a porch the whole width of the ch., and above are 2 beautiful open arcades, the carving above and below them is admirable. The interior is very fine; over the porch at the W. end is a gallery; there are no aisles to the choir or apse. Notre Dame, the finest architectural fragment in Dijon, is now under extensive repairs. At the S. corner of the façade, still stands the clock brought (1382) from Courtrai, by *Philippe le Hardi*. Jacques Marques, a Flemish artist, was the maker of this clock, which, in the opinion of Froissart, was the most curious existing, whether in Christendom or in the heathen lands, and hence selected by the duke as his trophy. The bells are struck by two hammermen, and who are called *Jacquemars* by the lower orders at Dijon—a corruption of their maker's name.

The Rue Rameau leads from the Place d'Armes past l. the *Theatre*, distinguished by a handsome Corinthian portico, and rt. the *Halle au Blé*, in the descrated *Ch. of St. Étienne*, to *St. Michel's Ch.*, consecrated 1529. Its front, flanked by 2 towers, is a poor example of the *Renaissance*. The ornaments are generally Italian in their details, yet so put together that the whole retains the form of a Gothic cathedral.

Returning through Rue de Condé to Rue Bossuet, we reach the *Church of St. Jean* (M. H.), a fragment of a fine (15th-cent.) Gothic edifice, with a pointed roof of wide span and good flamboyant windows. The choir was destroyed 1810, and the building was used as an entrepôt de farine until 1865, when it was reconstructed and reconsecrated. It contains the tomb of St. Urban and St. Gregoire. *Bossuet*, Bishop of Meaux, was baptized here, and was born in the adjacent house, 10 Place St. Jean.

Farther to the W., nearer the Rly. Stat., is *St. Benigne*, conspicuous from the coloured tiles on the roof, originally a conventual ch.: it became the Cathedral after the Revolution. The choir, in a good style, was built in the 13th cent., the nave, rather poor, in the 14th. Beyond the E. end of the ch. existed, down to the Revolution, when it was destroyed, a curious circular ch. imitated probably from the Holy Sepulchre, dating from the 11th cent.; it was sepulchral, and contained the remains of Bishop St. Benigne, martyred in the 3rd cent. In 1858 the basement of this was laid open, and consists of 2 concentric circular ranges of piers around the shrine of the saint, now covered with a dome for protection, but originally open to the floor above. The needle spire was erected in 1742, and blown a little out of the perpendicular during a storm in 1805. Finer churches were destroyed at the Revolution, but none so curious. In this ch. have been discovered the remains of Duke Philippe le Hardi, and some fine brick slabs with effigies of Burgundian nobles. In the nave is the slab-tomb of Udislaus, King of

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Poland, 1388. The organ is large and fine.

There are several desecrated churches at Dijon, degraded into stables, coach-houses, warehouses, &c., though in tolerable repair, and worthy the attention of the architect: such are *St. Philibert*, which stands between St. Benigne and St. Jean: it is a true Burgundian ch., 12th cent., with narthex (now used as a hay store)—*obs.* the pure Romanesque S. doorway; Ste. Anne, a ch. with a large dome more to the S.E. and near to the boulevard.

The *Palais de Justice*, formerly the Palace of the Parliament of Burgundy. Close to the Place d'Armes is an exceedingly curious building of great extent, with a good Renaissance façade. The large *Salle des Pas Perdus*, used by the Germans in 1871 as a Prot. ch., has at the end the old chapel of the Parliament, and on the rt. is the ancient Hall of the Parliament, with a fine ceiling (16th cent.). At the back of the building is shown what is supposed to have been the torture-chamber of the prison. The modern *Cour d'Appel* has a fine ceiling, the central portion of which belonged to an older hall. There is a Public Library of 50,000 vols., in the Rue Chabot close by, and magnificent collections of Archives of Burgundy and of the town, behind the theatre.

Some curious relics of domestic architecture and early art are to be met with in the town. In Nos. 34 and 36 Rue des Forges, not far from Notre Dame, is a Gothic staircase, on the top of which stands the figure of a man with a basket on his shoulder, whence springs, in the form of a plant or tree, the vaulting ribs of the roof. The depredations of tourists have obliged the proprietor to close this house to the public. *Obs.* also houses Nos. 52, 54, 56, with Burgundian arched windows and elegant parapet terminations. No. 38 bears the date 1561.

Hôtel Vogué, behind Notre Dame, No. 8, is a fine specimen of Renaissance, as is No. 28 Rue de la Chaudronnerie behind the Archives, and a house in the Rue de l'Amiral Roussin at the corner of the Rue de la Conciergerie; the authorities of the town have placed inscriptions on many of the ancient hotels.

M. Baudot, a retired lawyer, possesses an interesting collection of Merovingian objects and other antiquities, which he readily shows to travellers.

The *Public Walks* (*Remparts*) are a feature in Dijon, surrounding the walls as with a belt of foliage. They run in the form of *Boulevards* outside of, and parallel to, the old ramparts, which themselves form elevated terraces.

The *Parc*, about a mile out of the town, reached by the Porte and Place St. Pierre, and the Cours du Parc, was laid out, 1610, by Le Nôtre, for the Great Condé, its owner, when governor of the province, who gave free admission to the public.

Dijon was the native place of *Crébillon*; of *Guyton de Morveau*, the chemist; and of *Maret* Duc de Bassano.

[It is well worth while to drive to *Fontaine*, about 2 m. beyond the walls, on account of the fine view of the city and country from it. Here St. Bernard was born, and his father's castle is still in existence beside the curious church. A *statue* to the saint was erected 1847, in the Place St. Bernard at Dijon.]

The *trade* in the *wines of Upper Burgundy* is concentrated in Dijon; the district which produces the most celebrated wines lies to the S. of the town, and is traversed by the Railway to Châlons-sur-Saône, passing Vougeot, Nuits, and Beaune. (Rte. 106.)

10 min. walk from the town, by a road parallel to the rly., and near the stat., stands the *Asile des Aliénés*, formerly the *Chartreuse*, founded by Philip le Hardi, 1383, as a burial-place for the ducal house, many of whom were buried here, including Charles the Bold, until the Emperor Charles V. removed his remains in 1550 to Bruges. The existing monuments are few:—the entrance gate, part of a tower, the kneeling effigies of Duke Philip and his Duchess prefixed to the portal of the modern chapel, and the well or

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cistern known as **Le Puits de Moïse* (1399), executed by Claus Slater (the sculptor of the ducal monuments). It consists of an hexagonal pedestal, originally the base of a Gothic obelisk, surrounded by 6 noble statues of Moses, David, Jeremiah, Zachariah, Daniel, and Isaiah, placed under a rich canopy, and upon elaborate pedestals. The figures are well preserved. The modern Gothic chapel, part of an old portail, is flanked by statues of Philippe le Hardi, his wife, and of their patron saints; the capitals of the columns are in fine foliage.

Opposite the rly. stat., and beyond the line, are the Parc de l'Arquebuse and the *Jardin Botanique*, with a Museum of Natural History, in which there are some good specimens of the extinct Glyptodon from Buenos Ayres.

Rly. to Lyons (see Rtes. 106, 108) and Marseilles; to Vesoul and Strassburg; to Gray, Dôle, and Besançon; to Chambéry and Mt. Cenis; to Geneva; to Neuchâtel, by Salins; to Belfort and Bâle; to Langres.

ROUTE 104A.

PARIS TO NEVERS, BY AUXERRE [AVALLON], AND CLAMECY—RAIL.

Distance, 184 m.; *time*, 11 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

The *Rly.* as far as

97 m. *La Roche* Junct. Stat., is described in Rte. 104. Here our line leaves that to Dijon and, crossing the Armançon, reaches

13 m. **Auxerre** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Léopard, on the Quai; clean and comfortable; H. de la Fontaine). This city of 15,497 Inhab., situated on the l. bank of the Yonne, and chief town of that Dépt., is seen to great advantage from a distance. The grand mass of the cathedral, and two or three other large churches, and a ruined spire, all rise finely above the houses.

The **Cathedral of St. Étienne* (M. H.) is a noble specimen of 2 periods of the Gothic style, commenced 1215 by Guil. de Soigneley, 58th bp. The choir being finished about 1230; the transepts and the nave, begun in the 13th century, were not finished until the 15th. The transepts are covered with the boldest flowing tracery, occasionally standing free from the wall. The doors and rose-windows are magnificent. The nave is beautifully proportioned; it is 330 ft. long and 92 ft. high. Here are the tombs of Colbert, a former prelate, and of Jacques Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, 1593, and celebrated for his translation of Plutarch, so excellent in its style as almost to form an epoch in the history of the French language. The clerestory of the choir and the aisle of the chevet retain their original glass of the 13th cent., which is very rich in colour and pattern. Fergusson draws attention to the elegant junction of the square *Lady Chapel* and chevet. *Obs.* the excellent, almost classic, sculpture of the N. and S. doors at the W. end (13th cent.). Under the choir is the *crypt* of a former ch. (1005). At its W. end, on the vault, is a rude painting (end of 11th cent.), representing the rider on the White Horse of Revelation xix., and some singular columns in the chapel at the E. end. The chapter of Auxerre was at one time one of the richest in France, but they freed themselves from most of their superfluous possessions by indulging in the luxury of litigation. The musical instrument called the serpent was invented for this ch. in 1590.

St. Germain (M. H.), now attached to the Hôtel Dieu, on the height, is in a plainer style than the cathedral; it has lost part of its nave, but possesses a lofty choir, and transepts. Underneath are curious *crypts*, one below another; in the lower are some tombs of early counts of Auxerre. The S.

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tower, *Tour de St. Jean* (end of 12th cent.), which belonged to the W. front, but is now detached, retains its original spire.

St. Pierre (M. H.) is a large and handsome specimen of Italianised Gothic, begun at the end of the 16th cent., and finished 1672; tower on S. side 15th cent.; has some good glass. *St. Eusèbe* has a good nave (end of 12th cent.) with later alterations. The W. façade is 13th. The fine detached steeple is of about 1160. The choir, begun 1530, has very fine painted glass. It contains 4 altars of wood, beautifully carved (15th cent.)

The Prefecture is in the former bishop's palace, and contains a Romanesque gallery of the 12th cent., which rests on the ancient Gallo-Roman wall of the town. There still remains one of the gables of the old *Hall* (13th cent.) within, but partially hidden, is the open wooden roof, same date.

Remark the old *tower*, called la *Tour Gaillarde*, which formed one of the town-gates—it is now the clock-tower in the Place du Marché.

The *Boulevards*, on the site of the ancient walls which surround the town on 3 sides, present a variety of prospects; the moats are filled with plantations of acacia, gardens, and vines; the fine old towers are covered with festoons of ivy. Viewed from the bridge, the town, crowned by its numerous ancient churches, is one of the most beautiful scenes of its class in France.

There is a statue to Marshal Davoust—a native of Auxerre—by Dumont, in the principal square.

Like many other towns in France, Auxerre has its tale of suffering from civil wars. It was pillaged by the English in 1359, and was plundered and the churches burnt in 1567 by the Huguenots, in revenge for the massacre of 150 of their persuasion.

A considerable quantity of more ordinary wines, the growth of La Basse Bourgogne, are sent down the Yonne hence to Paris. *Châblis*, about 12 m. E. of here, on the road to Tonnerre, gives its name to a white wine of superior quality.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the interesting *Ch. of St. Bris*, lying 5 m. to the S.E., and noticed below.

Rly. in progress to Gien, in Rte. 105.

The line from Auxerre continues S. to

5 m. *Champs* Stat. 2 m. E. is the large village of *St. Bris* (2000 Inhab.), with a fine 13th-cent. *Ch.*, partly rebuilt about 1520. The nave is the earlier Gothic portion, the choir being rich Renaissance. The stone coffin of (?) St. Cot is as old as the 11th cent. The wooden pulpit is good.

10 m. *Cravant* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. S.E. to *Les Laumes* Junct. Stat., on the rly. to Dijon (Rte. 104), passing through

4 m. *Vermenton* Stat. *Ch.* (M. H.), with remarkable tower of beginning of 13th cent.

5 m. *Arcy-sur-Cure* Stat. The *Grottes d'Arcy* are a series of natural caverns in the limestone, many of vast extent, abounding in stalactites, separated from one another by natural divisions, through which it is often necessary to crawl on hands and knees. The entrance to them is by a door inserted in an opening in the rock of a wooded dell, on the borders of the Cure. A guide (50 c.), with candles, can be obtained at the village; the best time to visit them is during dry weather. The largest cavern is about 25 ft. high, 30 wide, and 400 long.

15 m. **Avallon** Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste), a pleasantly situated town (6070 Inhab.), nearly surrounded by the ravine of the Cousin. Around it runs its ancient rampart, and a broad terrace walk, under lime-trees, about 500 ft. above the bed of the Cousin. The interesting *Ch. of St. Ladre* is of the 12th cent., and may be taken as a specimen of Burgundian Gothic, with its peculiar pointed arches and rich sculptured capitals; it has the peculiarity of descending by flights of steps, and sloping floors from E. to W. The W. portal is round-arched and rich in ornaments. The *statue* of

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Vauban, on the promenade, is by Bartholdi. There is *a pleasant walk* down the ravine of the river Cousin, among woods and rocks, rising to a considerable height.

6 m. to the W., of Avallon, on the road to Clamecy, is **Vézelay**, a decayed town of 1148 Inhab., capital of the district of *Le Morvan*, situated on a hill commanding a noble view, surrounded by embattled walls, and entered still by feudal gateways. It contains a very remarkable **Abbey Church* (M.H.), dedicated to Mary Magdalen, finely seated on the summit of a hill. The entire length of the building is 404 ft.; the height of the choir 70 ft. Scarcely any remains exist of the buildings of the abbey, which were so vast that kings, with their suite, could be lodged in them without discomfort to their monkish inmates. The W. front lost one of its towers by the attack of the Huguenots in 1569. It has 3 doorways; that in the centre a circular arch of noble proportions; a gable of 13th cent., in the form of an arch, inclosing 5 colossal statues, below each are 5 lancets, also with a colossal statue between each. Another tower rises from the angle between the nave and S. transept. The 3 W. doors lead into a large *Narthex* (c. 1130), a feature not unusual in Burgundian churches—used for the reception of penitents, catechumens, and strangers. The floor above the side aisles of the narthex is now used as a museum of antiquities found in the abbey: 3 other doorways open out of this vestibule into the nave, all of the end of 11th and beginning of 12th cents.; that in the centre is very rich in sculpture, and supported by a central shaft, on which are sculptured St. John the Baptist and 2 Prophets; on which rests a lintel covered with a procession of figures, in relief. The tympanum of the arch above it is filled with a large bas-relief: a colossal figure of the Saviour forms the centre, from whose hands outstretched descend rays on the heads of the 11 Apostles grouped on each side. The whole is encircled with 29 medallions representing the signs of the Zodiac, and the agricultural labour of each month. A strong Byzantine feeling pervades the whole of this sculpture. The interior of the nave is very impressive from "its great length, its gloom, and the simplicity of design which pervades its Romanesque features." It has no triforium, and is surmounted by a cradle roof, spanning the whole width of the nave, and truly magnificent. Towards the E. end of the nave are some grotesque capitals that belonged to an earlier building, the previous church having been destroyed, "prope ad nihilum redactum," in the middle of the 10th cent. These walls doubtless echoed to the voice of Becket in 1168, when he repaired to Vezelay on Ascension-day, and, mounting the pulpit, in the presence of a crowded congregation, cursed by bell, book, and candle, all those who maintained in England "the Customs of their Elders." This proceeding so enraged Henry II. that he threatened to confiscate all the Benedictine abbeys in England, if the Order continued to shelter Becket in France. A flight of steps leads up into the choir, which, with the transepts, is a fine specimen of early Pointed work of the 12th and 13th cents.; of fine design and execution. The apse is surrounded by 9 circular pillars, each of a single stone, and it is lighted by lancet windows. The 5 circular chapels of the chevet open into each other in a style of great lightness and beauty. Under the choir is a crypt of the 12th cent.

Attached to the S. transept is the *Chapter-house*, a low vaulted chamber, dating from 1165, its roof resting on 2 central piers in the Romanesque style; it opens into the cloister, its sculptures are of great beauty. Here, it is said, the monks assembled, with tears in their eyes, before their expulsion in 1154, through the rebellion of their vassals, the townsfolk, aided by the forces of the Comte de Nevers. This ch., the finest of its class in France, was restored (1855) at the expense of the French Government, and has suffered greatly from the process of chiselling over the whole surface.

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Vézelay possesses interesting historical associations. Here, on March 31, 1145, St. Bernard assembled a Council of the Church, and preached, in the presence of Louis VII., to a multitude assembled in the open field (the church being too small to hold them), the necessity of a new Crusade, with such impressive eloquence, that the universal cry for the Cross burst from the crowd around; and the supply of crosses not being sufficient, the Abbot of Clairvaux tore his own red robe to pieces to distribute among his willing hearers. The king, on his knees, first received the sacred symbol from him; the nobles followed his example; and the year following he set out hence, with his army, for the Holy Land. Again in 1190 the plain of Vezelay was the place of rendezvous where Richard Cœur de Lion with his contingent joined Philip II. (Auguste) for the 3rd crusade, the united forces swelling to upwards of 100,000 men. Theodore Beza, the Reformer and Calvinist theologian, was born at Vezelay, of noble parents, 1519.

On the way to Vézelay the traveller will pass the conventual church of *St. Père*, whose tower is "an almost unique specimen of transition, or very early complete Gothic, erected about 1240. The detached shafts, and canopies at its angles, and its several stages of open windows, give it an air of lightness and elegance such as I have never seen surpassed in later buildings."—*Petit.* The château de Bazoche belonged to Marshal Vauban, who was born in the village St. Leger de Foucheret, in Le Morvan. His room and bed and sword are still preserved in it —also 4 cannon used at the siege of Philipburg. His body is buried in the chapel, his heart was removed to the Invalides at Paris.

To the S.W. of Avallon stretches the extensive tract of woodland called La Forêt de Morvan, which supplies Paris with firewood, being cut every10 or 15 years, by portions at a time, and transported down the Yonne and Seine in rafts.]

24 m. S.E. of Avallon lies

Saulieu (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, fair), a town of 3800 Inhab., in which the *Ch. of S. Andoche* (M. H.) is interesting; nave and towers of the 12th cent., some good sculpture of the 13th cent.; and remains of fine woodwork in stalls, end of 13th cent.

The rly. from Avallon continues E., and crosses the valley of Armançon by a fine viaduct to

21 m. *Semur* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Côte d'Or.), a town of 3820 Inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded on 3 sides by the Armançon. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* (M. H.) is a building of great beauty and interest in the finest Burgundian style of the 13th cent., somewhat like that of Notre Dame at Dijon. Some of the chapels contain good glass.

The Rly. from Semur turns N.E., and joins the Dijon Rly. at

13 m. *Les Laumes* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 104.]

The Rly. from Cravant crosses the Yonne and proceeds S., through *Mailly-la-Ville* and *Courlange*, to

21 m. *Clamecy* Stat., a town of 5700 Inhab., on a hill above the Canal du Nivernais, at the confluence of the Yonne and the Beuvron.

The *Ch.* of *Bethléem*, of the 12th cent., in the faubourg of that name, has been converted into the modern *Hôtel de la Boule d'Or* (good). The salle-à-manger is in the apse, and the dining-table about where the altar stood. The parish *Ch.* has a square E. end and ambulatory, and rich Flamboyant W. front.

The line continues S.W. to

43 m. **Nevers** Junct. Stat., in Rte. 105.

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ROUTE 105.

PARIS TO LYONS, BY FONTAINEBLEAU, MONTARGIS, GIEN, BRIARE, NEVERS, ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS [VICHY], ROANNE, AND TARARE. B.—LINE OF THE BOURBONNAIS.

	Kil.	Miles.
Fontainebleau	59	37
Moret	67	41
Montargis	118	73
Nevers	254	157
Saincaize	264	163
Moulins	313	194
St. Germain des Fossés	355	220
[Vichy]	[365]	[226]
Roanne	421	261
Lyons	512	320

One express daily to Lyons in 13¾ hrs., and one ordinary train (by way of Corbeil, Rte. 49A), in 18½ hrs.; 6 trains as far as Nevers in 5½ to 8 hrs., and 2 trains to Vichy in 8 to 12 hrs. This rly. opens a second route to Lyons, of the same length as the Burgundy line; but the trains are not so numerous or so quick. For the route as far as

41 m. *Moret* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 104.

The line now quits the valley of the Seine to follow that of le Loing to

12 m. *Nemours* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Écu), a town of 3902 Inhab., deriving its name from the woods (*nemora*) which once surrounded it. The stat. was burnt by the Germans in 1870 in retaliation for an attack upon a German detachment. The *old Castle*, of the 12th cent., the residence of the Ducs de Nemours, of the line of Savoy, flanked by 4 towers, and restored in the 16th cent., is now a prison.

The *Parish Ch.* (M. H.), originally attached to the Priory of St. John, is a fine building. St. Pierre is the oldest ch. in the town.

13 m. *Ferrières* Stat. About 5 m. E. is the château of Bigny, near the village of Bignon, in which Mirabeau was born, 1749. It became subsequently the property of Arthur O'Connor, of Irish revolutionary celebrity.

6 m. **Montargis** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de la Poste; H. de la Ville de Lyon), a town of 8103 Inhab., on the borders of an extensive forest, at the junction of the *Canal de Briare* with that of Orleans, by the side of which there are public walks. The vast castle, for a long time part of the domain of the crown, serving as a royal nursery, and called "le Berceau des Enfans de France," was sold, 1809, for 60,000 fr., and has entirely disappeared. Over one of the fireplaces in its great hall (for it had no less than 6) was a painting representing the combat between "*the Dog of Montargis*" and the murderer of its master, Macaire, which is said to have taken place, in the presence of Charles VI., in the Ile Notre Dame at Paris. The sagacity of the dog not only indicated the spot where his master was buried in the forest of Bondy, but also singled out the murderer; and the king, according to the spirit of the laws of the time, directed that the cause should be tried by a duel between the dog, as accuser, and the accused. After several attacks, the dog seized his adversary, who was armed with a club, by the throat, and compelled him to confess his crime. In 1652 the Grand Condé, then a rebel against the royal authority, arriving before Montargis with a small force, summoned it to surrender. The magistrates hesitated, but Condé, taking out his watch, declared he would sack the town and slay the inhabitants if it were not given up in an hour. This produced the desired effect, and gave rise to the saying, "que M. le Prince avait pris Montargis avec sa montre."

Rly. N.E. to Sens for Chalons, and W. to Orleans, see Rte. 163; N.W. to Malesherbes and Corbeil for Paris, see Rte. 49A.

The country in which Montargis lies belongs to the district anciently called *le Gâtinois;* it has little interest. The rly. is carried S. in a straight line, through a dull district, to

11 m. *Nogent-sur-Vernisson* Stat. Near Montbouy, 11 m. from here, are some remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

12 m. *Gien* Junct. Stat. The tower

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the scenery on the river, and the Rly. to Orleans, are described in Rte. 52. Soon after leaving the stat., the valley of the Loire bursts into view: the pleasing effect of the broad winding river, and its vine-clad banks, is much enhanced by the previous barrenness and monotony.

6 m. *Briare* Stat. (*Inn:* H. la Poste), a town of 4346 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Loire, has given its name to the *Canal*, begun by Sully, and completed 1642, remarkable as the first attempt to open a communication between 2 river basins by means of supplies of water stored up on a summit-level. It connects the Loire with the Seine, by joining the Canal du Loing at Montargis, thus opening a water communication between Paris and the W. and centre of France.

3 m. *Châtillon-sur-Loire* Stat.

[About 5 m. to the E. lies Châtillon-sur-Loing, in whose ancient *Castle* Admiral Coligny, son of Gaspard de Coligny, Lord of Châtillon and Louise de Montmorency, sister to the famous Constable, was born in 1516. After his murder on the night of St. Bartholomew's (24 August, 1572) his body was cut down from the gallows of Montfauçon, upon which it had been shamefully hung by his bigoted assassins, and conveyed by his cousin Montmorency to his wife, who concealed it for many months before she could venture to commit the headless body to the vaults of the Château of Chantilly (see Rte. 3).]

10 m. *Neuvy* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Poste, small; H. de Nièvre, clean). The *Château* overlooking the stat. belongs to the Comte de Couëssin. On the opposite side of the Loire is the *Château de Courselles*, a country seat of the late Marshal Macdonald. The rly. proceeds through the valley of the Loire to

5 m. *Cosne* Stat. (*Inn*: H. Grand Cerf), where there are iron-furnaces.

6 m. *Sancerre* Stat. The town is on the opposite bank of the river, with important quarries in the neighbourhood.

14 m. **La Charité** Stat. (*Inn:* H. la Poste, pretty good), an ancient town of 5297 Inhab., still partly surrounded by ramparts, flanked by watch-towers, of the 14th cent. It is said to have derived its name from the benevolence shown to travellers by the monks of St. Benedict. Its *Ch.* of *St. Croix* (M.H.), consecrated 1107 by Pope Paschal II., has still the larger part remaining of a very fine Romanesque building. The upper part of the nave and aisles has been destroyed by fire, and replaced by later work. The transepts, however, still remain, also the *choir*, surrounded by pointed arches, on 8 light piers with elegant capitals. What was the narthex is now open to the sky. Only the N.W. tower remains, richly ornamented in the Burgundian style, with fluted columns copied from Roman buildings: also a late enriched arch, close to it. There are few remaining relics of the monastery, whose abbots were so wealthy and powerful, that in the 16th cent. the Pope found it necessary to interfere and regulate the number of knights who should form their escort when they travelled.

At La Marche are ruins of a Romanesque *Ch.*, which, from the rudeness of its architecture and carved capitals, is probably as old as the 10th cent. Under its E. end is a crypt.

8 m. *Pougues les Eaux* Stat. There are mineral springs about a mile from here, with an *Etablissement Thermal.*

4 m. *Fourchambault* Stat. There are extensive ironworks here: they belong to a joint-stock company, and employ 5000 workmen.

254 m. **Nevers** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de la Paix, close to rly., good, but noisy; H. de la Nièvre; H. de l'Europe, in middle of town), an ancient thriving manufacturing city of 20,7000 Inhab., chief town of the Dépt. de la Nièvre, formerly capital of the Nivernais, is situated at an elevation of 600 ft. on the side of a hill, on the rt. bank of the Loire, near the confluence of the Nièvre. It is mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, "Noviodunum oppidum Æduorum, ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco positum."

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The *Ch. of St. Etienne* (M. H.), very plain, both within and without, dates from 1063. It exhibits a union of the Burgundian style with that of the neighbouring province of Auvergne. The ends of the transepts at the crossing are raised so as to buttress the dome with a semi-vault. Three of the original E. aspidal chapels remain perfect. Its roof is a barrel vault. Though gloomy, the ch. is pleasing from its good proportions; it has been well restored.

The *Cathedral of St. Cyr* (M. H.) has an apse at both ends. The W. apse, with a crypt under it, is of the 11th cent., and opens immediately into a wide transept of the same date. The nave was rebuilt 1230–50, and the choir at the end of the same cent. Alterations and additions were made in the 14th and 15th. In the nave, singular caryatid-like figures support the shafts of the triforium, and the spandrels above are filled with angels; the capitals of the columns are sculptured with rich foliage, of admirable workmanship. In the S. transept is a rich Flamboyant *doorway*, leading to a fanciful spiral staircase, a remarkable example of what Mr. Willis calls "interpenetration," or the running of several series of mouldings into one another: these complicated interlacings pervade not only the canopy of the arch, but even the pinnacles. At the E. of the choir inclosure, on the N., is a painting dated 1442. The ch. is much dilapidated on the outside, altogether in a ruinous state. The tower, of a late date, which has been restored, has colossal figures at the angles, and is overloaded with ornament.

The *Palais de Justice* (M. H.), on the height facing an irregular open space, formerly palace of the Dukes of Nevers, begun 1475, is a stately edifice flanked by towers, with a staircase in the centre in the Flamboyant style.

On the 2nd floor of the Hôtel de Ville is arranged a *Museum*, containing a complete series of the *faïence* (pottery), for which the town is celebrated, the earliest manufacture of majolica in France having been established here by Louis Gonzaga, who, by his marriage with Henrietta of Clèves, came to the dukedom in 1565. The trade is still carried on, and employs some 700 persons.

Of the old city *walls* and *towers* there only remain the tower of *St. Eloi*, of the 15th cent., and the *Porte de Cron* (M. H.), erected by Pierre de Courtenay, Seigneur de Nevers, at the end of the 12th cent., rebuilt 1393. Another entrance to the town is by a *triumphal arch*, erected to commemorate the battle of Fontenay, 1746.

At a short distance behind the Palace is a public *garden*, formerly the park of the dukes.

At the ironworks here chains and cables for suspension-bridges are made; the iron used is that of Berry. There is a large *cannon-foundry* for the navy. Not far from Nevers, the lateral canal of the Loire is carried over the Allier by an aqueduct called *Pont Canal de Guétin*, a remarkable work of engineering, completed 1845.

Railways—to Bourges (Rte. 101); to Chagny on the Saone (Rte. 107); to La Roche by Clamecy and Auxerre, Rte. 104A.

On leaving Nevers the rly. crosses the Loire to follow the valley of the Allier.

The scenery between Nevers and Moulins is pleasing; the country is much inclosed with hedgerows, and generally fertile. The Allier is seldom seen, concealed as it is by trees, in the flat valley through which it passes.

6 m. *Saincaize* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Rly. W. to Bourges, Rte. 101.

The line turns sharply S. to

29 m. **Moulins** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de Paris, good; H. du Dauphin and H. de l'Allier, both moderate), a cheerful town, without the activity of much trade, pleasantly situated on the rt. bank of the Allier. It is chief town of the Dépt. de l'Allier, Pop. 19,890. The Dukes of Bourbon here kept their court with a splendour not unworthy of sovereign princes in the 15th cent.

The town is comparatively modern, and has no remarkable buildings. The

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Castle is reduced to a square tower of the 15th cent., called *La Tour Malcoiffée* and some buildings erected by Cath. de Medicis.

The original *Cathedral of Notre Dame* (M. H.) is at last finished. It consisted merely of a lofty choir in the Florid style of the 15th cent.; but the nave of 5 bays in an earlier style, but lower in pitch, is now complete, as well as the W. end with two towers surmounted by spires (1871). The vaults of the aisles and chapels are elaborately groined, and there is a good deal of fine 16th-cent. painted glass—*obs.* the polygonal vault of the apse of the church—also an old painting of the Virgin and Child, on the two shutters of which, now detached from it, and hung against piers, are portraits of Pierre II., Duc de Bourbon, and his wife, Anne of France, attended by their patron saints, attributed to *Ghirlandajo*.

The *Ch. du Sacré Cœur* is new, with twin spires, of very good design, by the late M. Lassus.

In the *Chapel of the College*, beyond the cathedral, is the monument of Henri Duc de Montmorency, who suffered, under the heavy hand of Richelieu, for having conspired against *him* and his master, Louis XIII., and was executed at Toulouse, 1632. His widow, Maria Orsini, conveyed *his* remains to this chapel, then attached to the Convent de la Visitation, of which she became superior, spending in it the rest of her days. The monument, by Constou, from the designs of Anguier, consists of *the* reclining statue of the duke, resting on his helmet, with his duchess beside him in an attitude of *grief* and resignation; the expression of profound sorrow in her countenance is perfect, and the draperies are very *beautifully* executed. On either side is an allegorical figure—Valour, a sort of Hercules, and Liberality, a coarse *female*. The fact of this monument being in honour of a man beheaded for conspiring against a king caused it *to* be preserved at the Revolution.

Marshal Villars, the opponent of Marlborough, and Marshal Berwick, natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill (Marlborough's sister), were both born at Moulins.

Here Lord Clarendon in exile wrote the greater part of his 'History of the Great Rebellion.'

Some cutlery, of an inferior kind, is made at Moulins.

No one will quit Moulins without thinking of Sterne and his Maria, the scene of her melancholy story being laid here, and an interesting excursion may be made by rail in 25 min. to the *Abbey Ch. of Souvigny*, 6 m. W. (see Rte. 105A).

Railway S.W. to Montluçon (Rte. 105A), S.E. to Mâcon (Rte. 108A).

On leaving Moulins the rly. continues on the rt. bank of the Allier

15 m. *St. Germain des Fossés* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). There is a clean and comfortable little *hotel* close to the stat., convenient for travellers starting early. [Branch Rly. S.W. to *Gannat*, thence to Clermont and Le Puy, see Rte. 109.]

[Branch Rly. S. from St. Germain to 6 m.

Vichy. Hotel *omnibus* from Rly., *cab*, 1 horse, 1 fr. 50 c., 2 horses, 2 fr. 50 c. *Inns* (there are said to be nearly 200): H. des Ambassadeurs; H. de Cherbourg; H. de la Paix; H. du Parc; H. des Princes; H. Victoria, all first-class hotels, situated in the Rue du Parc, overlooking the Park, Casino, and Baths, and frequented by the best French and English families. H. des Bains; H. Guillermen; H. de Paris; H. Velay et des Anglais, Grand H., and H. Mombrun.

Other hotels are to be found in the Rue Lucas—de Nîmes, de Paris, &c., —providing comfortable accommodation and good food, but cheaper, and frequented chiefly by the French middle class. The *Bellevue* is a good, quiet, though small house of this kind, thoroughly French, and reasonable in charges. The charge for board and lodging varies from 8 to 16 frs. per diem. It is usual for all the inmates to breakfast (10 A.M.) and dine (5 P.M.) together,

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and in the season any other hours are objected to. In June, July, and August it is difficult to find accommodation.

Lodgings may be easily obtained in private houses, with sitting-rooms, &c.; and arrangements made with the proprietors for furnishing meals and attendance.

Restaurant—La Restauration, in the park, to the l. of the Casino.

Cafés—De la Perle, de la Terrasse, &c.

Post and *Telegraph Office*—Place de l'Hotel de Ville.

Eng. Pharmacy—chez Tabardin, 9 Rue de Nîmes.

Eng. Ch. Service, by a chaplain of the C. and C. S., on Sundays at 11·30 A.M. *Fr. Prot.* Service at 1 P.M.

This town of 5666 Inhab. is situated in the valley of the Allier, a rapid stream, which swept away 2 earlier bridges, and is now crossed by a handsome iron bridge, on stone piers, ½ m. long. Eminences surmounted by round towers, of which the Vieux Vichy is one, rise along the rt. bank of the river. To the old town has been added a new quarter, consisting chiefly of hotels and lodging-houses connected with the old town by a fine promenade, shaded by avenues of plane-trees. This is the watering-place properly speaking, now the most frequented in France, and daily increasing in prosperity and reputation. It attracts during the season about 28,000 visitors, of whom about 20,000 are French, and 2000 English. The visits of the late Emperor Napoleon III., especially, gave an impulse to improvement in the making of new boulevards and streets.

Vichy is a place strictly for *invalids*, having few attractions for the passing traveller, but the gambling-tables are now proving a source of temptation to many.

The mineral springs of Vichy, which belong to the French Government, and are leased to a company, are acidulous and alkaline. The water has been not inappropriately compared to heated soda-water, the principal ingredients being carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas in excess. This acid is combined with the soda, potash, and lime; but the important ingredient is bicarbonate of soda.

There are 8 principal springs, varying in temperature from 57° Fahr. (Les Celestins) to 113° (Le Puits Carré). The former therefore can scarcely be considered thermal.

Name of Spring.	Temp.		Grains of bicarb. of soda in an Eng. pint.
Grande Grille	107·5°	44	
Puits Chomel	113	45	
Puits Carré	113	45	
L'Hôpital	88	45½	
Lucas	73·5	45½	
Lardy	77	39	
Brosson	74·5	44	
Celestins	57	50	
Hauterive	69		
Mesdames (ferruginous)	61		

Three of the springs—La Grande Grille, Le Puits Chomel, and the Puits Carré, rise under the Etablissement Thermal; three others, L'Hôpital, Les Sources Lucas et Lardy, in different parts of the old town; La Source des Celestins near the bank of the Allier, a short way from the town: the Brosson source has been procured by an Artesian boring. The Grande Grille is most used for drinking, and for exportation.

The *Bath-house* (*Établissement Thermal*) is a very handsome building, faced by a long colonnade; in the lateral ranges or wings are 300 baths, well appointed, and 4 douches. There is a new *Établissement* for 2nd-class baths. The water is received in stone basins, and has the appearance of boiling from the quantity of carbonic acid gas which bubbles up through it. Mineral baths, including linen, 3 fr.; if plain water, 1 fr. 50 c. In 2nd-class establishments a mineral bath of the same water costs 2 fr. Persons about to bathe should subscribe for a number of baths, and fix the hour at which they are to be taken, which will be scrupulously kept for them (with 5 min. law), otherwise they must wait long and take

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their chance of a vacancy. The Baths near the spring of "L'Hopital" have been rebuilt. The building contains 34 baths, supplied from the spring which rises close by.

The water may be drunk at any time gratis, save a douceur to the attendant when you leave. Water sent into a house is charged 30 c.

The season at Vichy commences as early as the 15th of May, and lasts until October; but invalids should not arrive before first week in June, and the best part of the season is from the 15th Aug. to end of Sept. It is very hot in July. The following is the routine observed by persons frequenting the waters for their health:—On arrival it is usual to consult one of the medical men attached to the baths; the most eminent physicians being Dr. A. Dubois, the Gov. Director, Drs. Villermin, Collingues, Casimir, Daumas, Durand, Fardel, Pupier, gentlemen who can be all strongly recommended. Although the legal fee is only 5 fr., visitors generally continue to consult them during their stay, and on leaving present such an amount as they may consider fair for their advice, and the benefit they have derived. English generally give 20 f. on their first visit. This being arranged, the day is generally passed thus:—As early as 6 a crowd assembles to drink the waters, which occupies, with the subsequent exercise, an hour or two. 5 or 6 half-pints a day form a large dose. To this succeeds breakfast at 10; afterwards the bath, for those who are recommended to bathe. The table-d'hôte dinner takes place at 5, and in the evening the company assemble in the *salon* of their hotel. Precedence at the table-d'hôte is determined by the date of the visitor's arrival, as in the choice of bed-rooms; the longest resident occupying the head of the table and having first choice of apartments.

A course of the waters lasts from 18 to 25 days.

The Casino, with its handsome saloons, billiard, and reading-rooms, is the general rendezvous. The subscription for what is considered the course of baths, occupying about 6 weeks, is, for one person, 25 f.; for a family, 40, or 20 f. a month; for a passing visitor, 2 f. a-day. These charges admit the subscriber to all balls, concerts, &c. These are frequent, commencing at half-past 8 and generally ending before midnight, the physicians regulating the time. There are gambling-tables here, which are likely to rival those formerly existing in Germany. In the *Theatre*, a handsome salle, forming part of the Casino, are performances nightly, with often good actors from Paris—subscription to Casino and Theatre 60 frs., or Theatre only, 45 frs. Collections are made at the several hotels and boarding-houses for charitable purposes; and on leaving it is usual for visitors to leave a donation for the charities and schools of the town.

Vichy is the first alkaline bath in Europe.* The waters have acquired celebrity, and have become more and more the rendezvous of English visitors. They are considered efficacious in chronic complaints of the liver and digestive organs arising from acidity and from atony; but it is principally in enlargements of the liver, produced by long residence in warm climates (as in India for example), and in hepatic obstructions generally, that they are useful. The same may be said as regards obstructions of the spleen, in diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs (especially gravel of the most frequent kind, that produced by uric acid), in gout, and the glandular affections produced by it. In the large range of buildings opposite the Établissement, the Vichy waters are bottled and packed, and upwards of 2 million bottles are exported annually.

N. of the great Round Tower, the only one remaining out of 7 which defended the walls, stands the mansion which Madame de Sévigné occupied, and from which she wrote, in 1676, some of her Letters.

The Rocher des Celestins, at the foot of which the springs rise, named after a convent of that order, ruins of which

* See Dr. Macpherson's 'Baths and Wells of Europe.'

still exist, on its top, presents a curious geological phenomenon, being composed of vertical strata of a tufaceous rock, almost pure arragonite, no doubt deposited from mineral springs, projecting in shattered slabs above the surface, and abutting at a short distance against horizontal strata of the same tufa.

A *Park* of 26 acres was formed, 1862, along the Allier by taking in land from the bed of the river, laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, and watercourses, so as to form a miniature Bois de Boulogne and a pleasant walk. The Digue, 1½ m. long, faced with stone, protects the town from inundations of the river, and forms a fine drive. By means of an ingeniously constructed dam below the town the water of the Allier is during the season kept up so as to make the river opposite the town a sort of lake instead of an expanse of shingle.

Hackney Carriages within the town, from 6 A.M. to midnight, 1 fr. 25 c. and 2 fr., with 1 or 2 horses the course; or 2 fr. 25 c. and 3 fr. by the hour. There is a tariff for excursions, which the coachman is obliged, on hiring, to give to his fare.

The situation of Vichy is agreeable, but not striking, in an open and highly cultivated country; the most frequented drive is along the road to Thiers. Pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood; light calêches, by the hour and at a fixed rate, are always in readiness for hire, as well as donkeys.

a. To *La Montagne Verte*, 2½ m. on the other side of the Sichon: fine view.

b. Côte St. Amand, 2 m.; a pretty place and fine view.

c. Through the valley of the *Sichon* (good trout fishing) to *Ardoisière*.

d. Malavaux, a wild gorge, with ruins of a castle built by the Templars, passing on road through the quaint old town of *Cusset* (¼ hr. by omnibus from Vichy), with Ch. of St. Saturnin and Hotel and Bathing Établissement. Visit *Puits du Diable*, a rough walk of 2 m.

e. The Château de Bourbon Busset, handsomely restored; commands fine views; drive of 10 m. It was the seat of a secondary branch of the house of Bourbon, the founder being Louis de B., Bp. of Liége, who figures in 'Quentin Durward.'

More distant excursions may be made to the *Château d'Effiat* (12 m.), to the *Château of Randan* 10 m., for both of which see Rte. 109; and to the *Source St. Yorre* and Châteldon on the Nimes road.

A visit to the *Extinct Volcanoes of Auvergne*, which will take up 3 or 4 days, may be made from Vichy.

Vichy possesses a large *military hospital*, whither soldiers are sent from every part of France. Since the occupation of Algeria, and the increase of chronic affections of the liver arising from a residence there, it has been found necessary to enlarge it.

Vichy is now very easy of access from Paris (Stat. near Place de la Bastille) by the Lyons-Bourbonnais Rly., which has a branch to the town, and (during the season) runs 2 express trains daily in 8 hrs.]

The Rly. to *Lyons* from *St. Germain des Fossés* quits the valley of the Allier, and turning to the E. enters on a hilly country. The mountains of Auvergne appearing to the S.W., and those of Forez more to the E., form features in the landscape.

11 m. *La Palisse* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Ecu). This town of 2821 Inhab., on the Bèbre, is commanded by a feudal *Castle* (M. H.), of the 15th cent.—ancient residence of the Counts of Chabannes—restored. It has a lofty Gothic chapel of late date. The line traverses a very hilly tract by numerous deep cuttings, embankments, viaducts, &c.

15 m. *La Pacaudière* Stat. in the valley of the Loire, though that river is not reached until arriving near

14 m. **Roanne** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Nord; H. du Commerce), a town of 19,354 Inhab., deriving importance from its situation on the

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l. bank of the Loire, at the point up to and from which it is navigable. It has a great transit trade: the manufactures of Lyons, the iron and coal of St. Étienne, the productions of the S. provinces of France, and the imports from the Levant, conveyed hither from the Rhône by railway or canal, are transported hence, down the Loire, to Nantes, or through it, and the Canal de Briare, to the Seine and Paris. There are also considerable manufactures of cotton in the town and its neighbourhood, but they have suffered from the competition of Roubaix. The old Gothic *Ch. of St. Étienne*, near the château, was commenced in the 15th and completed in the 17th cent., but the choir and bell-tower were rebuilt 1849. The stone *bridge* over the Loire was built 1820, and cost 3 million francs.

[*Rly.* S. to St. Étienne, Rte. 119.]

The direct rly. for Lyons proceeds S.E. by

17 m. *Amplepuis* Stat.

[The old coach-road, beautifully engineered, ascends the hill in zigzags, and crosses it by a pass 3000 ft. above the sea.]

The great tunnel of Le Sauvage, 3254 yards long, conducts to

11 m. *Tarare* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. du Commerce), a thriving manufacturing town of 15,092 Inhab., seated in a narrow valley. The weaving of *muslins*, remarkable for their fineness, is the staple branch of manufacture, and it is calculated that between 3 and 4 millions of pieces are produced annually. It is said that as many as 50,000 persons are employed in the town and surrounding country on this branch of industry. The weavers ply their trade in damp cellars, which are neither floored nor warmed by fire, in order to keep up the moisture necessary for weaving fine webs, and to prevent the breaking of the thread.

4 m. *L'Arbresle* Stat. Rly. S.W. to Montrond and Montbrison. Rte. 108B.

12 m. *St. Germain, au Mont d'Or*, Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

For Rly. between St. Germain and LYONS, see Rte. 108.

ROUTE 105A.

MOULINS TO MONTLUÇON, BY SOUVIGNY [BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT].—RAIL.

Distance, 51 m.; *time*, 2¾ to 4 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

Moulins is described in Rte. 105.

The rly. crosses the Allier and runs S.W. through the coal district of Bezenet and Commentry.

9 m. *Souvigny* Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Lion d'Or; H. de la Croix d'Or), a town of 3100 Inhab., on a steep eminence near the Queugne. The *Church* (M. H.), formerly attached to a Benedictine abbey, though much mutilated, is one of the most remarkable Gothic monuments in the province for size, and was the burial-place of the Ducal house of Bourbon. The nave, the apses at the E. end, and the crypt below the choir, date from the 11th and 12th cents.; the more recent portions from 1446, when some upper parts of the church were rebuilt. The *nave* and *choir* have double aisles. The vaults have a ridge-rib running throughout nave, transepts, and choir. The apse vault is remarkable for the spandrels being pierced with open tracery, a doubtful ornament. In the N. aisle is a curious fragment of an octagonal pillar, early in the 12th cent., covered with sculptures—signs of the zodiac, mythical beasts, &c.—in the Byzantine style. Here is the shrine of St. Menoux; an object of local veneration. In the S. transept is a hand-

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some armoire of stone richly carved 15th century), with painted wooden doors, containing the relics of St. Mayal and St. Odyl. The *Chapelle Vieille* (1441), on the S. side, is separated from the choir and transept by a beautifully carved stone screen, with flamboyant tracery. It incloses the monument of Louis II., Duc de Bourbon, and Anne of Auvergne, his wife, with their recumbent figures in white marble, sadly mutilated by the Revolutionists. A recess, or niche, in the wall opposite, displays, amidst rich flamboyant tracery, the word "Espérance," the motto of the Order of the Thistle, founded by the Duke. On the N. side of the choir is *La Chapelle Neuve*—of the end of the 15th cent.—similarly decorated, and even more injured by the Vandals of '93, containing the tombs of Duc Charles, and his wife Agnes de Bourgogne. Duke Peter, interred here 1503, was followed to his grave by no less than 1700 officers of his household.

[*Omnibus* from Souvigny to *Bourbon l'Archambault* through *St. Menoux*, about 4 m. N. where there is another 12th-cent. *Church* (M. H.), once attached to a Benedictine abbey. The *choir* is the most interesting portion, and a good example of the Burgundian style. The chevet on the inside is surrounded by semi-classical pillars. The nave is of the 9th or 10th cent. 5 m. farther W. is

Bourbon l'Archambault (*Inns:* H. de Montespan; H. des Eaux; H. de France, bad), a town of 3466 Inhab., on the Burge, the *Aquæ Borvonis* of the Romans, and now much frequented on account of its mineral waters, which are saline, supplied by a hot and a cold spring, the latter called *la Source de Jonas*. There is a bath-house (*Établissement thermal*) in the middle of the town. It was first brought into notice by Madame de Montespan, who died here. There are very considerable and picturesque remains of the ancient *Castle* of the early Sires de Bourbon, and a fragment of the apse of a *Ste. Chapelle.*]

The rly. from Souvigny continues S.W., traverses a fine viaduct, and passes by *Noyant* and Villefranche, then rising rapidly to

33 m. *Commentry* Junct. Stat., where the main line is joined between Clermont and

8 m. *Montluçon.* See Rte. 103.

ROUTE 106.

DIJON TO CHÂLON-SUR-SAÔNE.—PARIS AND LYONS RAILWAY (B).

Paris to	Kil.	Miles.
Dijon	315	196
Beaune	352	220
Chagny Junct.	367	229
Châlon	383	239
Macon	441	275
Lyons	512	320

The Rly. from Paris to Dijon and the town of Dijon are described in Rte. 104. After leaving Dijon the main line throws off on l. the branch to Gray, Dôle, and Besançon (Rte. 148), and then carries the traveller along the skirts of the vineyards district, producing the best *Burgundy wines*. The country, wherever it presents an advantageous slope, is entirely laid out in vines, and what it loses in picturesqueness it gains in richness. It is besides very populous; there are said to be 40 or 50 villages between Dijon and Beaune, a distance of 26 m.

About 1 m. S.W. of Dijon begins the chain of hills which form the celebrated *Côte d'Or*, averaging from 800 to 1000 ft. in height. It is covered with vineyards, which ascend in terraces, and then spread along the table-land on the summit. The colour of the soil is of yellowish red, from which the name of the district is probably derived. Here the

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best Burgundy wines are produced. In richness of flavour and in perfume, and all the more delicate qualities of the juice of the grape, they unquestionably rank as the finest in the world; and it was not without reason that the Dukes of Burgundy were designated as the "princes des bons vins." The soils on which these valuable wines are grown consist, in general, of a light black or red loam, mixed with the *débris* of the calcareous rocks upon which they repose. The principal vineyards of the *Côte d'Or* are situated between Dijon and Chagny, and describe an *arc* of a circle exposed to the S.E. and protected from the N.W. by the range of limestone hills that stretches behind them. The vines are planted in trenches, at the distance of about 2 ft. apart, and are trained on poles to the height of 30 to 40 inches. In the best vineyards they are extremely old, and when old vines are replaced by others, a larger crop, but of an inferior quality, is obtained. The choice red growths of the *Côte d'Or* are the Clos-Vougeot, Nuits, Beaune, Volnay, Pomard, Chambertin, Richebourg, Romanée, and St. George. They are all distinguished by their beautiful colour and exquisite flavour, combining, in a greater degree than any other wines, the qualities of lightness and delicacy with richness and fulness of body. About 66,000 acres in the Côte d'Or are laid out in vineyards. The vineyards are called *Clos* or *Climats*. Many other crops are intermixed with the vineyards,—potatoes, clover, and maize, — whilst cherry, almond, and walnut trees are dotted over the fields.

7 m. *Gevrey* Stat. Near here is the vineyard of *Chambertin*, about 15 or 20 acres in extent, but divided among numerous proprietors.

4 m. *Vougeot* Stat. The inclosure (*Clos*) *de Vougeot* produces the prince of Burgundy wines. It originally belonged to the monks of the neighbouring Abbey of Citeaux, who carried its culture to the highest perfection, never selling its wine, but making presents of what they did not consume themselves. At the Revolution it was bought by a M. Focard, and afterwards came into the hands of M. Ouvrard, the army contractor. Its recent proprietor, the Marquis de Lagarde, enlarged it by taking in some of the neighbouring land; but the present extent of the vineyard is only about 120 English acres (50 hectares): the average annual produce is about 200 hogsheads. The number of persons employed in the vintage exceeds 800. The soil near the top of the hill consists of small fragments of whitish limestone, containing fossil shells, of which the hill is composed: in the lowest part of the vineyard it merges into a nearly pure clay. The vines nearest the top, in the dry soil, produce the best wine; on reaching the clay it falls off, and becomes the ordinary wine of the district as we descend into the plain.

"The vintage is in general soon over. For the red wine, the grapes as they are brought in are thrown into large cases or troughs, where formerly they were trodden by men with large wooden shoes, till the grapes were nearly all broken, instead of this they are now passed under rollers. They are then taken up in baskets, with interstices wide enough to allow the grapes to pass through, when a portion of the stalks, generally about two-thirds, are taken out. If the whole of the stalks were taken out, the quality of the wine, as has been repeatedly proved, would be inferior. The whole is then put into the vat into which the *must*, as it ran from the treading-troughs, had been previously carried. A space of about 12 inches is left unfilled at the top, and a sliding lid is then put over, which floats upon the surface. As soon as the fermentation becomes violent, the swelling of the mass lifts the lid to the height of six inches above the mouth of the vat. As, however, the skins and the stalks had previously risen to the surface, none of the liquor escapes. A very small space, formed by the looseness of the lid, is considered sufficient to allow the gas to escape, until the rising of the lid allows a greater space; and it is perhaps owing to the confinement of the gas that the lid is raised to such a

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height. If the weather had been very warm when the grapes were gathered, and still continues so while the fermentation is going forward, the wine is soon made. The fermentation is sometimes over in 30 h., at other times it continues 10, 12, and even 15 days, The best wine is always produced from the most rapid fermentation. When the fermentation slackens, the liquor begins to subside, and, when it is entirely over, sinks within the top of the vat, but not so low as when the vat was first filled, for the *marc*, or, in other words, the stalks and skins, are completely separated from the liquor, and float upon the top.

"As soon as it is known by the subsiding of the head, and by the taste and examination of the wine, that the fermentation has ceased, the wine is drawn off into large casks, which contain about 700 gallons each. Every 3 or 4 months it is pumped by means of the syphon and bellows into another vat of the same dimensions, when a man enters by the small opening left in the end of the vats, and washes out, with a brush and cold water, any lees which may have been deposited. The Burgundy of the Clos-Vougeot receives no other preparation, and it is treated in this manner as often as may be judged requisite, till it is disposed of. They commence selling it when 3 and 4 years old, but the wine of very favourable seasons is retained by the proprietor till it is 10 or 12 years old, when it is bottled and sold at the rate of 6 fr. a bottle. The price of the wine of ordinary vintages, from 3 to 4 years old, is from 500 to 600 fr. the hogshead, but seasons occasionally occur when the wine is not better than the *Vin Ordinaire* of the country."—*Busby.*

Between Vougeot and the next station is *Vosne*, where the *Romanée, Richebourg*, &c., are grown.

3 m. *Nuits* Stat., a town of 3656 Inhab. The *vins de Nuits* were brought into fashion 1680, by Louis XIV., for whom they were exclusively prescribed by his physician Fagon, as a means of restoring his strength. On the 18th Dec., 1870, the Germans, under Von Glümer, attacked the French under Cremer here, and, after severe fighting, in which Prince Wilhelm of Baden was wounded, drove them out of the town, and from the strong position they had taken up in its neighbourhood. The Germans themselves abandoned the town the next day.

[7 m E. of Nuits, and 12 from Dijon, is the celebrated *Abbaye de Citeaux*, founded 1098 by Robert de Molesme, in which St. Bernard assumed the cowl in 1113, from which went forth to assume the keys of St. Peter no less than 4 popes, and which numbered 3600 dependent convents of the Cistercian order, of which it was the head. The *Abbey* was nearly destroyed in 1798, and the modern abbatial buildings have been converted into a Reformatory, Religious, and Industrial Penitentiary for Juvenile Offenders, placed under the care of priests, Sisters of Charity, and lay brothers. Near them is a large Agricultural College. The ch. contains some tombs of the Dukes of Burgundy of the first branch.]

10 m. **Beaune** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: H. du Chevreuil, in the town; H. de l'Arbre d'Or; H. de France, near stat.). This town of 11,200 Inhab. stands on the Bauzoise, and owes its prosperity to being one of the chief seats of the *wine trade in Burgundy*, about 80 mercantile houses being engaged in it. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* (M. H.) is Burgundian in style, and has a fine cruciform interior, early 12th cent., imitated in its classical details from Autun cathedral. To the E. are 3 semicircular chapels; at the crossing an octagonal cupola; at the W. a grand open porch, 13th cent.

The *Hospital* (Hôpital), founded by Nicolas Rolin, chancellor of Philip Duke of Burgundy, 1443, remains almost in its original state, with the entrance doorway well restored. The false ceiling which disfigured the great hall (*grande salle des malades*) has now been removed, disclosing the original vault. The remarkable painting, a Last Judgment, by *Roger v. der Weyden*, one of

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his best works, and one of the finest of the early Flemish school (it has been attributed to *Van Eyck*), used to serve as a division for two of the hospital wards, but has now been removed to a room specially dedicated to objects of interest connected with the hospital. This picture was presented to the hospital by Rolin, and contains his portrait together with that of Pope Eugenius IV. and Duke Philip the Good. It is divided into 8 compartments, but has been much spoilt by an indifferent painter having been employed by the sisters who have charge of the hospital, to cover with drapery the nude figures of the damned.

Two huge round towers are all that remain of the castle, which was destroyed by Henry IV.

[At *Cussy la Colonne*, 12 m. S.W. of Beaune, is a Roman pillar of Victory, having 8 statues in relief below the base; the shaft is delicately ornamented: the Corinthian capital was found in the neighbourhood used as the mouth of a well. Numerous Gallo-Roman objects were discovered here in 1868, in excavations made by the Government; they have been placed in the museum at St. Germain, near Paris.]

The country immediately about Beaune has much amenity, and in its neighbourhood are produced the wines of Volnay and Pomard, the former being characterised by its light and grateful aroma and delicate tint, the latter having more body and colour: they are sometimes mixed with the red wines to give them fire. Savigny, Beaune, Meursault, and several other vineyards in the neighbourhood, all produce excellent wines, and, generally speaking, all the growths of that district are remarkable for the purity of their flavour.

9 m. *Chagny* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. de l'Artichaut). The 12th-cent. Romanesque tower of the *Ch.* is a perfect specimen of the transition into the Pointed from the earlier style. This town is a central point, whence diverge lines of rly.—to the great coal and iron basins of Creuzot, Epinac, &c., and thence to Nevers or Moulins.

On quitting Chagny the rly. passes under the Canal du Centre by a short tunnel, and the express trains stop in the cutting at *St. Cosme*, whilst the ordinary trains go on to

10 m. **Châlon-sur-Saône** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. des Trois Faisans; H. du Chevreuil; H. du Commerce). The Saône which runs through this town of 19, 982 Inhab., here being navigable for steamboats, gives it much water-side activity. The *Canal du Centre*, which connects the Saône with the Loire, commences here, and affords an outlet for a considerable traffic and transit of goods to the Mediterranean and Atlantic from the *central* departments of France. Châlon is the *Cabillonum* of Cæsar. It has a fine stone bridge of 5 arches over the Saône.

The town is dull, but clean, and there is little worth seeing. But the quai, facing the river, is lined by good houses, and is the most lively portion. The *Church of St. Vincent* (M. H.), of the end of 14th cent., restored in tolerably good taste, with W. front and towers rebuilt 1827, 1858, is of the early Gothic or Transition period, when the peculiarities of that style were beginning to mix themselves with the older Romanesque. The *Hospital*, founded in 1528 on the island of St. Laurent, has been rebuilt. It has some good 16th-cent. painted glass, now collected and placed in the chapel.

[Abélard died (1142) at the Abbaye of *St. Marcel*, about 2 m. from Châlon, now destroyed except the 11th-cent. *ch.*; he was buried there, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Paraclet, near Nogent (see Rte. 162), to rest near those of Eloise, and subsequently the tomb of both was removed to the Père Lachaise at Paris.

Branch rly. N.E. 48 m. to *Dôle* Stat. (see Rte. 148), giving direct communication with *Besançon* (Rte. 159).

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Branch line E. 41 m. to *Lons le Saunier* (Rte. 157), by Louhans.

RAILWAY TO LYONS, Rte. 108.

ROUTE 107.

NEVERS TO CHAGNY STAT. (ON THE DIJON AND LYONS RAILWAY), BY DECIZE, CERCY LA TOUR (CHÂTEAU CHINON), ETANG, AUTUN, AND CREUZOT —RAIL.

Nevers to	Kil.	Miles.
Decize	38	24
Cercy la Tour	53	33
Etang	105	65
Autun	121	75
Epinac	142	88
[Le Creuzot	120	75
Montchanin	134	85]
S. Leger	150	91
Chagny	163	101

2 trains daily, in 5 to 6 hrs.

This line forms an important connection between the two great rlys. between Paris and Lyons, and between the rich coal-fields of Creuzot and Epinac and the Valleys of the Loire and Rhone.

24 m. *Decize* Stat. (*Inns:* H. d'Angleterre; H. de la Poste), a town of 4594 Inhab., on an island formed by the Loire, in a district producing coals and iron. Has iron and tin works, and glass-bottle works. The *Church of St. Aré* (M. H). has a crypt of 10th, choir of 11th, nave of 16th cent. Above the town a ruined *Castle.*

9 m. *Cercy la Tour* Stat. [A good road, with public conveyances to 4 m. *Château Chinon* (*Inn:* H. Poste, good cuisine, and moderate). The view on all sides is magnificent.]

18 m. *Luzy* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Lion d'Or, clean), a village of 2700 Inhab., on the Aline. [Conveyances to 12 m. *St. Honoré les Bains* (*Inn:* H. des Bains). The waters were known to the Romans.]

14 m. *Etang* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), the best point for visiting (12 m.) *Mont Beuvray* (see below.)

[Rly. branches off to Chagny by *Le Creuzot* (see below).] The rly. turns N. to

9 m. **Autun** Stat. (*Inns.* H. La Poste; H. La Cloche. In September a fair is held which lasts until the 15th: the inns are then intolerable, and the town one scene of bustle and confusion).

The first view is very pleasing of this town of 12,389 Inhab., elevated on a slope at the foot of a range of well-wooded hills above the Arroux. It was long supposed to have been *Bibracte,* the capital of the Æduii, but that city stood 10 m. off, on Mont Beuvray (see below), and it is more probable that Autun is a contraction for *Augustodunum,* the name given to the city by Augustus, to whom all its importance, if not its foundation, is to be attributed. Tacitus describes it as a fortress and great city, and states that the most illustrious of the youth of Gaul were educated here. The Roman ruins are chiefly situated low down near the river. The ruins are now encircled by other buildings, but the general site of the Roman city is a perfect mine of antiquities, and the *Roman walls,* within which the present city has shrunk, are very massive and curious, and large fragments still very perfect exist.

The Two Roman Gates (M. H.), *Porte d'Arroux* (Corinthian) *Porte Saint André* (Ionic), restored by Viollet-le-Duc, 1847, of the 4th or 5th cent., are beautiful and very perfect. They are both nearly on the same plan; double arches below for the carriage-ways, and a postern on each side; above are arcades of open arches, ornamented with pilasters, forming a gallery over the gateway leading to the round towers (which formerly flanked it) and to the walls. The lower part of one of these towers still adjoins the Porte St. André, and was turned into a chapel.

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Beyond the Porte d'Arroux is a square solid building of the same period called the *Temple of Janus* (M. H.), in reality an outwork for defence in advance of the gates.

The remains of the *theatre* and of the noble *amphitheatre* are now scarcely discoverable.

The *Cathedral of St. Lazare* (M. H.), restored in 1865, is of the 11th and 12th cents. The interior of great simplicity is completely Burgundian in style. It shows throughout a close imitation of the neighbouring Roman remains *e. g.* the square fluted pilasters were suggested by those of the Porte d' Arroux. About 1848, it was found that the original vaults were pressing the walls outward, and they were replaced by vaults of jars, pottery banded with iron. The organ gallery at the W. end, ill-according with the rest of the building, is of the second half of the 15th cent. In the S. transept is a picture by Ingres, of St. Symphorien. On the W. façade is a magnificent open porch 2 bays deep, extending the whole width of the front; the porch covers a very fine W. central doorway fitted with elaborate sculpture, and having in its tympanum the Last Judgment, Byzantine in style. On the S. side rises a Romanesque tower with a stone roof, the corresponding tower of the W. front is incomplete. From the centre of the roof rises a good crocketed spire of the 15th cent., ornamented at its base with open work and pediments.

There is a good collection of the *geology* of the district in the Petit Séminaire, and the *Musée Lapidaire* contains a Roman mosaic of Bellerophon combating the Chimæra, and fragments of the tomb of Brunehault, who was buried in the Abbey of St. Martin, founded by her in 602, but of which only a few traces now remain in the wall of the public school.

Autun was the see, in 1789, of *Bishop* Talleyrand, afterwards Prince de Benevento and minister of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII.; General Changarnier was born here.

There is a fine *Promenade,* and a short mile N., outside Autun, upon the Dijon road, is a singular pyramidal mass of masonry, called the *Pierre de Couhard.* It is about 50 ft. in height, and was probably originally much more lofty. The facing is entirely destroyed. It is quite solid, and is probably sepulchral: antiquaries have supposed it to be the tomb of Divictiacus.

4 m. on the road S. to Digoin is the *Château* of *Montjeu,* forming a pleasant excursion, and containing, in the park, the commencement of one of the best preserved portions of the *Roman aqueduct* leading to Autun.

[10 m. S. W. of Autun is *Mont Beuvray* (2600 ft.), commanding a fine view. The excavations made on the plateau have disclosed the remains of a large Gaulish manufacturing town of the age of Cæsar, probably the true *Bibracte,* capital of the Ædui, mentioned by Cæsar and Strabo. It was encircled by ramparts, still existing, and was occupied by workers in bronze and other metals, who excelled in enamelling. Many specimens of this art have been dug up here. The opinion that this is the Gaulish town where Cæsar wintered after the battle of Alisia, is adopted by Napoleon III. in his 'Vie de César.']

The rly. from Autun proceeds N.E. to

9 m. *St. Léger Sully* Stat. 3 m. to the N. is the fine *Château Sully* (M. H.), partly rebuilt in the 16th cent., and the property of Marshal MacMahon, who was born here 1808.

5 m. *Epinac* Stat. This is the centre of one of the valuable coal basins (for that of *Le Creuzot,* see below) which are worked by pits, in some cases more than 650 ft. deep. Mineral oil for lighting the mines is obtained by a distillation from the bituminous schists accompanying the coal. The coal is transported by a special rly. to the Canal de Bourgogne, thence by water and rail to all parts of France.

There are also here large glass-works, turning out from 3 to 4 millions of wine-bottles yearly.

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The Rly. now turns S.E. past

8 m. *Nolay* Stat. *Carnot*, the Republican leader, military engineer, and mathematician, was born here. The line joins that from Le Creuzot before reaching

8 m. **Chagny** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 106.

[The S. branch of the rly. from *Etang*, leads to

14 m. **Le Creuzot** Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Commerce). The most extensive Iron-works in France, employing 10,000 persons, in a pop. of nearly 30,000, which has sprung up on the spot chiefly since 1826, when Messrs. Schneider, to whom the works belong, obtained them from an English Company, Manby Wilson. They occupy 300 acres, of which 50 are covered by workshops. Splendid locomotives (some for English railways) and marine-engines of the largest size are made here. The most remarkable feature in it is the care taken by the owners for the moral and physical welfare of their people, in providing healthy homes, garden allotments, medical advice, and, above all, schools, which are managed on the most enlightened system. There are 15 blast furnaces and 150 coke-ovens; also foundries, locomotive factories, and copper-works. A rly., 6 m. long, connects the works with the Canal du Centre. The iron ore is brought from a distance.

The Rly. continues to

5 m. *Montchanin* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. S.W. 32 m. to *Paray le Monial*, see Rte. 108A.] The rly. turns N.E., and, following the Canal du Centre, joins the rly. from Epinac to

17 m. *Chagny* Junct. Stat. (see above).

ROUTE 108.

CHÂLON-SUR-SAÔNE TO LYONS, BY MÂCON—RAIL. (c).

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Châlon	383	237
Tournus	409	253
Mâcon	441	275
Trevoux	487	302
Lyons	512	320

Paris to Châlon. (See Rtes. 104 and 106.)

The *Railway* from Châlon runs along the rt. side of the Saône, mostly out of sight of it. [From some of the eminences surmounted by the road, towards the E., the chain of the Jura is seen, and, in favourable weather, Mont Blanc, distant as the crow flies about 100 m.]

Immediately below Châlon is the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, leading in 76 m. to Digoin on the Loire, and a basin or dock for barges entering or quitting it.

16 m. **Tournus** Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Gare; H. du Sauvage), a town of 5640 Inhab., possessing a wooden bridge of 5 arches over the Saône. Its great *Abbey Church of St. Philibert* (M. H.) is a very plain edifice (early 11th cent.), in the Romanesque style, restored, but interesting to the student for its architecture and antiquity. At the W. end, which resembles a castle, with machicolations over the entrance, and loopholes, is a large rude narthex, the side aisles of which have cross barrel-vaults running N. and S. Above the narthex is a lofty chamber or ch., with bare nave and aisles, constructed with a view to defence, with narrow loopholes, with steps to ascend by, and opening into the nave of the main ch. The main arch of the nave is also vaulted crosswise, with vaults running like the arches of a bridge. The transepts and choir, with a series of square chapels, date early in the 12th cent. At the crossing is a dome under the central tower, the tower surmounted by a spire, having the Burgundian fluted pilasters. On the N. side of the W. façade is an orna-

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mented tower of 12th cent., with a spire. In the crypt is a well.

In the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is a granite column, reputed antique, found in the Saône.

The painter *Greuze* was a native of Tournus: the house where he was born (1725) is marked by an inscription: he died at Paris, 1805.

Near the river vineyards cover the slopes, which are a prolongation of the distant range of the hills of Charolois.

20 m. **Mâcon** Junct. Stat. (Buffet, poor). Hotel omnibus from rly.

Inns: H. de l'Europe, on the Quay, comfortable and reasonable, though deficient in cleanliness; H. du Sauvage, also on the Quay; H. Champs Elysées, in the Place, not far from the Stat., fair; H. des Etrangers, close to stat., poor.

Mâcon was the capital of the country of the Mâconnois, and ruled by its own sovereigns from the time of Louis le Débonnaire until it passed to the house of Burgundy. The country was often settled as an appanage upon the younger branches of the family. It lies on the sloping rt. bank of the Saône, and is chief town of the Dépt. de Saône et Loire. Pop. 18,382. The devastations of the Huguenots, who exercised the greatest cruelties and atrocities here, and of the Revolutionists, have nearly denuded Mâcon of all its ancient religious structures, and within the last few years even the picturesque old wooden houses have disappeared, and it is now a modern French town, with scarcely any vestige of antiquity visible. The *Ch. of St. Peter* has been entirely rebuilt in the Romanesque style, and is a fine modern church, cruciform in plan, with apse, aisles, and side chapels, and a good W. front with two octagonal towers surmounted by spires; whilst of the old *Cathedral* of St. Vincent (M. H.), demolished during the Revolution, only the façade and a portion of the two Romanesque 14th-cent. towers remain. The *Bridge* of 12 arches over the Sâone existed in the 12th cent., but has been frequently restored. From it, or from the handsome Quai, Mont Blanc may be descried in clear weather. Lamartine was born in a house at one corner of the Place du Rempart.

Mâcon is the centre of a great trade in the *wine* grown in its arrondissement, though at some distance from the town itself, at the foot of the hills on the W. The best sorts are the growths of Thorins and Moulin à Vent, which are red, and of Pouilly, a white wine. Two Roman cemeteries were found in the outskirts of the town in excavating for the rly.

[Rly. E. to *Bourg* (Rte. 153) for Geneva, &c. W. to *Moulins* by Cluny and Paray le Monial, Rte. 108A.]

It is a very pleasant drive from Mâcon to *Cluny*, visiting *Milly* and *St. Point* on the road. For the rly. thither see Rte. 108A.

The banks of the Saône acquire some elevation and picturesqueness below Mâcon; the Jura mountains being all along a feature in the view to the E.; the nearer hills of Charolais and the Côte d'Or on rt. studded with white châteaux and villages.

9 m. *Romanèche* Stat. There are mines of oxide of manganese near here.

5 m. *Belleville* Junct. Stat. Pop. 3261. The *Ch.* (M. H.), of the 12th cent., is curious. At *Acenas* (8 m. N.) is a *Ch.* having a marble altar, with bas-reliefs of Christ and the Apostles, probably an early Christian sarcophagus.

[Branch rly. W. 8 m. to *Beaujeu*, a village of 3900 Inhab., with a *Ch.* of the 12th cent.]

9 m. *Villefranche* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Provence), an industrious town of 12,469 Inhab., having rather a cheerful aspect. The *Ch.* (M. H.) has been a beautiful specimen of the florid Gothic, though small. The hills of the Mont d'Or come finely into view at

3 m. *Anse* Stat. There are traces of a large Roman villa near the town.

3 m. *Trévoux* Stat., 1½ m. from the ancient town, of 2863 Inhab., on l. bank of the Saône, on the slope of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of its old

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Castle. Here the Jesuits compiled and printed the very learned works called the 'Journal de Trévoux,' 1701, and 'Dictionnaire de Trévoux,' 1704, a sort of Encyclopædia. Their house remains, marked by the shield of the Order of St. Ignatius.

[Rly. S.E., by the l. bank of the Rhone, through Sathonay to Lyons.]

The principality of Dombes was acknowledged as independent by the French kings (except Francis I.) from Philippe-Auguste down to Louis XIV., owing them only allegiance and aids of men in case of war. It had a parliament of its own, which met at Trévoux, and the right of striking money, down to 1664. It is supposed to have been the Roman Triviæ, near which Septimius Severus in A.D. 197 defeated the army of his rival Albinus, and thus secured the empire for himself. In the district of Dombes are some thousands of fishponds, formed by damming up the running streams; every 3rd year the water is let off, the fish caught, and the bed of the pond cultivated.

Through pretty scenery, between banks thickly scattered with habitations, the Saône, considerably contracted in width, passes under the richly-wooded heights called Mont d'Or, rising 1000 ft. above the river. On the rt., by Belle Ile,

3 m. *St. Germain au Mont d'Or* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). The rly. from Roanne by Tarare (Rte. 105) joins here.

5 m. *Neuville* Stat. The town, of 3000 Inhab., is connected by a fine suspension-bridge across the Saône with *Villevert* on the opposite bank.

1 m. *Couzon* Stat., connected by a wire bridge with *Rochetaillée*, a village of 350 Inhab., and so called from the cutting which Agrippa is supposed to have made to allow the passage of one of the great Roman highways. But the fissure through which the road and the Saône pass is doubtless natural.

2 m. *Collonges* Stat.

The country and buildings now present a very Italian appearance, dotted over with numerous villas. But the rly. is carried through tunnels and cuttings, so that little is seen of the suburbs of Lyons. After

2 m. *Ile Barbe* Stat. The *Ile Barbe*, linked to either bank by suspension-bridges over the Saône, is not seen from rail. The tunnels and works on the rly. are very heavy, leading to the

2 m. *Lyon Vaise* Stat., on the rt. bank of the Saône, at the extremity of the suburb of Vaise, N.W., of Lyons.

After leaving the Vaise station several streets are crossed on arches, and the rly. enters the tunnel of St. Irénée, 7134 ft., or nearly a mile and a third long, and 301 ft. below the summit of the hill of Fourvière. On emerging from the tunnel a tubular bridge over the Saône carries the line into the

3 m. **Lyons** (Perrache) Junct. Stat. (Buffet), in the *Quartier Perrache*, on a high embankment bordering the Cours du Midi.

Hotel *omnibuses* in waiting, fares 50 c. to 1 fr. (For public conveyances, see below).

Inns: Grand Hôtel de Lyon, Rue de Lyon, central and best, but dear, and falling off; *H. Collet*, in the same street; *H. de l'Univers*, 26 Cours du Midi, opposite the rly., good and comfortable; *H. de Bordeaux et du Parc*, small, but clean, also near stat.; *H. de l'Europe*, good, in the Place Louis le Grand, high charges; *H. d'Angleterre et des Deux Mondes*, Place Perrache, near rly., reasonable; *H. de Bellecour*, on the place of the same name, well situated and good; *H. des Beaux Arts*, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville; *H. de Paris et du Nord*, Rue de la Plâtière.

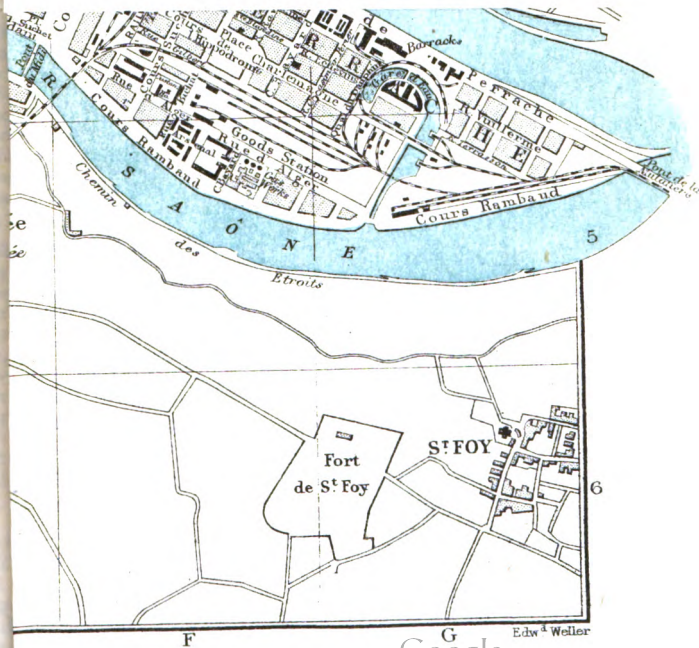
Restaurants: Jean Maderni et fils, Rue de Lyon, opposite the Bourse; Maison Dorée, Place Bellecour; Camille, Rue Centrale, *à prix fixe.*

Cafés: C. Casati, Rue de Lyon; du Rhône, in the Place Bellecour.

Baths: Bains du Rhône, on the Rhône, Quai de Retz.

Bookseller: Méra, Rue de Lyon, has a good collection of English and French books, guides and maps.

Theatres: Grand Théâtre, Place de



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la Comédie, behind the H. de Ville, built 1830. Performances on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat.; pit, 1 fr. 50 c. *Théatre des Célestins*, on the place of the same name, burnt in 1871, but now rebuilt. The *Variétés*, on the Cours Morand.

Post Office: Place Bellecour, at the corner towards the Rhone: open 8 A.M. to 7 P.M., branch offices and letter-boxes throughout the town.

Telegraph Office: Central Stat., in the Place de Lyon: open day and night.

Eng. Ch.—A pretty Gothic building on the Quai de l'Est, Brotteaux. Service on Sunday at 11 and 3.30. Chaplain, Rev. David Simpson, M.A., 45 Rue Malesherbes. *Fr. Prot.* service in the Temple, Place du Change; and Eg. Evangélique, 8 Rue Lanterne. There are upwards of 200 resident English merchants and artisans settled permanently in Lyons.

An *Eng. Vice-Consul* resides here.

Omnibuses traverse the town from end to end, between 8 A.M. and 10 P.M. Fares 15 to 25 c.

Cabs.—At the Rly. Stats., and in the Places des Terreaux, des Cordeliers, Bellecour, and Morand. Fares, within the limits of the octroi—fiacres, the course, 1 fr. 50 c., the hour, 2 fr; calèches (4 seats), the course, 2 fr., the hour, 2 fr., 50 c.

Railways.—There are eight lines, and four principal stations—(1) To Paris, express in 11 hrs.; (2) To Avignon and Marseilles; (3) to Grenoble; (4) to St. Étienne and (5) Roanne: Central *terminus*, Quartier Perrache. (6) To Geneva, Chambéry, and Mont Cenis: *terminus* at the Central stat. (7) To Bourg, Salins, Besançon, and Strassburg: the *terminus* in the Quartiers de St. Clair and Brotteaux; (8) to Montbrison, from the *Stat.* near the ch. of St. Paul.

Steamers down the Rhône for Valence, (see Rte. 125), also *up the Rhône* to the Canal de Savières, thence by the Lac de Bourget to Aix (see Rte. 155) and Chambéry. They stop at most of the towns, and they are now almost exclusively used for the transport of merchandise.—*Up the Saône*, for Mâcon and Châlon, every morning. *Omnibus boats* (*Mouches*), run from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. between the *Quai de Vaise* and the *Cours du Midi*, touching at all the principal quays on the l. bank of the Saône, fare 10 c. Also in summer, S. as far as the junction of the Saône and Rhone, fare 25 c., and N. to Ile Barbe, &c., fare 35 c.

Lyons (Fr., *Lyon*), the second city of France, the chief seat of its silk manufactures, the focus where the commerce of the North and South converges, is a fortress of the 1st class, formerly capital of the Lyonnais and now of the Dépt. du Rhône. Its Pop. amounts to 325,954, including the suburbs. The lower part of the town is 557 ft. above the sea.

It is a stately city in external aspect, strikingly situated at the junction of two great rivers, and in its interior wears a lively air of bustle and commercial activity.

The appearance of grandeur is no longer limited to its quays, bridges, and noble rivers, to the steep and commanding heights of Fourvière on the rt. of the Saône, and to the Places Louis le Grand, des Terreaux, and Perrache. Napoleon I. commenced the rebuilding and embellishment of Lyons, and few towns in France have been more improved since 1852. The construction in 1856-7 of a grand avenue—parallel with the Rhône—called *Rue de Lyon*, and of another called *Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville*, has admitted light and air into the interior of the town, and has produced two very fine and wide streets.

The climate is rainy and foggy, and a cloud of smoke often hangs over the city, as in an English manufacturing town, yet in fine weather the view extends even to the snowy Alps.

Lyons stands on both banks of the Saône and Rhône, but the larger part occupies the tongue of land between these two rivers, extending from the heights covered by the populous suburb of *La Croix Rousse*, the residence of the silk-weavers, down to

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the suburb of *Perrache*, between the Central Rly. Stat. and the confluence of the Saône and Rhône, and which receives its name from the architect who conceived and executed the plan of removing the confluence of these rivers, which, before 1770, united a little below the church of Ainay, to its actual situation. He effected this by strong embankments; and the greater portion of the land thus gained is built over.

On the l. bank of the Rhône are the suburbs of *Les Brotteaux*, created in the present century and now the handsomest part of Lyons, and of *La Guillotière*, a populous and dirty portion of the city;—on the rt. bank of the Saône, the suburbs of *Vaise*, the greater part rebuilt since the inundation of 1840 and through which we enter Lyons from Paris; of *Fourvière*, mounting up the face of a slope so abrupt as scarcely to be accessible for wheeled vehicles; of *St. Irénée* behind it; and of *St. George*, lower down, near the water-side.

These topographical details will be best understood when the traveller has scaled the **Heights of *Fourvière*, which *he should do the first thing after his arrival*, on account of the view commanded from it. A *rly.* has been constructed to the top, commencing from near the Palais de Justice. There are several paths up; the best is by the road which passes between the Palais de Justice and the cathedral, ascending the steep and narrow streets above the latter. Higher up is the huge straggling hospital of *l'Antiquaille*, occupying the site of the Roman palace in which Claudius and Caligula were born, now assigned to the reception of 600 patients, afflicted with madness and all sorts of incurable diseases, to the care of whom Frères Hospitaliers and Sœurs de la Charité devote their lives. Higher up are narrow lanes, and steep stone steps, partly in front of shops in which rosaries, medals, devotional engravings, candles, and wax models of different parts of the body for suspension in the church, are displayed before the eyes of penitents and pilgrims: we reach

The **Ch. of Notre Dame de Fourvière*, whose lofty dome is crowned by a colossal gilt statue of the Virgin: it is only remarkable for the quantity of ex-votos, paintings, &c., to the number of 4000, with which its walls are covered, offered to the altar of the miracle-working figure of our Lady of Fourvières, whose intercession is stated, by an inscription over the entrance, to have preserved Lyons from the cholera. From the dome of the ch., 360 ft. above the Saône, a magnificent view may be obtained. (Ascent of the dome 25 c.) The city of Lyons appears unrolled as a map beneath one's feet, including the two noble rivers visible to their junction, the Saône crossed by 13 bridges, the Rhône by 9. Beyond it stretch fields, plains, and hills, dotted over with country houses, and the distance is closed (in clear weather) by the snowy Alps, including the *Mont Blanc*, nearly 100 m. off, this being one of the farthest points from which it is visible. More to the S. the Alps of Dauphiné, the mountains of the Grande Chartreuse, and the Mont Pilat appear. The Ch. of Notre Dame is seated on the very summit of the hill, and is said to occupy the site, and retain the name, of the Roman *Forum Vetus*, erected by Trajan. Numerous but inconsiderable Roman remains have been brought to light on the hill, and some arches of an *Aqueduct*, partly included in the Fort of St. Irénée. There is also a fine view from the *observatory* on the hill with the *Restaurant Gay* conveniently near it. A new *ch.* is in course of erection from the plans of M. Bossan, which will dwarf the present building, and for the cost of which very large subscriptions have been already contributed by the pilgrims.

In the faubourg St. Irénée, behind Fourvière, is the *Ch. of St. Irénée*, an uninteresting modern building, erected on the grave of that saint and martyr, and upon subterranean vaults, in which, it is said, the early Christians met for prayer, and were afterwards massacred, in the reign of Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the midst of

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this crypt, an ancient Romanesque building, resting on columns, is 'a sort of well, down which the bodies of the Christians were thrown, until it overflowed with the blood of the 19,000 martyrs, for such is the number reported to have fallen, according to the legend, and a recess is filled with their bones. The upper Ch. was destroyed, and the crypt much injured, by the Calvinists, 1562; and the whole has been sadly modernized, much to the disparagement of historic associations.

**The *Cathedral* (M. H.), dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, on the rt. bank of the Saône, has 4 towers (looking incomplete for want of spires), 2 of which flank the W. front, and 2, more massive, but shorter, the transepts. The building is of the 13th cent., except the W. front and the one bay connected with it, which are of the 14th. The windows are nearly all insertions of the 14th or later, and of a larger size than the originals. The work began with the choir, which is of the end of the 12th cent. and a little earlier than the rest. Its bas-reliefs and statues have suffered from the Calvinistic iconoclasts of the 16th century. Although the building is Gothic, there are curious imitations of Roman ornaments, particularly in an incrusted band or frieze of red and white marble, composed of masks and foliage, copied from the antique with considerable exactness, running round the principal apse. The painted glass, of the 13th and 14th cents., restored, is remarkably fine. The centre tower, which opens into the cross, contains a good rose-window. In a side aisle, on the floor, stands the once celebrated clock, made by Nicholas Lippeus of Basle, in 1598. It is very much like that at Strassburg, exhibiting various processions of little figures, the courses of the sun and moon, and the like. "The clerestory presents an interesting series of windows, giving, in order, the gradations from plain lancets and circles, without foliation, or even a containing arch, to the perfect mullioned window, with flowing tracery" (*Petit*).

The *Chapelle St. Louis* (or *des Bourbons*) built in the 15th cent. by the Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI., is remarkable for its ornaments, principally flowers and foliage of the most delicate sculpture. Amongst them the thistle or *chardon* is repeatedly introduced; a pun or rebus, allusive to the *cher-don* which the king had made to Pierre in the gift of his daughter.

The see of Lyons, the religious metropolis of the Gauls, ascends to the era of the primitive Church, its founders having been St. Pothinus, an Asiatic Greek, in the 2nd cent., and St. Irenæus, disciples of the Apostles, both of whom suffered martyrdom here. Before the Revolution the cathedral enjoyed many high privileges. The canons had the title of Counts of Lyons: and in the service many ancient usages are retained; amongst others, yellow or native wax alone is used for the tapers, and no instrumental music allowed.

The *Archiepiscopol Palace* was built in the 15th cent. and has been restored.

Round the cathedral are numerous shops for the sale of church furniture and ecclesiastical vestments.

On the quai, a little above the cathedral, opposite the Pont du Palais et Justice, is the *Palais de Justice*, a handsome building, faced with a Corinthian colonnade of 24 pillars. M. Baltard, who erected the Halles Centrales at Paris, was the architect.

On the opposite (l.) side of the Saône, about ½ m. lower down, at the end of a street running up from the Pont d'Ainay and Place St. Claire, is the *Ch. of St. Martin d'Ainay* (M. H.), a very remarkable monument, both of Pagan and Christian antiquity. The central cupola is supported by four granite columns, consisting of two ancient Roman columns cut in half; one has the base but no proper termination at the top, the base of the other is an addition of the 12th cent. They are supposed to have belonged to the altar erected by the 60 nations of Gaul at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône (which originally joined

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those waters close to the ch.), in honour of Augustus, who resided for three years at Lyons. The ch., as a building, was in existence before 987 (its foundation as a monastery was much earlier); the *Crypt* is believed to be of the 9th century. The E. end is an apse: there is much red tile mixed up with its masonry. The W. tower is probably Carlovingian. Beneath the sacristy are the *dungeons* in which Pothinus and Blandina were immured previous to their martyrdom.

The sufferings of the witnesses for the truth rest upon a document of great authenticity, the Epistle of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons to the Brethren in Asia and Phrygia. Pothinus, chosen bishop of Lyons, and then 90 years of age, was sent back into this dungeon, where he expired after two days' confinement. For Blandina, who was a converted slave, greater tortures were reserved. After being scourged and exposed to the fire in an iron chair, she was delivered over to the beasts in the amphitheatre. These events took place during the persecution under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 177.

"These dungeons are gloomy cells, without light or air, below the level of the adjoining river. The apertures by which they are entered are so low that you must creep into them upon hands and knees. They adjoin a crypt which, until the Revolution, was used as a chapel: traces of Roman work are here distinctly seen, and the walls are covered with modern frescoes of the martyrs, and the floor with fresh mosaics. It has been restored to use.

"The middle-age name of Ainay was *Athenacum*, and most of the historians of Lyons are unanimous in supposing that it is built upon the site of the *Athenæum* founded by Caligula, and the buildings of which joined to or included the Augustan altar. It was a school of debate and composition, in which pleaders competed for the prize. Great honours were bestowed upon the successful competitors; but those who failed were liable, according to the statutes of the imperial founder, to the most severe and humiliating punishments—to be chastised with a ferula, or thrown into the river, and to obliterate their own compositions by licking them out with the tongue: hence even the most gifted would approach the altar with trepidation and fear" (*F. P.*), and hence the line of Juvenal—

"Palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
Aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram."

Some other remarkable churches &c., have been spared:—*St. Nizier* (M. H.), in the Rue St. Pierre, abutting to the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville, a fine example of the flamboyant Gothic of the 15th cent. *Obs.* the triforium, with foliated window arches, without mullions. The bosses of the arched roof are curiously pointed. The portal, in the style of the Renaissance, is a work of the 16th cent. by, but unworthy of, Philibert Delorme. St. Pothinus is said to have performed worship in the *crypt*, restored in the 16th cent. Several hundred of the insurgents in the insurrection of 1834 were killed within the walls of this church by the soldiery.

St. Pierre, behind the museum, is of the 17th cent., but has a curious Romanesque portal, in perfect preservation. The mouldings of the porch are of the 12th cent., and have the billet ornament.

The *Hotel de Ville*, built in 1646, repaired in 1702 after a fire, and now completely restored, has its most graceful façade towards the Place de la Comédie. With its lofty roofs and bold projections, it is not unworthy of the ancient consulate of Lyons, who, before the Revolution, were a most influential and useful magistracy, though much reduced in authority by Henri IV. In this building sat the Revolutionary Tribunal which, under Challier before the siege, and after it under Couthon, Collot d'Herbois, and Fouché, despatched so many thousand victims to perish by the guillotine and the fusillade. Collot d'Herbois, the chief of these tyrants, had been an actor, and in that capacity had been hissed off the stage of Lyons.

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He vowed vengeance against the town in consequence of this affront; and amply did the savage glut his desire for it.

The *Palais des Arts*, or *Museum*, in the convent of St. Pierre, built 1667, contains some very remarkable specimens of Roman antiquity. The building is *open* to the public from 11 to 4 on Thursdays, Sundays and holidays, and to strangers at any time. The marbles (*Musée Lapidaire*) are arranged under the arcades on the ground-floor; the other antiquities on the floor above. *Obs.*: A *Taurobole*, or square altar, 5 ft. high. The *Bronze Tables* containing the speech made by Claudius, when Censor, in the senate (A.D. 48), on moving that the communities of *Gallia Comata* should be admitted to the privileges of the Roman citizenship—a document of high national importance. They are beautifully cut, and the letters are as sharp and as legible as if they had just issued from the engraver's hands. They were discovered in the year 1528, on the heights of St. Sebastian. Claudius was born at Lyons on the very day when the altar of Augustus on the site of Ainay was consecrated. A very fine mosaic pavement, representing the *games of the Circus*, in which the Spina, and the gates whence the chariots started for the race, are fully given, was found at Ainay, 1806. Several other pavements were found in or near the city, including one of Orpheus and the wild Beasts, brilliant in colour; the collection of Roman, chiefly sepulchral, inscriptions is very extensive and interesting. The legs of a bronze horse, fished up from the bed of the Saône, and several other bronzes, are remarkable; and a very interesting series of Roman glass found in and about Lyons.

In the *Picture Gallery* (*Musée de Peinture*) are several paintings of celebrated Masters. — * *Pietro Perugino*: The Ascension, the heavenly choir in the sky, the Apostles and Virgin below, given to the city in 1815 by Pope Pius VII.; it stood originally in the ch. of San Pietro at Perugia, for which it was painted in 1495. *Rubens*: St. Francis, St. Dominic, and the Virgin interceding for the world. *Paul Veronese*: Moses rescued from the water. This picture belonged to Louis XVI. *Palma Giovane*: The Flagellation, brought from Venice. *Caracci* (*Ludovico*): The Baptism in the Jordan. (*Annibale*): A Portrait of a Canon of Bologna. *Guercino*: The Circumcision. *Teniers*: St. Peter delivered from the Prison. A Portrait of Jacquard, inventor of the silk-loom, by *Bonnefonds*. Portrait of *Mignard*, by himself. Portrait of William III. of England, *Van Heem*. Here are preserved *Poussin's* original drawings for his paintings of the 7 Sacraments.

The collections of majolica, porcelain, Limoges *enamels*, and Palissy ware, are interesting; and amongst the *metal-work* are good specimens of embossed pewter, by *Briot*, who flourished in the reign of Henry II.

Amongst the Mediæval and Renaissance objects bequeathed in 1850 by M. Lambert is a curious ivory carving of the 12th cent. (?), representing the Madonna and Child, and opening in the middle, so as to form a sort of triptych. *Obs.* also a fine early 14th-cent. triptych. The design in terracotta for "The Graces" is by Canova, and bequeathed by Madame Récamier.

A School of Design established at Lyons has been attended with remarkable success in improving the taste in the silk manufactures. A portrait of Jacquard, in imitation of an engraving, but produced by the loom invented by him, is both a monument to his memory and a proof of the skill attained by his townsmen.

In one of the apartments are placed the busts of some illustrious *natives of Lyons*, such as Philibert Delorme, architect; Bernard de Jussieu, botanist (b. 1748); Jacquart, inventor of the silk-loom (b. 1752); Suchet, marshal of France; Poivre, governor of L'Ile de France, who introduced pepper into use; &c. &c.

The *Museum of Natural History* is very creditable to the town, by its extent; and most useful and instructiv-

to the student, by its *excellent systematic arrangement*. It is well filled in all the departments of Natural History; where specimens of an interesting genus or species are wanting, the place is supplied by a drawing. Among the *minerals* are a very complete and valuable series of *marbles*, antique and modern, a magnificent series of the blue and green copper-ores from the mine of Chessy, near Arbresle, between Tarare and Lyons. The mineralogical and geological topography of France is illustrated in a collection of rocks and fossils from the different departments.

The *Bibliothèque Publique* (entrance from the Place de la Bourse) is the best provincial collection in France. *Open* daily, 10 to 3. The consulate of the city took great pride in this institution, which was originally annexed to the college. It contains 2400 manuscripts, and about 180,000 printed volumes. Amongst them are many valuable and all but unique articles of the early printers. During the siege of Lyons in 1793, the library suffered greatly from the bombardments and the cannonade to which the city was exposed. The roof of the library was beat down, large heaps of the books were covered by the rubbish, and it might have been wished that they could have continued so during the reign of the Convention. Some were carried to Paris; others stolen. The foregoing were at least preserved for literature. But the library was turned into a barrack; the National Guard lighted their fires and boiled their coffee with the volumes, which they employed in preference to any other combustible; and a Juge de Paix in a different canton caused a cart-load to be brought to him every décade for the same purpose; for, said he, they are all books of devotion, and we do not exactly seek truth in the age of reason.

On the Quai, near Pont Morand, a bronze *statue* of Marshal Suchet was erected in 1858; and on the Place Sathonay there is a bronze *statue* to *Jacquart*.

The *Palais du Commerce*, in the Rue de Lyon, including the *Bourse*, is a very handsome building in the same open space as the chs. of S. Bonaventura and of the Cordeliers.

Hospitals:—The charitable institutions of Lyons are numerous. The principal one is the *Hôtel Dieu*, on the quay facing the Rhône, occupying the space between the Pont de l'Hôtel Dieu and Pont de la Guillotière: it is the most ancient hospital, perhaps, in France, having been founded, in the 6th cent., by Childebert and Ultrogotha his queen. The present edifice was built in 1773, from the designs of Soufflot, architect of the Pantheon in Paris, but the front is more recent. The plan of the building is that of a cross, and it is arranged upon the Panopticon principle. An octagon altar is placed under the central dome. From this the wards radiate, and the crucifix and the officiating priest can be seen from every bed in the hospital. The chambers are very lofty and spacious. The building was destroyed during the siege of 1793, when filled with wounded, by shells and red-hot shot: a black flag, hoisted upon the building to avert the deadly shower, seemed only to attract towards it a larger share of the fire; and after the flames had been in vain extinguished 42 times, it was finally consumed. From an inscription in a courtyard of the Hôtel Dieu (once a Protestant burial-ground), it appears that Mrs. Temple, the Narcissa of Dr. Young's 'Night Thoughts,' and his adopted daughter, who died at Montpellier, 1730, and was denied Christian burial there, was buried here. The archives in the H. de Ville show that 729 livres were paid for permission to inter her remains.

Lower down the river, on the quay of La Charité, is the still larger *Hospice de la Charité*, built in 1614, and considered a model of arrangement. The *Hospice de l'Antiquaille* has been already described in the ascent to N. D. de Fourvière.

Squares.—The *Place Bellecour*, or

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Louis le Grand, covers 15 acres : only one side, rebuilt since 1793, has any pretension to architectural merit. The bronze *statue* of Louis XIV., by Lemot, was erected in its centre by Charles X. in 1825, in place of one destroyed in 1792. A military band plays here.

In the new Quartier de Perrache is the large *Place Perrache*, ornamented in 1852 with an equestrian statue of the first Emperor Napoleon in the centre ; but it was thrown down in 1870. The bas-reliefs are in the Museum. Forming the W. side of it is the handsome Promenade called *Le Cours du Midi*. On the opposite side of the Central Rly. Stat. is the *Place de l'Hippodrome*, forming a fine open space.

The oblong square called *Place des Terreaux*, the E. side of which is occupied by the Hôtel de Ville, and the S. side by the Museum, with a handsome club house (*Cercle du Divan*) on another, and a fountain in the middle, was the scene of the execution, in 1642, of Cinq Mars and De Thou: "they perished on the scaffold, the one like a Roman, the other like a saint;" thus atoning for their share in a conspiracy against the unrelenting Richelieu. Here also, in 1794, the guillotine was erected, and kept actively at work until the square became so flooded with human blood, that the Terrorist chiefs, fearing to rouse the sensibility of the people, resolved on a wholesale massacre, by musketry and grape, in the Brotteaux, on the S. side of the Rhône.

History.—Lyons claims to have been founded by Greeks 590 years B.C. It was certainly an important Roman city, and underwent the usual fortunes of cities in the middle ages. The ancient city of Lyons, the Roman *Lugdunum*, founded, according to Dion Cassius, by Munatius Plancus (B.C. 40), occupied the heights of Fourvière. Here Augustus and Severus resided. The central fountain in the *Jardin des Plantes* stands in the arena of a Roman Amphitheatre. Here still exist traces of the vast *Aqueduct*, constructed, it is said, by the soldiers of Marc Antony, when his legions were quartered here, to supply the town with water from the distant mountains of La Forez. It may be still traced for miles, crossing the valleys on arches, of which the most considerable remains are at Bionnat (6 arches), Chapponost, Chardonniers and Oullins.

Some remains of Agrippa's 4 great roads, which met at Lyons, radiating thence to the Pyrenees through the Cevennes, to the Rhine, to the Ocean through Paris and Picardy, and to Marseilles, may also be traced.

The rapid progress of Christianity in Gaul in the 2nd cent. drew down upon this city the persecutions under Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus referred to above (see the Cathedral and chs. of Ainay and Ste. Irénée).

After this the city was ravaged by the Barbarians until it became the capital of the Burgundians in A.D. 478, and a century later was occupied by the Franks. After Charlemagne it was the capital of Provence, and in A.D. 1024 became a fief of the Emperor of Germany, under a grant from whom the city was possessed and governed by its archbps., during the 12th and part of the 13th cent., and was not restored to the French crown until the reign of Philippe le Bel.

The Roman Catholics and the Protestants in the 16th cent. alternately committed atrocities in the town, only to be exceeded by those of 1793. In that year the people of Lyons, who had originally embraced revolutionary principles, irritated by the vexations, and horror-stricken by the tyranny, of the club of Terrorists and the municipality, had risen up in arms against them, and made prisoner, tried, and executed their president, the infamous Challier, a Savoyard, and once an abbé. In consequence 60,000 troops were collected from all quarters against this devoted city. Its defence was intrusted to about 30,000 of her citizens, who cheerfully manned the walls, resolving that their oppressors should not capture the place without marching over piles of ruins and heaps of dead. After an heroic resistance of 63 days, during which acts of the utmost bravery and scenes of the direst misery were ex-

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hibited, after all the surrounding heights had been gained by the enemy, and 30,000 persons had perished within the walls, famine began to arrest all further resistance, and the town was yielded up Oct. 9, 1793.

The total annihilation of Lyons and of its chief buildings, public and private, which had escaped the 11,000 red-hot shot and the 27,000 shells hurled against it during a bombardment of several weeks, was decreed by the National Convention, in order to humble the pride of the Lyonnais. The demolition of the houses of the Place Bellecour was directed by Couthon, who, borne on a litter, on account of illness, gave the signal by striking with a little hammer on the door of each condemned house, repeating the words "Je te condamne à être démolie au nom de la loi." A mob of discharged workmen and others of the lowest classes then hastened to carry into effect these sentences of the revolutionary monster. Lyons, the chief manufacturing town of France, was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the expense of merely pulling down amounted to 700,000*l*. Thus was fulfilled the decree of the Montagne, that "Lyons should no longer exist," that "even its name should be effaced," and that of "Commune Affranchie" substituted. This decree enacted also that a column should be erected on its ruins to bear these words:—

"Lyon fit la guerre à la Liberté;
"Lyon n'est plus."

The guillotine then proved too slow an instrument of slaughter of the accused or suspected victims, condemned, with or without cause, to suffer by the mandate of the revolutionary tribunal. The bloodthirsty tyrant Collot d'Herbois therefore conducted the prisoners, by 60 at a time, under the escort of soldiers, to a field beside the granary of La Part Dieu. Here, with their hands bound behind their backs, they were fastened by ropes to a cable attached to a row of willows; and at the end of the line two cannons, loaded with grape, were so placed as to enfilade the whole. At the first discharge few fell dead; a second and third, directed against the poor wretches, mutilated, wounded, and deprived of their limbs a great number, but left the greater part still alive, rending the air with their agonizing shrieks, so that the soldiers were obliged to finish the work with their swords or the butt end of their muskets. So laborious was the task, and so imperfectly performed, that some were found breathing 12 hrs. after, when their bodies were covered with quicklime, and thrown into a hole for burial. These heart-sickening massacres were repeated, by the aid of grape-shot or musketry fired by platoons of soldiers, until the number of victims amounted to 2100. Collot d'Herbois and Fouché looked on while these deeds were done; and the former, when informed, on one occasion, that a band of prisoners about to be led forth to death exceeded by two the number condemned for execution, replied, "Qu'importe! s'ils passent aujourd'hui, ils ne passeront pas demain."

The miscreant Collot d'Herbois, exulting in his atrocities, forwarded from time to time to Paris reports of his proceedings to the Convention, from which these are extracts. He says of himself and colleague, "The sword of the law is falling on the conspirators at the rate of 30 at a time; that they have already despatched 200, and they were occupied, in the most unceasing manner, in the discharge of their functions." 3 days after he writes, "I send you a second list; the number now amounts to 300. A more grand act of justice is preparing; 400 or 500, with whom the prisons are filled, are one of these days to expiate their crimes: the stroke of powder shall purge them from the earth by a single discharge." In a vault beneath the chapel are shown about 200 skulls and skeletons, the relics of the miserable sufferers by this tyranny.

After the fall of Robespierre there followed a reaction, the prisons were broken into, and 70 or 80 Terrorists were murdered. Lyons was again the scene of frightful violence in 1831 and in 1834. In the latter year the weavers

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in the Croix Rousse rose and for several days held possession of the town, having expelled the military, until an army could be assembled large enough to put them down, which was only effected with a loss of more than 1000 lives. In these revolts (for they were far too serious to fall under the name of riots), the city experienced a renewal of many of the horrors, the bloodshed, and misery of the first Revolution. Many workmen were obliged to quit the town for their share in these disturbances, and settled in Switzerland. Even under a Republican government Lyons required a permanent army of 30,000 to enforce order—to do the work of police!

Until the commencement of the present century the Rhône merely skirted the city, and Lyons may be said to have been confined to its rt. bank; or, as Gray in his letters humorously describes the confluence, "the Saône goes through the middle of the city in state, while he (the Rhône) passes *incog.* outside the walls, but waits for her a little below."

Since that time the S. bank of the river has been covered over with houses, forming the suburbs of les Brotteaux and la Guillotière. At the back of these new constructions an embankment has been formed, and a military canal dug, protected by forts, so as to serve the double purpose of protecting the neighbourhood from the attack of an enemy and from the terrible inundations which formerly devastated these portions of the city, the last, in 1856, rendering 20,000 persons houseless. In the *Brotteaux*, named after its architect, who perished by the hand of the revolutionary rabble, at the extremity of the streets called Avenue des Martyrs, and Rue d'Enghien, a *monumental Chapel*, in the form of a pyramid, perpetuates the memory of 210 miserable victims of the atrocities of 1793.

Near the extremity of Les Brotteaux, a park (*Parc de la Tête d'Or*) was laid out and planted in 1856; it contains a lake, a zoological garden, and a cricket ground!

The *Bridges.*—There are 9 over the Rhône:—The stone *Rly.* bridge of the Geneva line at the N. extremity of the city; the *Pont St. Clair*, a fine suspension-bridge connecting the Brotteaux and La Croix-Rousse on the N.; the *Pont Morand*, of wood, opposite the Place des Terreaux, leading to the Place Louis XVI. and Les Brotteaux; the *Pont du Collége*, opposite the College and library; *Pont Lafayette* (formerly de Charles X.), of wood, on stone piers, commanding a fine view; *Pont de l'Hôtel Dieu*, a suspension-bridge; *Pont de la Guillotière*, between the Hôtel Dieu and la Charité, leading from the Place Bellecour to the suburb of La Guillotière, is of stone, 539 yards long: it is the oldest of all the bridges, its foundation being referred to the time of Pope Innocent IV., 1190, but no part of the present structure is of that age. *Pont du Midi*, between the Cours du Midi and the suburb of La Vitriolerie; and lower down still, the *Rly. bridge* leading from the central station to Grenoble, Marseilles, &c.

The bridges over the Saône are 13 in number. The principal are the *Pont de la Mulatière*, at the mouth of the Soâne, and serving for the St. Etienne Rly. as well as for other traffic; the *Rly. bridge* of the Paris and Lyons Rly.; the *Pont du Midi*, a suspension-bridge, on the N. of the Cours du Midi; the *Pont d'Ainay*, of wood, and *Pont St. Georges;* the *Pont de Tilsit*, a beautiful stone bridge, leading from the Place Bellecour to the Cathedral; the *Pont du Palais de Justice*, an ugly suspension-bridge, opposite the Palais de Justice; and higher up, the *Pont de Nemours* replaced in 1846 the Pont au Change, an old stone bridge; the *Pont de la Feuillée*, a suspension-bridge, leading to the Place des Terreaux; the *Pont St. Vincent* to the Jardin des Plantes; the *Pont de Serin*, of stone, opposite the Fort St. Jean, at the extremity of the fortified enceinte, and leading from the suburb of La Croix-Rousse to that of St. Irenée; higher up still, are the *Pont Mouton* and *Pont de la Gare*, both suspension-bridges.

The Quartiers des Capucins, between

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the Place des Terreaux and Croix-Rousse, and of St. Clair, are chiefly inhabited by rich capitalists and manufacturers. The former stretches up the foot of the hill of Croix-Rousse, separated from the faubourg of that name by a line of antiquated ramparts and bastions.

Fortifications.—These consist of 18 detached forts arranged in a circle of 12½ m. round the town, crowning the heights of St. Croix and Fourvière, on the rt. bank of the Saône, and of la Croix-Rousse, above the suburb of that name on the l.; and the circuit is completed round the fauxbourgs Brotteaux and Guillotière by the strong forts of des Brotteaux, du Colombier, and de la Vitriolene, the whole connected by intermediate works. They owe their origin to the insurrections of the workmen and others which took place as a consequence of the July Revolution in 1831 and 1834; they are as much designed to repress intestine revolt as to withstand invasion from without. The chief work, the *Fort Montessuy*, is so constructed that its guns entirely command the suburb of *La Croix-Rousse*, the Faubourg St. Antoine of Lyons, a moral volcano teeming with turbulence and sedition; while a fortified barrack on the Place des Bernardines separates it, at will, from the rest of the city. The Croix-Rousse is principally inhabited by silk-weavers, who live in densely crowded narrow streets, where 12 to 20 families are piled one above another in the lofty houses. A *Rly.* now connects the height with the lower ground near the St. Vincent bridge.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of *silk* was first established in Lyons in the year 1450 by Italian refugees, and was nearly ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which banished most of its best workmen to Spitalfields, Amsterdam, Crefeld, &c. In variety of design, in taste, in elegance of pattern, and in certain colours, the manufactures have a superiority over the English. "They can work 25 per cent. cheaper; but the hand-loom weavers of Lyons are nearly as ill off as those of Spitalfields."—*Laing.* There are no huge factories here: the master, instead of having a certain number of workmen constantly employed in his own premises, merely buys the raw material, and gives it out to be manufactured by the weavers, dyers, &c., at their own houses, by themselves and their families. The patterns are produced by draughtsmen (generally a partner of the master manufacturer), and the laying or preparing of the pattern (mise en carte) is the province of another artiste. There are about 31,000 silk-looms in and about Lyons, and about 240,000 work-people of both sexes employed. The silk-weavers are, bodily and physically, an inferior race; half the young men of an age for military service are exempted, owing to weakness or deformity. Of late manufactories of cotton, hardware, &c., have been established in Lyons; it is also the centre of money transactions with Switzerland and Italy.

The *Conseil des Prud'hommes* is a commercial tribunal, composed half of masters, half of workmen, designed to settle disputes, respecting wages and such matters, between the two classes, and between masters and apprentices, in a spirit of conciliation.

The *Condition des Soies* is an establishment in the Rue St. Polycarpe, in which the quality of raw silks brought hither for sale is tested, by exposing them to heat, at a temperature of 72½° to 77° Fahr. The weight of the silk is then ascertained, and marked by a sworn valuer, and fraud is thus prevented.

Of the local *wines* of repute *St. Foy* is produced from the vines covering the slopes of the charming suburb of St. Foy; *Barolles* comes from the neighbouring vineyards of St. Genis de Laval; and *Grande Galée*, from La Tour de Millery, some 10 m. from the city, on the St. Étienne Rly.

The *Environs of Lyons* are correctly described by Gray the poet: "The hills around are bedropped and be-speckled with country houses, gardens,

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and plantations of rich merchants and bourgeois." These villas are much more numerous than in the vicinity of Paris, and are very Italian in style.

Excursions.—It is a pleasant drive to the junction of the Saone with the Rhone—

"Ubi Rhodanus urgens amnæ prærapido fluit
Ararque dubitans quo suos cursus agat,
Tacitus quietis alluit ripas vadis."—*Seneca.*

going down the N. bank of the latter beyond the Pont du Midi, along the Chausée de Perrache, and ascending the Saône by the Cours Rambaud, to the Cours du Midi and to the cathedral, and from there to the church of Fourvière—fine views from near the church: continue by the carriage-road to the remains of the Roman aqueduct, near the Fort St. Just, the Cemetery of Loyasse, &c.

To the *Ile Barbe* (omnibus or steamboat, see above), the beauties of which have been much exaggerated; *Ch.* of the 12th cent.; returning by the military road across the peninsula and behind the Croix-Rousse to the Rhone. Views fine.

ROUTE 108A.

MÂCON TO MOULINS, BY CLUNY AND PARAY LE MONIAL—RAIL.

Distance, 91 m.; *time*, 6 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

Mâcon is described in Rte. 108.

The rly. makes a wide sweep before turning N.W. to

7 m. *St. Sorlin-Milly* Stat. The house in which *Lamartine's* childhood was passed, described in his 'Confidences,' and sold by him in 1861, is near the village of Milly, about 1 m. distant. The Rly. passes through a long tunnel to

8 m. **Cluny** Stat., in the valley of the Grosne (*Inn:* H. de Bourgogne, fair), Pop. 4412. In the 9th cent. this village fell to William the Pious, Duke of Aquitaine, who presented it, with the neighbouring lands, to the Abbot Bernon, by whom the famous monastery was founded here, which, greatly enlarged by his successor, St. Odo, acquired very great importance in the 11th cent., becoming the greatest Benedictine establishment in France, and which Gregory VII., Urban II., and Paschal II., quitted to become Popes, and which finally had 600 religious houses dependent upon it, with an annual revenue of 300,000 fr.

The religious wars of the 16th cent. caused the destruction of the buildings, and the Revolution again destroyed the parts rebuilt.

The *Abbatial Ch.* (M. H.) was not finished until the beginning of the 13th cent., and was then the grandest in Europe, being, within a few feet, as large as St. Peter's at Rome, and in a pure Norman style, with 7 towers, 5 aisles, a double transept, and numberless chapels. Of these there only remain: 1. A fragment of the arch of the W. entrance. 2. Part of the S. transept, with its tower. 3. One chapel of the 14th cent., and the *Chapelle des Bourbons*, built in the 15th cent. by the Cardinal Abbot Jean de Bourbon (the same who commenced the Hôtel de Cluny on the site of the ancient Roman Palace des Thermes at Paris).

The remainder of the site is now occupied by the Government stud (Haras).

The *Abbaye* buildings were equally extensive. Of these there now only remain: 1. Some fragments of the *walls*, with one of the towers. 2. The *gateway*, of 12th cent. 3. The *Abbot's Palace*, consisting of two separate buildings, one occupied as a private dwelling, the other containing a *Museum*, with many interesting fragments

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of the ancient abbey; and also a *Library*, composed mainly of what remains of the collection of the monks. 4. The *Square* of the conventual buildings, of which one side is occupied by the great guest-chamber (rebuilt), called the Palace of Gelasius, from the Pope of that name who resided here for a time. 5. The great *Cloisters*, with dormitories, &c., intact; but these buildings, having been rebuilt by the monks, have not a vestige of their earlier beauty, though a fine specimen of the architecture of the 18th cent. They are now occupied by a school. In the upper corridor is an excellent model of the whole place as it existed before the Revolution, and deserves an inspection. 6. The *Granary*, now turned to industrial purposes.

The picturesque houses in the town are fast disappearing, but a few still remain, examples of every age, from the 11th to the 17th cents. The *Ch. of Nôtre Dame* is early 13th cent., and is worth a visit. The *Ch. of St. Marcel* has a handsome pyramidal 12th-cent. bell-tower.

The Rly. on leaving Cluny turns back and ascends the rt. bank of the Grosne to

3 m. *Ste. Cécile la Valouze* Stat.

Omnibus to (4 m.) *St. Point*, to visit the *Château*, the scene of the later years of *Lamartine*, who was buried in 1869 under a chapel facing the village ch. The statues of Ste. Elizabeth and Ste. Génévière in the ch. are by Mdme. de Lamartine.

The line passes by a tunnel from the basin of the Rhône to that of the Loire.

23 m. *Charolles* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste), a village of 3300 Inhab., at the confluence of the Semence and the Arconce.

10 m. *Paray le Monial* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, rough but the best). This clean and well-built town, of 3530 Inhab., on the Bourbince, near the Canal du Centre, is now a celebrated place of pilgrimage. The Parish *Ch.* (M. H.) is a large and fine edifice, rebuilt in the 12th cent. on the plan of that of Cluny, but in the early pointed style except its 2 W. towers, which are part of the earlier Romanesque ch. and date from 1004. The nave is 78 ft. high.

The ruins of the *Priory* (*palais prioral*) date from 1488. The Benedictine *Abbey* buildings are now occupied by the college and primary school. The *Mairie* is a fine specimen of a Renaissance edifice of 1528, ornamented with sculpture.

The *Chapelle de la Visitation* marks the spot where Marguerite Marie Alacoque is said to have had the vision of the Saviour.

[*Rly.* N.E. to *Montchanin* for Chagny or Autun, see Rte. 108.]

The Rly. continues W. to

7 m. *Digoin* Stat., situated between two arms of the *Canal du Centre*.

[Rly. *in progress* S. to Roanne.]

13 m. *Diou* Stat. Near this is the *Abbaye de Sept Fonds*, founded in the 12th cent., but rebuilt in 17th cent.

4 m. *Dompierre* Stat. An industrious place connected by a tramway with the coal-fields of Bert, distant about 14 m. S.

After passing *Montbeugny* the Bourbonnais line is joined to

17 m. **Moulins**, in Rte. 105.

ROUTE 108B.

LYONS TO MONTBRISON, BY L'ARBRESLE AND MONTROND—RAIL.

Distance, 49 m.; *time*, 3 hrs.; *trains*, 3 daily.

The completion of this line of rly. shortens the distance to Clermont, now that the line between Böen and Thiers (Rte. 112) is also complete.

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From the *St. Paul* Rly. Stat. at Lyons, the line proceeds N.W. to

14 m. *L'Arbresle* Junct. Stat. See Rte. 105.

Here the line turns S.W. up the valley of the Brevenne, and at

2 m. *Sain-Bel* Stat., enters an important copper-mining district.

11 m. *Ste. Foy l'Argentière* Stat. There are coal-mines here.

13 m. *Montrond* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N. to Roanne, S. to St. Etienne, see Rte. 119.]

9 m. *Montbrison* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 112.

ROUTE 109.

PARIS TO CLERMONT AND LE PUY (RAIL). —THE VOLCANOES OF AUVERGNE AND CENTRAL FRANCE.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
St. Germain des Fossés .	355	220
Gannat	379	237
Clermont Ferrand . . .	420	260
Arvant	480	298
Brioude	491	304
St. Georges d'Aurat . .	514	321
Le Puy	567	354

For the *Rly.* from Paris (*express* in 8 hrs.) to

220 m. *St. Germain des Fossés* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 105. Thence 2 trains connect through daily to *Le Puy* in 9 hrs., making the total time from Paris about 17 hrs.

This line of route is interesting from the natural beauties and rich cultivation of the country which it traverses; but, more than all, for the extinct volcanic phenomena of the mountains, through the midst of which it passes.

On leaving St. Germain, the line to Auvergne makes a sharp curve, to cross the Allier by a handsome bridge of 13 arches before reaching

4 m. *St. Remy* Stat.

8 m. *Monteignet* Stat., the town a mile off on rt.

4 m. *Gannat* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), Pop. 5528, a subprefecture, and a place of a good deal of trade in agricultural produce. It is famed for good beer. The *Ch. of Ste. Croix* (M. H.) has a choir of the 11th, the nave of the 14th cent., with triforium, good glass. On the Place are 2 houses worth notice: one, with a porch of the 15th century, belonged to the Dukes of Bourbon; the other to the family of Mdlle. de Fontanges. At Gannat may be said to commence the plain of la Limagne.

The hill rising on the l., about 1 m. N.E. of Aigueperse, is called *La Butte de Montpensier*, and is composed of yellow marly limestones. There is a fine *view* from its top. Between it and the road is an opening which exhales carbonic acid, so that small animals which come to drink from the pool of water which often collects at the bottom are apt to be suffocated. The common people, attributing this to the water, call it *La Fontaine empoisonnée.*

Rly. N.W. to Montluçon for Bourges and Orleans, see Rte. 103. The line now proceeds nearly due S. up the valley of the Allier, one of the chief tributaries of the Loire.

7 m. *Aigueperse* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste, comfortable), Pop. 2600, is the first town in the Dépt. Puy de Dôme, and in the old province of Auvergne. Its name is derived from "acqua sparsa," the streams around it. The *choir* of the principal *Ch., Notre Dame,* attached to an ugly modern nave, deserves notice as a specimen of the Gothic of the 13th century; its lofty roof is sustained by long graceful columns. Here is a painting of the Nativity, attributed to *B. Ghirlandajo* (the figures said to be portraits of princes and lords of the Bourbonnais), and a St. Sebastian, attributed to *Mantegna* (locked up). There is also a *Sainte Chapelle* (M. H.) here, founded, 1475,

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by Louis I., Dauphin d'Auvergne; it contains statues of the Virgin and of Charles VIII. of France. The Chancellor de l'Hôpital was born at the Château de la Roche close by; his statue is in the *Hôtel de Ville*.

Delille, author of 'Les Jardins,' was born here 1738.

"O champs de la Limagne, ô fortuné séjour,
J'ai revu les beaux lieux qui m'ont donné le jour."

[Excursions may be conveniently made to

a. 4 m. *Effiat.* Its *Castle* was founded in the 17th cent. by the celebrated marshal of that name, the father of Cinq Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., who was born here, and executed at Lyons at the instigation of Cardinal Richelieu. The château, after having passed through several hands, now belongs to M. de Bonneval. The interior is well preserved, and contains several objects deserving of notice.

b. 8 m. E. The *Château de Randan*, with fine grounds, originally a Benedictine monastery, became possessed by the de la Rochefoucaulds, Polignacs, and Choiseuls. In 1821 it was purchased by Madame Adelaide d'Orléans, sister of King Louis Philippe, by whom it was magnificently restored and fitted up. In consequence of the Orleans line being obliged to alienate all their possessions in France, Randan was held for a time by a Genoese financier, Ferraris, created Duke di Galliera; but is now the property of the Duc de Montpensier, as the heir of Madame Adelaide. 3 m. beyond, is the *Château de Marmont*, a hunting-lodge fitted up by Madame Adelaide for the Princes of Orleans. There is some good oak wainscoting.]

The hill of Chaptuzat, on the rt. of the rly., is quarried for building-stone; the rock is an oolite. Above it, and on many other eminences throughout the valley of the Allier called *La Limagne*, beds of a tertiary limestone occur, entirely formed of the cases of insects resembling the caddis-worm, or May-fly, incrusted by carbonate of lime, and formed into a hard travertine, called "calcaire à friganes," or indusial limestone. The cases, or tubes, are coated with shells of a small Paludina, often to the number of 100 around one tube, and 10 or 12 tubes are packed within the space of a cubic inch. These insects must have inhabited the lake which once covered this part of the valley of the Limagne, and the deposition by its means of these freshwater marls, sands, &c., are probably one cause of the great fertility of the district.

As Riom is approached, the country becomes more interesting, and exhibits the characteristic features of the scenery of Auvergne,—a rich vegetation and verdure, produced by the abundant irrigation; a varied outline of country, with towns, castles, and villages perched on the tops of eminences commanding the Limagne.

10 m. *Riom* Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Palais; H. l'Ecu de France), Pop. 10,614, the second town in the Dépt., in a cheerful situation, built and paved with dark lava from the quarries of Volvic. It is encircled by boulevards planted with trees, in one part widening out into a platform called *Pré Madame*, near the railway stat., with granite monument to General Désaix (fine *view*). There are 3 or 4 interesting *old houses*, chiefly of the Renaissance period, the greater part of the town having been built, as it now stands, in the reign of Francis I.

The *Sainte Chapelle* (M. H.), attached to the modern Palais de Justice, is, like that of Paris, a light and lofty lantern of stone, built 1382, the piers which support the roof forming the separations between the windows. It was long divided horizontally, by a floor, into 2 storeys: one converted into a law court (Cour Royale). Good 15th-cent. (restored) glass windows.

St. Amable (M. H.) is a curious ch., restored. In the nave (of the 12th cent.) the lower arches are pointed, and rest on piers, having engaged pillars on 3 sides, but plain on the inner face; above them runs a gallery of circular arches roofed with a demi-vault, which serves the purpose of a range of flying buttresses to support the roof of the cen-

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tral aisle. The little sculpture employed is very rude. The choir is in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The W. front and cupola above the cross are tasteless additions of the 17th century.

Riom represents the ancient *Ricomagus* or *Ricomum*, and is the birthplace of the historian of the Dukes of Burgundy, A. G. P. Baron de Barante, 1782, and the country of the Chabrol family, several of whom have occupied important administrative offices in France during the present century.

[About a mile from Riom, on the W., is the village of *Mozac*, whose *Ch.* (M. H.) has been attributed to Pepin; but the only part which can be referred to the 8th or 9th century is the W. porch, now walled up. The nave, in the Romanesque style, seems to belong to the early part of the 12th cent., and is remarkable for the beautifully executed capitals of its columns: the only windows are in the aisle. The choir and rest of the church are of the 15th cent., and uninteresting. In the sacristy is preserved a silver-gilt *shrine*, in the shape of a sarcophagus, ornamented with enamels in the Romanesque style, made in the middle of the 10th cent. It contained the relics of Saints Calmidius and Numadia.]

[At *Volvic* (Volcani vicus) (3674 Inhab.), 4 m. to the W. of Riom, are the vast *quarries* of lava which have furnished the stones for building that town and Clermont. The lava-current in which they are sunk has issued out of an extinct crater called Le Puy de la Nugère. They have been worked since the 13th cent. The stone is porous, like most lavas, and contains spicular oxide of iron in its cells; it is easily worked; the bed furnishes blocks of very large size. When first quarried, it is of a grey or slate colour, but darkens by exposure to the air; it is used for rude works of sculpture. The *Ch.* of Volvic (M. H.) is of the 13th cent.; it has some good carvings and much ancient ironwork; from the machicolations, at the W. end, it appears to have been well fortified.

Volvic is built at the foot of the volcanic cone called Le Puy de la Bannière, the lava current which has flowed from it is more recent, as it appears to have crossed that from Puy de la Nugère.

On an eminence, about 1 m. from Volvic, stands the very romantic ruined *Castle* of *Tournoël*, in ancient times one of the strongest in Auvergne, so that it resisted long and stoutly a besieging army under Guy Dampierre and Renauld de Forez, Archbishop of Lyons, in 1213, and again 1590, when it was defended against the forces of the League by Charles d'Apchon. The ruins are accessible by a steep path, and part of them are tolerably perfect.

There is a cross-road from Volvic to Clermont, a very interesting excursion through the volcanic district to Pontgibaud (11 m.); road good. See Excursions from Clermont (*e*).]

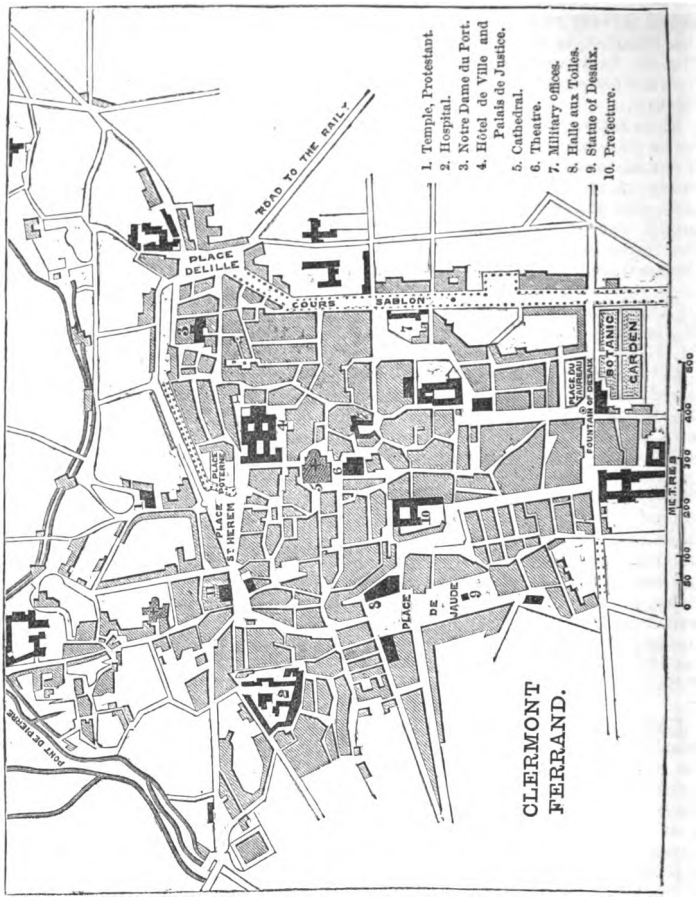
4 m. *Gerzat* Stat.

About a mile before entering Clermont, the suburb of *Montferrand*, a cluster of narrow streets including 3 picturesque old houses with corkscrew stairs, carvings, &c., conspicuously seated on an eminence, crowned by an old *Church* dedicated to Notre Dame de Prospérité, is passed. It was anciently an independent town and fortress, and was called Montferrand le Fort. It was surprised and pillaged by the English, under Perrot the Béarnais, 1388. Froissart, in his Chronicles, recounts at length the story of its capture.

5 m. **Clermont Ferrand** *Junct. Stat.* (Buffet), the stat. ½ m. from the town and 1½ from the principal hotels: *omnibus* from rly., with luggage, 50 c., *cabs* 1 fr. 50 c. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, clean and moderate; H. de la Poste; H. de la Paix; H. de l'Univers).

Clermont, capital of the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme, is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient *Augustonemetum*, and is a cheerful town, which, in consequence of improvements, has lost the gloomy character which once distinguished it, its houses, built of dull grey lava, being now whitewashed.

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Its principal interest is derived from its situation on a hill 1365 ft. above sea-level, composed chiefly of volcanic tuff, in the fertile Limagne, in the midst of a mountainous country, at the foot of that extraordinary range of extinct volcanoes which rear their conic or crater-shaped forms around, surmounted by the mountain of the *Puy* (*i. e.* Pic) *de Dôme*, whence the department is named, which, though apparently overhanging Clermont, is nearly 5 m. distant. Pop. 37,690.

On the outskirts of the town, nearly all round its circuit, except on the N.W., runs a line of boulevards, with occasional wider spaces or "places," the chief of which is the *Place de Jaude*, containing the principal hotels, a wide oblong dusty space, surrounded by houses, where fairs are held, and on which a statue was

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raised 1848 to Gen. Désaix, a native of Clermont.

Clermont is destitute of fine public buildings: the principal edifice is the *Cathedral* (M. H.), externally an irregular pile of lugubrious hue, from the black lava of Volvic, of which it is built. It dates from the last third of the 13th cent., and is, like those of Narbonne and Limoges, in a pure Northern style; only 4 bays of the nave having been erected, the ch. has remained incomplete. Since 1855, however, the W. front has been pulled down, and the remaining portion of the nave is in progress of completion. It suffered serious injury during the Revolution, being stripped of its ornaments and monuments, and condemned to be pulled down, but was saved by the exertions of a citizen and magistrate, M. Verdier Latour, under the pretext that it would be useful to hold popular meetings in. It is, notwithstanding, an interesting example of the mature pointed Gothic, begun 1248, and carried on till 1265, by the architect Jean Deschamps (Joh. de Campis). The interior is one harmonious whole, remarkable for its lightness and loftiness, the vaulted roof being more than 100 ft. above the pavement. There are fine rose-windows in the transepts. The painted glass is very beautiful; that in the choir is of the age of St. Louis (13th cent.), and displays his arms quartered with those of Spain: the glass in the large window of the nave is of the 15th and 16th cents., and inferior; besides, it suffered from a hailstorm in 1835.

In one of the side chapels of the choir is an ancient *sarcophagus* of white marble, adorned with well-executed sculptures.

The *N. portal* suffered least at the Revolution, is very richly adorned with sculptures, and deserves notice.

From the top of the tower, fine *view* over the town and the volcanic mountains, the valley of the Limagne, and the plateau of Gergovia, the scene of Cæsar's discomfiture.

The most interesting church for the study of the Romanesque of Auvergne is *Notre Dame du Port* (M. H.), near la Place Delille, rebuilt in the 11th cent., and now restored. The tower above the W. door is modern (1823), but in tolerable taste: the S. doorway is surmounted by curious bas-reliefs, much mutilated. Christ between two winged cherubims, and the Adoration of the Magi, and the Baptism of Christ, may be distinguished from below. The outside is remarkable for incrustations of black lava, and light-coloured stones in patterns; there are some good sculptures on the E. end. The interior possesses some modern painted glass by Thévenot, a native modern artist; and in the curious *crypt* (probably of the 9th cent.) is the statue of a black Virgin, said to have been found at the bottom of the well. It is supposed to work miracles, and is resorted to by devotees on the 15th May.

In the midst of the *Cours Sablon* is a fountain of elegant design in the style of the *Renaissance*, with some mixture of Gothic, executed in 1515, for Bishop Jacques d'Amboise.

On the l. of the road to Montferrand, is the *Cimetière de la Ville*, in whose chapel an antique sarcophagus, richly sculptured, has been converted into an altar-table.

In the Faubourg St. Alyre, to the N.W. of Clermont, and at the foot of the eminence on which it is built, rises a remarkable calcareous spring, called *La Fontaine pétrifiante*, issuing out of a volcanic tufa resting upon granite. It resembles that of Matlock, except that its deposits are more copious and quickly formed, from the larger quantity of calcareous matter dissolved by the carbonic acid with which it is impregnated. It has deposited in the course of ages a mass of travertine or limestone, 240 ft. long, 16 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide at its termination. It has formed over the rivulet a sort of natural bridge, *Pont de Pierre*, which is in fact nothing more than a huge stalactite, while a second bridge is in progress, and gradually increasing. So abundant is the quantity of lime held in solution in the water, that the pipes and troughs through which it passes would be choked up with stone, were

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they not cleared out every 2 or 3 months. By breaking the fall of a jet of the water, and allowing its spray to descend upon any object subjected to it, such as bunches of grapes, baskets, nests, eggs, hedgehogs, &c., they become encrusted with the calcareous sediment, or petrified, as it is vulgarly called; in this way also casts may be obtained from medals, &c.

The fountain and bridge are situated in a garden, within which is a bath-house supplied from its waters.

The *Palais de Facultés*, near what was the Hôpital de la Charité, and close to the *Jardin Botanique* (fine view over the surrounding country), contains: 1. A collection of *Local Antiquities* and of *Natural History*, particularly rich in the mineral products of Auvergne, which may be studied with advantage by the geological traveller previous to penetrating into the country, the specimens being arranged topographically. 2. The *Public Library* of 30,000 vols., including some curious ancient MSS., amongst which a folio illuminated Bible of the 12th cent., a Missal that belonged to Pope Clement VI., and a MS. of Gregory of Tours, 9th cent.

There is a statue of *Pascal* (born here 1623), and a bust of *Delille*, in the library.

The extensive collection in Natural History, especially of the volcanic district of Auvergne, merits notice; bequeathed to the town of Clermont by M. Lecoq, 1871, along with a large sum for the improvement of the place.

The terraced walks called *Place du Taureau* and *Place de la Pôterne* command fine views over the surrounding mountains.

Clermont has been the seat of several ecclesiastical *Councils:* the most remarkable was that held in 1095, which may be said to have lighted the spark of the crusades in Europe, the train having been laid by Peter the Hermit. It was convoked by Pope Urban II., who presided over the vast assembly at the head of his cardinals, of 13 archbishops, and 205 bishops. The place of meeting is supposed to have been an open space to the rear of the church of Notre Dame du Port. Here, from a throne raised in the midst, around which were grouped the tents of tens of thousands of enthusiastic hearers, the Pope pronounced that eloquent discourse which melted all to tears, and was followed by the universal shout of "*Diex le volt*" (Dieu le veut); when the cloaks of red cloth worn by the noble bystanders were torn into shreds, to form the badge of the cross, then first adopted and laid on the breast of all who took the vow.

Clermont is also celebrated for its *Grands Jours*. The country round was inhabited by small chieftains, who committed frightful crimes, and rendered the country unsafe; in 1665 commissioners with sufficient force were sent by Louis XIV. to seize these chieftains and punish them. The trials lasted six months, which were called *les Grands Jours*. The crimes then disclosed are almost incredible.

Railway E. 28 m. to *Thiers* (see Rte. 112). S. to Brioude, Langeac, and Le Puy (see below), and from Arvant through the Cantal, to Figeac, Toulouse, &c. (Rte. 114.)

Small carriages may be hired at a moderate rate, by which means numerous interesting excursions may be made in the

Environs, the beauties of which can be reached only by passing over a dreary intervening space of dusty road between high walls. It is not therefore advisable to make these excursions on foot. Moreover the paths are badly marked, and it is not easy to find one's way without a guide.

a. To the *Baths of Royat*, 2 m. Omnibus every ¼ hr. in the summer season. On the road, at *Chamalières*, a curious little Romanesque *Ch.* of the 11th cent., with W. end of the 10th.

Royat (*Inns:* Grand Hôtel; H. de Royat, both good, clean, and well situated; H. du Parc; H. des Bains, good), until lately a poor and dirty village, which has twice been nearly

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swept away by inundations of the torrent which flows past it. It is built on one of the branches of the lava-current which has issued from the Puy de Gravenoire. The torrent, flowing through the valley, has cut through the bed of basaltic lava to a depth of 65 feet, exposing, at the bottom, a sort of grotto, out of which gush numerous copious springs, some of which, conducted in an aqueduct to Clermont, supply the town with fresh water.

Royat is rapidly becoming a fashionable watering-place. New houses and a bathing establishment (*Établissement Thermal*) have been built, on account of its thermal waters—temp. 95° Fahrenheit. They were used by the Romans. The *Roman Baths* have been re-discovered. When the workmen first cleared them out, the waters rushed in so fast as nearly to drown and parboil them. The scenery of the vale of Royat is much praised; indeed its situation is one of extreme beauty, and the views fine, especially that of the Puy de Dôme. The lava-current of *Gravenoire*, one portion of which, filled with carbonized corn, is highly curious. The *Ch.* (M. H.) (nearly 2 *m.* from Clermont, in a commanding situation overlooking the glen) is remarkable for its antiquity, and for its castellated form, more like a fortified than a sacred edifice; it is of the 11th cent., the outside presenting *little* more than bare walls. Early in the 13th cent. the walls were crowned with machicollations and loopholed battlements for defence; it has a crypt supported by low columns, a spring rises in the midst of it; in front of the *ch.* is a stone cross bearing the date of 1481, with reliefs of the Apostles and Prophets. The ascent of the Puy de Dôme may easily be made on foot from Royat, ascending the valley from the baths, with springs gushing on all sides from unsuspected sources, to Fontanat, where the Puy is full in view.

b. The ascent of the *Puy de Dôme*, the highest mountain in the neighbourhood, 4806 ft. above the sea-level, is very interesting on account of the insight it affords into the geological phenomena of the district. From Clermont it may be performed in the following manner:—Hire a carriage to the foot of the cone, or take the diligence from the Place de Jaude for Mont Dore (see Rte. 110), and alight at the Font de l'Arbre, whence path easily found. There is also an omnibus going from Clermont during the summer months direct to the foot of the cone, whence it is about an hour to the summit by a good road, practicable for the two-wheeled vehicles which may be hired at the foot.

The way for the first 6 miles is along the Clermont high road, though there is a short cut, not easily found without a guide. About 1 m. beyond La Barraque, a collection of auberges 1300 ft. above Clermont, road strikes off to the rt., which proceeds at first through fields, and then over granite and black basalt, and afterwards the more modern lava and scoriæ, which have issued from the Puy de Pariou. Here the road divides, the l.-hand branch leading to the Puy de Dôme and Mont Dore, the rt.-hand to the Puy de Pariou and Pont Gibaud, and passing on the l. the ruined Castle of Montrodeix. A guide may be obtained at La Barraque, and the carriage may proceed nearly to the base of the Dôme, a very steep ascent, partly over coarse grass, mixed with bilberry-bushes, partly over the bare crumbling rock of which the mountain is composed; a variety of trachyte, called *Domite* by geologists, because peculiar to this locality. It is so porous that it retains no water on its surface, and the mountain in consequence does not possess a single spring. The summit is most easily accessible on the S. side. The Puy (pic) de Dôme rises to a height of 1600 ft. above the table-land around, and 3150 ft. above Clermont Ferrand; it is the largest in mass and the most central of the northern group of volcanoes of Auvergne. Viewed from the W. only has it the form of a dome, but its name is said to come from *dumus*, the thicket which once covered its sides. From the top the eye

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surveys the singular range of igneous mountains, craters, domes, lava currents (called *cheires* in the dialect of the country), and heaps of scoriæ, the produce of volcanoes, which, though extinct within the period of all human tradition, were once as active as Ætna or Vesuvius, and converted the surrounding district into the Phlegræan Fields of France. In many instances the vast lava currents, flowing across the country for miles, may be traced up to the funnel-shaped craters which poured them forth. The fertile Limagne lies expanded to view, traversed by the winding Allier. On the S.W. rises the central group of volcanoes of the Monts Dore; the remainder of the panorama is somewhat uninteresting over a monotonous country. The range of hills of the Monts Dôme rises from a granitic platform, and stretches "18 m. in length by 2 in breadth. They are usually truncated at the summit, where the crater is often preserved entire, the lava having issued from the base of the hill; but frequently the crater is broken down on one side, where the lava has flowed out. Had these cones of loose sand and ashes been in existence previous to the last diluvial cataclysm, they must have been swept away, or greatly altered, by the power of a current of water. Had these volcanoes, again, been in activity in the time of Cæsar, he would scarcely have failed to have remarked them when encamped on the neighbouring plateau of Gergovia, or to have mentioned them in his Commentaries."

The experiments instituted by Pascal, to determine the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, were made on the Puy de Dôme, within view of his native town, 1648; and a permanent meteorological observatory has now been established on the top, and is in direct communication with Paris. A chapel, dedicated to St. Barnabas, and erected in medieval times, formerly stood on the summit; and the blocks of basalt, brought from a distance to build it, still strew the site, and, in preparing the foundations for the observatory, the massive remains of a large Gallo-Roman temple (? 2nd cent.), dedicated to Mercury, were discovered.

In descending, the excursionist should visit the crater called the *Nid de la Poule, Hen's Nest*, at the base of the Petit Puy de Dôme, a regular bowl-shaped hollow, 294 ft. deep, and nearly the same in diameter.

Still farther to the N., the *Puy de Pariou* (3 hrs.' walk from Clermont, 1½ hr. from road), deserves to be ascended, because it is one of the most beautifully regular and perfect volcanic cones and craters existing in Auvergne. The sides of this bowl-shaped hollow are composed of scoriæ and pozzolana, thrown up so regularly from below, that they taper upwards into a narrow ridge, little degraded by time or by the weather. The crater is 300 ft. deep, and 3000 in circumference, measured along the brim of the bowl. It has the figure of an inverted cone. "It is clothed to the bottom with grass; and it is a somewhat singular spectacle to see a herd of cattle quietly grazing above the orifice whence such furious explosions once broke forth. Their foot-tracks, round the shelving side of the basin, in steps rising one above the other, like the seats of an amphitheatre, make the excessive regularity of its circular basin more remarkable."—*Scrope*.

The lava from this crater flowed down in one undivided stream, bristling and rugged on its surface, like that of a river blocked up by floating masses of ice. After descending as far as La Barraque it encountered a small knoll of granite. The lava has accumulated against this impediment into a long and elevated ridge, "which still bears the appearance of a huge wave about to break over the seemingly insignificant obstacle; but an easier issue offered itself in two lateral valleys." The rt.-hand branch "entered the valley of Villar, a steep and sinuous gorge, which it threaded, exactly in the manner of a watery torrent, turning all the projecting rocks, dashing in cascades through the narrowest parts, and widening its current where the space permitted, till, on reaching the Limagne, it stopped at a spot called Fontmore, where its termination constitutes a

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rock, 50 ft. high, still quarried for building-stone. From the base of this rock gushes a plentiful spring, the waters of which still find their way from Villar, beneath the lava, which usurped their ancient channel."—*Scrope.*

The left-hand branch "plunged down a steep bank into the valley of Gresinier, replacing the rivulet which flowed there with a black and shagged torrent of lava; entered the limits of the Limagne at the village of Durtol; and, following the course of the stream, did not stop till it reached the site of the village of Nohanent. Here, as at Fontmore, an abundant spring bursts forth from the extremity of the lava current. The springs of the valley of Durtol find a passage beneath the lava concealed among the scoriæ, which always form the lowest part of a bed of lava, and flow on in these subterranean channels till they burst forth at the limits of the lava, in the same manner that the Arveiron and other Swiss rivers issue from beneath, under the termination of a glacier. Above Nohanent, consequently, is seen the anomaly of a valley without any visible stream; and the inhabitants of Durtol are condemned in seasons of drought to the strange necessity of seeking at Nohanent, a distance of 2 m., the water which flows below their own houses. A similar phenomenon is common throughout Auvergne, wherever a current of recent lava has occupied the bed of a mountain rivulet not sufficiently copious or violent to undermine the lava above, or open a new side channel through its former bank."—*P. Scrope.*

"A little to the N.W. of the Puy de Pariou is the *Puy de Clersou*, whose 'form is most precisely that of a bell,' and which is curious from the numerous perforations made on its sides in ancient times for the purpose of obtaining trachyte for sarcophagi."—*T. J. T.*

Instead of returning from the Puy de Dôme by La Barraque and the high road, the pedestrian will do well to strike down into the Val de Fontanat to *Royat.*

c. The *Puy de Gravenoire*, to the S. of Royat (fine *view*), is composed of scoriæ and pozzolana; the latter is used in the country to make mortar, and is commonly called "gravier noir," whence the name of this hill.

d. The conical basaltic summit of the *Puy Girou*, 3 or 4 m. to the S. of Clermont, is an excellent point for obtaining an extensive view over a considerable portion of Auvergne.

e. Pontgibaud is 15 m. from Clermont, on the road to Limoges, which commands a superb view from the top of the pass. Here may be seen a feudal castle of the 14th century, which once belonged to the Lafayette family, and the smelting-houses, where the silver of the argentiferous lead from mines in this neighbourhood is separated. The village and castle stand on a lava-current, which has issued from the base of the very perfect conical crater called *Puy de Come.* The course of this current deserves observation: descending the granite slope, it has covered the ground on which Pontgibaud now stands; then, pouring in a broad sheet down a steep granite hill into the valley of the Sioule, it has usurped the ancient bed of that river for more than a mile, and, crossing near Pichadoire, terminating there the more ancient stream from the Puy of Louchadière. The river has, in consequence, worked out for itself a fresh bed between the lava and the granite of its W. bank, and in one place has laid bare a singular basaltic colonnade, formed of jointed pillars, partly vertical, partly twisted. "In the ravine between the smelting-houses and the castle is a small isolated knob of granite which separates the two great lava currents of Louchadière and Come. The former continues a short way down the rt. bank of the river, and then crosses it."—*T. J. T.*

At some little distance to the N.W. of Pontgibaud are the ruins of the *Chartreuse de Porte Sainte Marie*, while in an opposite direction, to the S., near the margin of the lava current from the Puy de Come, is the *Fontaine d'Oule*, a hollow whence issues a rivulet, which is very cold in the hottest weather of summer, but in winter preserves a temperature con-

siderably higher than that of the outer air. "Several of the more interesting Puys are easily accessible from the road between Clermont and Pontgibaud; and of these two may be particularly specified, viz. the *Grand Sarcouy*, composed of domite, 3799 ft. above the sea-level, of a striking, flattened hemispherical form, and having on its S.E. side a large artificial excavation, about 70 ft. long, 30 wide, and 35 high, from which the trachyte was quarried in ancient times for sarcophagi; and the conical *Puy de Chopine*, 3910 ft. above the sea, of a singularly complicated and confused geological structure, and composed chiefly of domite, granite, and basalt: the view from it is very fine."—*T. J. T.*

The *Puy de Louchadière* may be visited from Pontgibaud by the cross-road leading to Volvic and Riom.

f. The excursion to the volcanoes and *baths of Mont Dore* is described in Rte. 110.

The *Limagne*, or valley of the Allier, is far more interesting above Clermont, on the way to Le Puy, than lower down. Here it is a luxuriant garden, teeming with the most varied productions.

h. The old road from Clermont to Le Puy by Issoire skirts a lava current from the mountain of Gravenoire, called Plateau de Beaumont, a very characteristic specimen of a lava stream, which, although partly covered with vines, exhibits, even to the unscientific eye, in a manner not to be mistaken, compact and porous lava, and volcanic ashes (pozzolana). Beyond rises the singular peak of *Montrognon*, a basaltic dyke bursting through fresh-water strata, crowned by an old *Castle*, built by the 1st Dauphin of Auvergne, and demolished, like so many other feudal fortresses, by Card. Richelieu. The basaltic prisms on which it is founded are the most regular which occur in this district.

i. A good road leads from Clermont, in 1 hr. 40 min., to the plateau of *Gergovia* (4½ m. from Clermont), memorable as the site of the chief city of the *Arverni* (whence Auvergne), so nobly defended by the Gauls and their chief Vercingetorix against Cæsar, who was more seriously worsted here than in any other of his numerous campaigns, having lost 700 men. The **Panoramic view* from the top is very grand. The hill of Gergovia is as interesting for its geology as for its history: it is a table-land, composed on its sides of fresh-water marls, capped by a sheet of basalt, surrounded by steep escarpments, absolutely inaccessible on the N. and E., while on the S. and W. it presents a slope in the form of steps, occasioned by the horizontal strata of rock composing it. "The E. part of the hill is higher than the W., and separated from it (as Cæsar remarks) by a gentle depression. The Gallic city stood probably on this eminence, a noble position for a barbaric fortress, unapproachable on 3 sides. On the W. was probably the wall which Cæsar's centurion scaled."—*G. B. A.* Cæsar commenced the attack with a part of his army posted on the *Puy de Jussat*. At the base of the eminence flows a small stream, the Auzon, whence the Gaulish garrison are supposed to have drawn water, there being no springs upon the plateau itself; and one of Cæsar's first objects was to cut them off from this supply. The hill called La Roche Blanche, surmounted by a tower of the middle ages, though called Tour de César, is conjectured to be the Gaulish post seized by two Roman Legions in order to effect that object. Cæsar's camp is supposed to have been formed on a detached and lower eminence, called Le Crest.

Excavations undertaken by the late Emperor Napoleon III. have laid bare a considerable extent of walls: some mosaics, Roman coins, and Gaulish axes of flint are found from time to time, and a rampart or agger of loose stones may be traced near the margin of the plateau. In the ravine above the village of Merdogne a section of the strata composing the hill is exhibited, consisting of beds of white and greenish marls, nearly 300 ft. thick, intersected by a basaltic dyke,

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which has greatly altered the marl in contact with it. In the flanks of this hill also are found extensive deposits of the limestone formed of the cases of insects mentioned before. A detailed description of this celebrated site, with an explanatory plan, will be found in Napoleon's 'Vie de César,' vol. ii.

[The carriage-road to Le Puy, unlike the monotonous chaussées of most other parts of France, winds and undulates between and over varied heights, sometimes crossing a lava-current or basaltic dyke, and is generally shaded from the sun by luxuriant walnut-trees. Scarcely an eminence but possesses some interest, either from its volcanic origin, or from its picturesquely-placed castle in ruins, or village, which, in this district, is almost invariably perched on the hill-top. The country is very populous as well as fertile, and intersected by numerous roads.

"The *Puy de Marmant*, a little to the N. of Veyre, is celebrated among mineralogists for the beautiful crystallized specimens of Zeolite (*mezotype*) contained in the volcanic tuff and basalt of which it is composed. In the same neighbourhood fragments of charred wood, whose bark has been replaced by mezotype, are met with in the tufa of the Puy de la Piquette, situated a little to the N. of Monton." —*T. J. T.* The Puy de Monton is now surmounted by a colossal stone statue of the Virgin.]

On leaving Clermont the rly. takes a new direction, from S. to E., to gain the Allier, which it continues to follow as far as Langeac, and as it will to Langogne, on the borders of la Lozère.

11 m. *Vic le Comte* Stat. The town, 3 m. S.E., contains 2892 Inhab. The Sainte Chapelle, in the transition style of the 16th cent., forms the choir of the parish ch.

4 m. *Coudes* Stat., situated on the Allier. (*Omnibus* to Champeix, for Mont Dore les Bains, see Rte. 110.) The *Castle* of *Montpeyroux*, on an adjoining eminence, now reduced to a round tower and some fragments of walls, belonged to Philip Augustus. "Near Coudes a variety of sandstone conglomerate is quarried for millstones. Between Coudes and Montpeyroux veins of fibrous arragonite occur in travertine, and farther down the river Allier at Corent there are plaster of Paris quarries which afford fine specimens of fibrous gypsum."—*T. J. T.*

[W. of Coudes, in the ravine des Etouaires, near the village of Perrier, an interesting geological section is presented. Here fossil remains of extinct quadrupeds, mastodon, tapir, rhinoceros, elephant, &c., have been found in alluvial beds, covered by volcanic conglomerates, and alternating with them. Near Veyre and at Perrier the rock has been excavated to form cave-dwellings; above Perrier rises the tower of Maurifolet.]

From Coudes through a lovely country, with a view of the Monts Dores rising on the W. near

6 m. **Issoire** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), an ancient town of 6294 Inhab., situated on the Couze, a short way above its junction with the Allier—the *Issiodorum* of the Romans. The *Ch. of St. Austremoine* will interest the architect and antiquary, as a characteristic specimen of architecture in Auvergne, of the 11th century. It is in the Romanesque style; a fine picturesque pyramidal mass, the transepts elevated to support the central tower, with a circular apse at the E., surrounded by 4 circular chapels, and 1 square at the E. end; surmounted at the cross by an octagonal tower, the upper part of which, and also the W. front, are modern. The exterior of the wall at the E. end is singularly decorated with rude mosaics, and with 12 medallions, representing the signs of the zodiac, let into the wall under the cornice. Under the window of the N. transept are 2 basreliefs, representing the Angel appearing to Abraham, and the Sacrifice of Isaac. In the interior the aisles and transepts are covered with a semivault stone roof, forming the quarter of a

circle, and thus serving as a buttress to support the main vault of the nave and the tower. There is an extensive crypt under the choir. It has been restored with care, and the whole of the interior painted in not bad taste. A wide street or boulevard encircles the town.

6 m. *Le Breuil* Stat. An omnibus meets the train for *St. Germain Lembron* (*Inn:* Triozon, poor), whence the volcanic district of Ardes sur Couzes may be visited. The *Valley of the Saints*, as it is called, near Boudes, is a very singular natural feature. The softer parts of the sandy marl have been washed away, and left labyrinths of pillars of all forms, 20 ft. to 30 ft. high, chiefly of a red colour. The railway follows the course of the Allier as far as Brioude through a very picturesque valley.

6 m. *Brassac* Stat., in the centre of a small coal-field, which produces about 200,000 tons annually.

Leaving on the l. the coal-mines of Ste. Florine beyond the Allier, we quit the volcanic country, and the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme, to enter that of La Haute Loire.

4 m. *Arvant* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), the first station in the ancient Velay, now become a place of some importance, as the point of junction of the two great lines of rly. — to Toulouse, through the Cantal (Rte. 114), and to the Mediterranean by Alais and Nîmes.

The rly. to Le Puy and Nîmes continues S.E. to

6 m. *Brioude* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Nord; H. de Brioude). 4932 Inhab. The Romanesque *Ch. of St. Julien* (M. H.), of the 12th cent., is curious for its semicircular E. end with chequered patterns in a coarse mosaic in coloured stones on the outer wall, and round its 5 projecting apsidal chapels, of elegant design. The interior is lofty; the arches of the choir (early in the 13th cent.) are pointed, and the capitals of the columns adorned with foliage: those of the nave are circular, and the capitals of the columns supporting them are partly very grotesque, partly display a nearly pure classic character. The choir is surrounded by a range of Moresque trefoiled arches. At the W. end, which is almost bare externally, is a sort of inner vestibule, or narthex, supporting, on low arches, 3 chambers, one of which, the chapel of St. Michel, is decorated with *frescoes* of the 13th cent. Observe the huge bronze knockers on the great portal. The canons of the ch. of St. Julien the Martyr anciently bore the title of counts.

[24 m. from Brioude, nearly E., is the monastery of the *Casa Dei*, now ruined, and attached to a dirty village of 1755 Inhab. (*Inn:* H. Sauron, good). It is situated at a considerable elevation (3578 ft. above the sea), on a mountain, and was founded in 1036 by St. Robert, and became the most opulent convent in Auvergne. Of this original structure nothing exists, except, perhaps, an outer gateway. The monastic buildings were destroyed at the Revolution. The *Ch.* alone remains, and is a noble edifice in the pointed Gothic style, begun 1343, chiefly at the expense of Pope Clement VI., who, as Roger de Beaufort, was its abbot, a native of La Chaise Dieu, who laid the first stone, and is buried under a mutilated *monument*, surmounted by his effigy, wearing the Papal Trireg-num. The *carved woodwork* of the 156 stalls in the choir is deservedly admired. On the N. wall, which incloses the choir, are traces, now nearly defaced, and obliterated by moisture, of a Dance of Death, painted in fresco, probably in the 15th cent. Here are preserved some curious *tapestries*, executed probably at the beginning of the 16th., woven partly with gold thread. The tomb of an abbot in the S. choir aisle, and of a Queen of England, Edith, the wife of Harold, deserve notice. Two sides of the *cloisters* remain tolerably perfect, and are of a good style. Contiguous to the ch. rises a tall square *donjon tower*, the only remains of the ancient fortifications which surrounded the monastery. It is surmounted by a bold cornice. Down to the Revolution

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La Chaise Dieu was one of the most sought-for pieces of church preferment in France, always held by great court dignitaries. Mazarin and Richelieu were amongst its abbots, as well as the notorious Cardinal de Rohan, who was banished here after the scandalous affair of the Collier.]

2 m. beyond Brioude, on the carriage-road to Le Puy, at the wretched village of La Vieille Brioude, the Allier, here running in a deep and rocky bed, is crossed by a *stone Bridge* of a *single arch*, which was long celebrated as being the widest in span of any known, measuring 181 English ft. and 90½ ft. in height, but now surpassed by the stone arches of Turin and of Chester (200 ft. span). It is a very noble arch, and constructed of Volvic lava. It replaces a more ancient bridge (b. 1451), of equal dimensions, which fell down in 1822.

15 m. *St. Georges d'Aurat* Junct. Stat. 2 m. from the village. Here is the Château de Chavagnac, the birthplace of General Lafayette. [*Rly.* S. through Langeac to Alais and Nîmes (see Rte. 113)].

The *Rly.*, of 33 m., to *Le Puy* turns S.E. and ascends the valley of a branch of the Allier, and is compelled at times to make wide circuits to obtain sufficiently easy gradients. A number of cuttings and 2 tunnels are passed through to attain the summit-level just before reaching

15 m. *Fix St. Geneys* Stat., after which the line descends to

18 m. *Le Puy* Stat. (see below).

[The *road*, of 22 m., from St. Georges to Le Puy is that from Brioude. It proceeds at first over a dreary plain and then commences a steady ascent, winding along the sides of a valley affording extensive views W. At length it reaches the Col, with the village of *Fix*, 3680 ft. above the level of the sea. On the descent there is an extensive but bleak view of the mountains towards Forez, and a sudden turn of the road shows the ruined *Castle of Polignac* on a lofty rock of black basaltic breccia, escarped and inaccessible on all sides but the N. This was the seat of that noble family, whence sprang the Cardinal, a diplomatic servant of Louis XIV., and Prince Jules de Polignac, the minister of Charles X. in 1830. It was pulled to pieces during the Revolution, and all the lands sold; but the mouldering and picturesque ruins, which still bristle on the top of the rock, were repurchased by the family. They consist of rude but strongly built walls, often double and treble, with flanking towers at intervals, surmounted by a square donjon tower. Part of the pile of buildings which served as dwellings are as old as the 11th century. There is little to be seen except an enormous *mask*, rudely carved in granite, of a bearded face, with a wide orifice for the mouth, probably an *Impluvium*. According to the tradition, a Temple of Apollo occupied the summit of the rock before the castle, and from this mouthpiece (somewhat after the fashion of the mask called the Bocca della Verità at Rome) oracles were delivered: hence some have gone so far as to derive Polignac from "Apollinis Arx." (?) Sunk in the platform of the castle is a well, called *Puits de l'Oracle*, from a tradition that the oracles were delivered from it through the mask, which is said to have covered it. At a depth of 20 feet this well communicates with a vaulted chamber, supported on circular arches, resting on square piers, designed doubtless for a cistern, into which rain-water was conducted. About 25 paces from the well is the *abyme*, a hole about 40 ft. deep and 15' wide, cut in the rock, probably designed as a storehouse. The *Ch.* of Polignac, at the foot of the castle rock, is a Romanesque edifice of the 11th cent.

Upon a sudden turn of the road, here bordered by basaltic columns, a very striking view is presented of Le Puy and its volcanic rocks; the "spiry pinnacle" of St. Michel's, resembling more an artificial obelisk than a natural eminence, and *Rocher de Corneille*, starting up from amidst the masses of buildings, while on the rt. appears Espailly (see below).]

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Le Puy Stat., Hotel *omnibus* from rly. (*Inns:* H. des Ambassadeurs; H. de l'Europe; H. du Commerce, none very good). This ancient capital of the Velay, and now of the Dépt. de la Haute Loire, with 19,532 Inhab., is one of the most strikingly peculiar and picturesque towns in France. It consists of the new town on the plain below, made up mainly of the broad modern Boulevard, through which the roads from Clermont and St. Étienne pass, and of a public garden. In the old town, still inhabited by noble families, the buildings and narrow streets are carried up a steep slope, impassable by carriages, surmounted by a towering, table-topped mass, called *Rocher de Corneille*. This rock is formed of volcanic breccia, resting on a calcareous base. Its summit, vertically escarped and mouldering, in the form of turrets, is crowned by a *Statue of the Virgin of Le Puy*, 50 ft. high, erected in 1860, formed of 213 iron cannon taken at Sebastopol, given by the late Emperor Napoleon III.; it consists of 120 pieces fastened together, weighs 150 tons, and was designed by M. Bonnassieux. A staircase runs up the interior. Light and air are obtained through openings in the drapery.

Far more remarkable, though less lofty, is the **Rocher de St. Michel*, an isolated rock of basaltic tufa, which, from its needle shape, gives the name *de l'Aiguille* to the suburb in which it stands. It rises from the margin of the stream of the Borne to a height of 265 ft., with a thickness of 500 ft. at its base, and 45 or 50 on its top. It is a fragment of the vast bed of volcanic breccia once covering the country around. The rocks of Corneille and Polignac are also relics of the same; and, because harder than the rest, all three have resisted the erosive processes of rivers and the atmosphere, which have scooped out into valleys the intervening portions, and washed away the débris. Faujas de St. Fond supposed the Aiguille of St. Michel to have been projected by a volcanic eruption from below, and consolidated in its actual form, a theory no longer tenable. The sides of this truncated cone are nearly vertical, and its top is surmounted by a small *Chapel*, which just covers the platform, dedicated to Michael, the saint who loves such airy sites. This building, rendered accessible by a winding stairs of 223 steps partly cut in the rock, is in the Romanesque style, and, it is said, was constructed at the cost of a dean of the cathedral in the 10th cent. Its Moresque portal (restored about 1860), a circular under a trefoiled arch, is ornamented with sculptured mermen, bas-reliefs, and chequered stonework, composed of black scoriæ, white sandstone, and red tile, in the style of marqueterie. The interior of the ch. has a low irregular choir, supported by short pillars, with carved capitals.

From the top of the rock a good view is obtained of the vine-clad hills covering the slopes of the valley, dotted over with white country-houses, boxes, and pavilions, built in the midst of the vines, also of the white escarpments of the tertiary strata, laid bare here and there.

Near the foot of this rock stands an octagonal building which has long passed for a *Temple of Diana*, though destitute of any pretensions to such a title, being, in fact, a Christian edifice in the Romanesque style (11th or 12th cent.), and perhaps originally a *baptistery:* now the chapel of St. Claire. A small apse projects from its E. side, and it is entered by doors on the N. and W. It has an octagonal roof, with a hole in the centre, resting on columns placed in the angles; the alternate sides have Moresque arches. It may have been built by the Templars, who had property in this suburb.

A road slopes upwards from St. Michel, under the Rock of Corneille, past the Hospital, and the little turning box, in which foundlings are deposited after ringing a bell to announce their arrival, through the "Rue de la Raison," to

The *Cathedral*, which rears its singularly streaked W. front high over the

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other buildings. The regular approach to it is up the steep streets leading from the market-place to the long flight of 134 steps under the huge cavernous vaulted portal, of the 12th cent., which is prolonged in a sort of corridor beneath the Nave, and so contrived that the pilgrims to the Image of the Virgin might ascend the vast flights of steps from the street, pass in procession beneath the nave, and ascend by a flight of steps in front of the principal altar. As the slope of the hill denied to the architect level ground sufficient to extend his church to the W., he was forced to raise an artificial platform for it upon these vast substructions: the floor of the nave is about on a level with the string-course of the principal doorway. The doorway is flanked by 2 pillars of Egyptian porphyry. It is a heavy ungainly building, in the Romanesque style, very venerable, rather singular than beautiful; its interior not improved by the repairs executed at the expense of Louis XVIII. The choir has been rebuilt (1871) and the W. front restored. The lower parts of the building are of the 11th cent.; in the 12th the nave was covered with 6 octagonal cupolas, the bays being divided by circular and pointed arches, which cross the nave. The transepts are vaulted in 2 stages, with circular apses at the ends. The E. end is square. Over the crossing is a low octagonal tower. A few of the paintings of the 12th cent. which adorned it remain. The singular and beautiful S. porch (circa 1150) is ornamented with elaborate sculpture. Near the E. end is a detached steeple of the 12th cent. The exterior of the ch. is decorated with light and dark stones, arranged in patterns. This church is remarkable for a miracle-working image of *Notre Dame du Puy*, which for centuries has attracted thousands of devout pilgrims, though in less number than formerly. Among its visitors in former times are numbered several popes, and the following kings:—Louis VII., Philippe Auguste, Philippe le Hardi, Charles VI. and VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., and François I.: its visitors at present do not exceed 4000 annually, and are chiefly of the lower order of peasants. One cause for this falling off may be that the existing image deposited over the high-altar, a black group of the Virgin and Child with shining faces, was made by a modern sculptor of the town, from recollection of the original, which was destroyed at the Revolution. The original Notre Dame du Puy, believed to have been made by the Christians of Mount Lebanon, or, according to some accounts, by the prophet Jeremiah, and brought to Europe at the time of the Crusades, was of cedar-wood, singularly swathed round with bands of papyrus glued to it, and partly inscribed. Upon this the features of the face, of negro tint, the flesh of hands and feet, and the draperies, were painted in distemper, in a rude style, probably by some artist who copied from Egyptian models.

The cathedral retains on its N. side many of its ancient dependencies; the *Salle Capitulaire* (12th cent.), with paintings of the 14th cent. There is in the *Maîtrise*, or house of the architect, a curious chimney-piece. The Cloister is one of the most ancient in France; one of its sides being of the 10th cent., the other 3 of the 12th: until recently it had an upper storey. On the N. side of the cathedral is a building called the *Bâtiment des Machicoulis;* below is the Hall of the Provincial States. In the 13th cent. the upper storey, with machicolations over it, was raised, and served to protect the sacred edifice.

A marble tablet on one side of the church records the names of 20 priests of the diocese judicially murdered during the Revolution.

Near to the E. end of the cathedral is the small *Ch. of St. Jean*, parts of which are of the 10th cent., with some more ancient Pagan pillars.

The *monument* raised to the Constable Duguesclin (whose body reposed some time at Le Puy, after his death at Châteauneuf de Randon, and whose entrails were buried here), has been restored in a chapel on the N. side of the *Church of St. Laurent*, 15th cent., in the lower part of the town,

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not far from the Rocher de St. Michel. His effigy represents him in armour, except the helmet, lying on his back, his hands raised in prayer. The head is modern, but copied from a cast of the original, destroyed by the Baron des Adrets and his followers in the 16th cent., and is considered to have some claim to be looked on as a likeness.

Museum.—The handsome modern building in which it is placed has been raised in a great measure at the expense of a liberal citizen, M. Crozatier; it is behind the Prefecture, and upon the Promenade du Fer à Cheval, at the S. extremity of the town. The collections are of interest. The *Galerie des Tableaux*, besides some mediocre paintings, has a Descent from the Cross, a copy from *Vandyke;* a faint but curious portrait of Henri II., in the style of *Janet;* a good landscape by *Huysman;* a Philemon and Baucis, by *Ingres*, and a Virgin and Child by Raphael (?). There are in the *Musée Archéologique* some Roman antiquities: a bas-relief of a Stag and Boar Hunt, found on digging the foundations of the Evêché; also 3 Genii or Cupids fishing, one with 2 dolphins of fair execution, from Margeaix; a cippus hollowed out into a sarcophagus, bearing figures of arms, in relief, among them a cross-bow; cast of a bronze hand, with a Greek inscription, recording a treaty of peace; a cast from the so-called Mask of Apollo, at Polignac; one or two groups of Gothic sculpture, nuns, female saints &c.; carvings in ivory, in Byzantine and Gothic styles; a portion of the inscribed *papyrus* in which the image of Notre Dame de Puy was swathed, preserved when the image was burnt during the Revolution; some old furniture; an abbot's seat in the style of the Renaissance; and a Gothic arm-chair bearing the arms of Polignac. Those who take interest in the *geology* and *mineralogy* of the district will find the collections here not only the best part of the museum, but one of the best arranged cabinets which any provincial museum in France possesses, under the inspection of M. Bertrand de Doue, the able expositor of the geology of the Velay. The formations of Le Puy en Velay, the Vivarais, and the Ardèche may be studied in distinct series of specimens, topographically arranged, side by side with a series of the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius. Here are preserved the bones of rhinoceros, hyæna, deer, &c., found at St. Privat d'Allier, between two layers of basaltic lava; a discovery of great interest, if well ascertained, as proving the recent date at which the volcanoes of the Velay were in activity; also bones of Palæotherium, of Anthracotherium Velaunum, of a more ancient fresh-water deposit; of hippopotamus, found in the alluvial deposits near Polignac; and fossil plants and fruits from the coal-measures near Langeac.

A portion of the Musée has been set apart for the manufactures of the town: *la Salle des Dentelles*, fitted up by the late M. Falcon, himself a manufacturer, contains a series of the different kinds of lace produced in and about Le Puy; for the manufacture of *lace* gives employment to a great number of females of the lower classes in and about the town.

There is a pretty circular *Promenade* near the Dolezon stream; in front stands the *Prefecture*, on the Place de Breuil, in the centre of which is a fountain, the gift of Crozatier, in 1864, by a native architect.

Excursions.

a. About 1 m. W. of the town is the village of *Espailly*, surmounted by another castle-crowned *rock* of volcanic breccia. Charles VII. was residing here during the occupation of France by the English (1422), when news was brought of the death of his father, and his scanty train of followers proclaimed him King of France in the ancient fashion, by raising him on a shield, at the same moment that the infant Henry VI. of England was proclaimed, with all pomp, at Paris, the successor to the French throne. There are good displays of basaltic columns here, called *Les Orgues d'Espailly*.

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Several coarse varieties of precious stones, sapphires, zircons, and garnets, are found in the basalt, and in the sands of the neighbouring streamlet of Riou Pezzouliou, which falls in on the l. bank near Espailly. Fossil remains of Anthracotherium and other extinct animals have been found in the marly lacustrine limestone near Espailly.

b. The *Castle of Polignac* will be a walk of about an hour, not far from the road to Clermont. (See above.)

c. The *Roche Rouge*, an isolated mass of basalt, rising perpendicularly out of the granite rock to a height of 60 ft., about 3 m. to the E. of Le Puy, will interest the geologist. Its name is probably derived from the colour of the lichens which grow on it. It is nothing more than the expanded portion of a basaltic dyke, which, from superior hardness, has resisted the action of the weather, while the softer granite around has been disintegrated. The dyke is continued on either side in a vein often not more than a foot wide.

The views of the town from the surrounding heights from the roads to Espailly, Polignac, St. Étienne, are very striking. Mr. Scrope prefers the extensive *panorama* from the more distant *Mont d'Ours*, and observes, with some geological enthusiasm,—"There are, perhaps, few spots on the globe which offer a more extraordinary prospect than this. To the eye of a geologist it is superlatively interesting, exhibiting in one view a vast theatre of volcanic formation, containing igneous products of various natures belonging to different epochs, and exhibited under a great diversity of aspect." The scenery on the banks of the Loire, between Le Puy and La Poute, is very fine.

d. The traveller proceeding from Le Puy to the Volcanic District of the *Vivarais and Ardèche* may take the road direct S. to Pradelles, or take the rly. round by Langeac to Langogne, and thence strike across the country, by very hilly but good roads, in 8 hrs., to Aubenas, by Thueyts (see Rte. 118A).

e. Mt. Mezenc, 5700 ft., the highest volcanic mountain in Central France, presenting some wild and singular views, and about 22 m. distant, may be reached by taking the road E. to Annonay (Rte. 119) as far as 3 m. *Brive* and then following the road S.E. to Aubenas (Rte. 121) a short distance as far as the little stream called the Gagne, the rt. bank of which is followed through several villages, and carriages left at (19 m.) *Estables*, whence the summit of the mountain may be easily attained in 1½ hr.

Railway from Le Puy to St. Étienne, 51 m., in 3¼ hrs., traversing a very interesting geological district (see Rte. 118).

ROUTE 110.

CLERMONT TO MONT DORE LES BAINS.

a. Grande Route, 53¼ kilom. = 33 Eng. m. Several diligences daily during the bathing season, in 6 hrs., from La Place de Jaude. There is no tariff, and it is difficult to get a carriage and pair under 50 fr.

b. Petite Route, hilly, but shorter, 42 kilom. = 27 Eng. m., 6½ hrs.

It is a hilly journey by either of these routes, beginning to ascend from the Barrière at Clermont to La Barraque (see Rte. 109), then leaving the Cone of the Puy de Dôme on the rt. and the ruined castle of Montrodeix, its walls formed of basaltic prisms, on the l.

The best plan is perhaps to go from Clermont to Mont Dore by the Petite Route in a hired carriage, stopping at the Puy de la Vache and Puy de las Solas, and walking on to rejoin carriage at Randanne. Return from Mont Dore by way of Lac Chambon, le Dent du

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Marais, Murol, Tartaret, sleeping at St. Nectaire (see Rte. 111). Thence to the *Rly.* at Issoire.

c. Train to Coudes Stat. (Rte. 109); thence omnibus to Champeix, and voiture to Les Bains, stopping on the way to see St. Nectaire and Murol.

d. For pedestrians in one long day, by the Lac de Guery and Rochefort.

e. A new and better road (27 m.: public conveyances during the season, carriage for 4 persons 50 fr.) by the Lac de Guery, which passes the remarkable scenery of Les Roches de la Thuillière and Sanadoire, described below as an excursion from Mont Dore.

a. The *Grande Route* is the same as that described in Rte. 109, as far as La Barraque, where it descends, and then, after a long ascent, reaches the summit-level of the chain of the Monts Dôme at a spot called Le Moréneau (2300 ft.), between the Puys de Laschamps, covered with wood, and de Montchier, an extinct volcano, with 4 craters. Descending the opposite slope, it crosses the stream of the Sioule, here in its infancy. Before reaching le Pont des Eaux, the turreted Castle of Cordés is for some distance conspicuous. At St. Bonnet a basaltic porphyry is quarried, used for roofing-slate, fences, &c.: the slabs ring like a bell when struck, hence its Scottish name of *Clinkstone*.

19 m. *Rochefort*, a miserable village, with one or two auberges, prettily situated in a deep valley. The fine 11th-cent. *Ch.* of *Orcival* (M.H.) is some 4 m. distant, and is an object of pilgrimage.

The ruined *Castle*, on the summit of a basaltic rock, once belonged to the Dauphins of Auvergne.

The road continues to ascend through a hilly and bleak country, often blocked up by snow in winter. The village of *La Queuille* is a wretched place, but finely situated. The road descends rapidly after this into the beautifully wooded valley of the Dordogne, and reaches the stream near the baths of *La Bourboule*, a rising place, more expensive than Mont Dore, and where there are now 2 Établissements and a number of hotels. The waters contain a minute portion of arsenic. From this the road keeps along the banks of the Dordogne through fine woods and green meadows to (17 m.) *Mont Dore les Bains*. There is another road passing by Murat le Quaire, a village beautifully situated, and once possessing a castle, the taking of which is recorded by Froissart.

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b. The *Petite Route*, 27 m., is the same as *a*, until reaching the village Laschamps, 3 miles beyond La Barraque: or, on foot, more directly and agreeably by Thèdes. As there are few villages, the route may most conveniently be traced by the Puys which are passed, viz. Gravenoire and Charade on the l.: La Vache and Lassolas, also on the rt., are extremely well preserved, but broken down on the S.W. side, from which their lava streams have issued. There is here quite an amphitheatre of craters, among which the Mont Jughat and Mont Chat are conspicuous.

13 m. *Randanne* (a roadside *Inn*, with 1 bedroom). In the vicinity, at the foot of the *Puy de Montchal*, lived the patriotic philosopher le Comte de Montlosier, who settled himself here, after his return from exile in 1816, in the midst of an unproductive wilderness, the home of his fathers having been destroyed in the Revolution, and, by the enlightened agricultural improvements which he introduced, redeemed a large tract from unproductive barrenness, and "bid the desert smile." He is buried in a small *chapel*, erected on a pretty spot within his park; the Roman Catholic clergy having refused interment to his remains in consecrated ground, on account of his writings against the Jesuits.

A road, just practicable for a char, leads in about 3 m. on the l. to the sheet of water called *Lac d'Aidat*, formed by the volcanic current from the Puy de la Vache, damming up the course of 2 rivulets. On its borders Sidonius Apollinaris lived, and an inscription on the walls of the curious early *Church* marks the place of his

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interment. "To the rt. is the *Puy de la Rodde*, a fine crater opening to the S., and commanding an extensive view of the Puys, the streams of lava, and the mountains of Mont Dore. Abundance of fine crystals of augite are found on its surface."—*T. J. T.*

After attaining the table-land of Baladaud, which commands an extensive view, but is itself bleak and uninteresting, an uninterrupted descent by a good road leads into the vale of the Dordogne, clothed with wood, and interesting.

13 m. **Mont Dore les Bains.**

Inns: Grand H., new and large; H. Chabory, perhaps the best; H. de Paris, good; H. du Mont Dore; H. Bellon (Poste), good; H. Boyer; H. de France, unpretending, but comfortable and moderate; H. de Lyon (chez Baraduc). *Charges*, living *en pension*, 10 frs. a day, but the prices are being raised. There is a table-d'hôte at most of the hotels at 10·30 A.M. and 5·30 P.M. The visitors, about 600 in number, are very sociable, but there are no regular balls or concerts.

Carriages for excursions 20 fr. a day; saddle-horses and donkeys in abundance: as to guides, there being no tariff, a bargain must be made beforehand. A *char-à-banc* holding 4 to 6 persons costs 20 frs. a day. Lacombe has good horses. Sure-footed mountain *horses* may be hired for the day; also guides, and *chaises à-porteurs*, with bearers for ladies, for the numerous interesting excursions in the vicinity of these baths.

The handsome *Établissement Thermal*, built, like the rest of the houses, of a trachytic lava, obtained from a neighbouring quarry, is under the superintendence of a Government medical inspector. The subscription is 20 frs. for the season, exclusive of 6 frs. to the Cabinet de Lecture or reading-room attached to it. In front of the bath-house is a pretty green promenade, encircled by the windings of the Dore, over which a suspension-bridge has been thrown, conducting to a path which leads to the base of the *Capucin*, the isolated, cowl-shaped rock, conspicuous from all parts of the valley, named from a detached pinnacle, jutting forward on one side, said to resemble a monk in a hood. It is a pretty and easy walk of 1½ hr. to the summit (4600 feet), which commands a good view.

This small watering-place is a village at a height of 3412 ft. above the sea-level, in an upland valley, the cradle of the river *Dor-dogne*, surrounded by an amphitheatre of volcanic hills, their sides clothed with verdant meadows or black pine forests, but torn and gashed at intervals by ravines and gullies, down which numerous streams dash in small cascades from the bare table-land above. The village lies at the distance of about 2 m. from the Pic de Sancy, the highest summit in central France, and the culminating point of the Mont Dore, that vast volcanic excrescence which has broken through the fundamental granite rock, and, stretching from this point to a distance of 8 or 10 m., measures 18 leagues in circumference. It is seamed and fissured by deep valleys radiating in all directions from the common centre, the chief of them on the N. side being the valley of the Dordogne, or of Mont Dore. The crater from which this eruption burst forth is not distinctly marked, owing to the dilapidations in its sides caused by volcanic convulsions, by the wearing down of torrents, and even by the effects of the weather; but there can be no doubt that we see the traces and remains of the lava walls which surrounded it in "the elevated peaks which still bristle over the circus-like gorge occupying the very heart of the mountain. This was probably the site of its central crater, but now, branching off into deep and short recesses, it forms the upper basin of the principal valley, and the recipient into which 2 mountain rills, the Dor and the Dogne unite, at the source of the noble river which henceforward bears their joint names."—*Scrope*, 98.

The mineral springs, on account of which Mont Dore is resorted to from July to the beginning of September, are 8 in number, 1 being cold, the rest of

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a temperature of 102° to 114° Fahrenheit; they issue out of the trachytic rock, at the foot of the eminence called Plateau de l'Angle. They are alkaline, and are efficacious in complaints of the lungs, when unattended with inflammation, in affections of the stomach, and in rheumatism. Bath, with linen, 1 fr. 50 c. The most copious source, *La Madeleine*, is used for drinking, and large quantities are exported in bottles. It, as well as that called Le Bain de César, is inclosed in *Roman masonry*, proving that bath-loving people to have made use of these warm springs. Numerous architectural fragments, columns, &c., very curious, in a rich semi-barbarous style, have been discovered here, supposed to have belonged to a temple whose foundations exist, and go by the name of *Le Panthéon*.

The angler may catch some trout in the Dordogne below the Baths.

The direction of the valley of the Dor from its head, at the base of the Pic de Sancy, to a short distance below the baths, is nearly N. and S. In its E. side, not more than a ½ an hour's walk above the baths, singular breach or fissure is perceptible, worn away by the descent of a stream called *La Grande Cascade*, which has cut through the rock, and exhibits, in the face of the precipice, an instructive geological section of a series of beds of trachyte, tufa, and basalt. Vast blocks have been detached and hurled below, so that the stream, after its leap of nearly 80 ft., is almost hidden from view.

The Valley of Mont Dore is a region of woods and waterfalls; the latter, though not of any great elevation or grandeur, add an interest to the many pretty scenes around; by far the finest is the *Cascade de Quercill*, shooting perpendicularly downwards; a miniature Staub-bach. To reach it take the La Bourboule road, and turn to the rt. just after leaving Mont Dore, 1 hr.'s walk.

1. At the S. of the valley is the gorge called *La Vallée d'Enfer*, excavated out of a volcanic rock, consisting of scoriæ and other fragments, bearing the marks of fire, over which rise the naked summits of the Pic d'Aiguiller. The breccia is in many places penetrated by vertical dykes of dark porphyritic trachyte; and such a dyke forms the separation, called Les Fernes, between the gorges of Enfer and La Cour. Similar dykes are seen traversing the precipices of the Pic d'Aiguiller exposed to the view at the end of the Val d'Enfer.

2. The ascent of the *Pic de Sancy* may be made in 2½ hrs. from the baths, on foot or horseback, or in a chair; proceeding to the head of the valley, past the gorges d'Enfer and de la Cour, and turning to the l., near the ravine of La Craie, where a steep ascent begins, through a fir wood, in the depths of which lies the Cascade du Serpent, passing the marsh in which the Dore rises. The Pic (6186 ft. above the sea-level) is reached by passing the high Col between it and the Puy Ferrand. The distant objects seen from it are the volcanic group of the Cantal to the S., and the Monts Dôme to the N., while near at hand yawns a labyrinth of valleys and gorges, with peaks bristling around on all sides; and numerous small lakes glitter in the depths, among them the crater Lake de Chambon.

3. To the *Lac de Pavin*. Following the path to the Pic de Sancy, as far as the Col mentioned above, but there turning l. From the Col to the lake is 5 hrs. to and fro.

4. Another very interesting excursion is to the *Castle of Murol*, situated to the E. of the baths, crossing the mountains by the Puy de Dyane and the pretty little Lac Chambon (see Rte. 111); and excursions may also be made to the valley of *Chaudefour* and to the baths of *La Bourboule* (4½ m.) on the Dordogne (see above). The best way is to walk from Mont Dore by the La Tour road to *La Roche Vendeix*, and so to La Bourboule (6 to 7 m. in all), a very pretty walk, and return by the omnibus running several times a day from Bourboule to Mont Dore. There is also a pretty walk to La Bourboule by the Salon de Mirabeau, Les Rigolets bas, and the cascades du

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Plat à Barbe and de la Vernière. Turn out of the La Bourboule road and cross the stream a little beyond the point where the road from the Quereilh comes into it. The path is not easy to find.

The *Puy de Tartaret* deserves the attention of the geologist; it consists of loose scoriæ and fragments of granite, which have been forced up through the fundamental granite rock. "It has 2 deep and regular bowl-shaped craters, separated by a high ridge, and each broken down on one side:" the lava-current which they have furnished first spreads over the plain, then, contracting, confines itself to the valley, whose sinuosities it follows as far as Neschers, a distance of 13 m., occupying the channel of the former river. Near Neschers and Champeix it assumes a regular columnar form.

5. Another interesting excursion from Mont Dore, 1½ hr., especially for the geologist, may be made to the Roches de la Thuillière and Sanadoire. They may also be seen from the road to Clermont, by Randanne and Royat. The columnar feldspar porphyry of the Roche Sanadoire is curious, and the view fine. 1½ hour more will take the traveller to the Lac de Servières, from which he may gain the great road to Clermont by descending the valley of the Sioule by Vernines (old castle) and St. Bonnet.

A diligence runs daily between Mont Dore and Ussel, and passengers are booked through by this Route between Mont Dore and Limoges or Tulle, useful for passengers to or from Poitiers or Bordeaux, &c.

ROUTE 111.

MONT DORE LES BAINS TO LE PUY, BY ISSOIRE.

From Mont Dore to Issoire (51 kil. = 32 m.) there is a good carriage-road, far more interesting than that from Clermont, though as the diligence runs now to *Coudes* Stat., the Issoire Stat. will not be so generally used. [Or the traveller may ride across the hills to *Murol*, a journey of about 7 hours, or of 10 hours if the ascent of the *Pic de Sancy* be taken en route, which is quite practicable. "The horse excursion from Mont Dore to *St. Nectaire*, including the ascent of the Pic de Sancy, is very agreeable and interesting in moderately fine weather. I made it, and had for guide Joseph Garrigue. I paid him 29 fr. 50 c. for a day's service, his horse, mine, and return of himself and horses to Mont Dore. The ascent of the Pic de Sancy has been described (Rte. 110). Just at the summit it is very steep, and we had to mount the last few hundred feet on foot. There is an obelisk at the summit, facing due N., S., E., and W., which was one of the principal stations for the trigonometrical survey of France. There is also a large wooden cross. From this point we descended some distance, and then mounted the Puy Ferrand, of nearly equal altitude to the Pic de Sancy. Hence there is a beautiful view down the valley of Chaudefour. As you look along the green valley, with its walls of rock and mountain, gradually descending and opening out to the distant plain far off, you might think yourself surveying the valley of Grindelwald from the Wengern Alp. A long broad expanse of heath, and steep descent, lead to the *Château de Murol*."—*W.*]

A char or carriage can be hired; time, including stoppages, about 7 hrs. The ascent begins immediately from the village, and is somewhat steep, though the road is excellently engineered. The view into the valley

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below and of the Cantal mountains in the distance is pretty. The ascent continues for 4 m. until the Col or *Croix de Morand* is reached, 1200 ft. above Mont Dore, 4600 ft. above level of sea. The descent is continuous until near Issoire, and fine views are enjoyed during the first part on the rt. towards Mont Dore, and on l. over a hilly region bounded by the Forez mountains. After about 4 m. the *Castle of Murol* is seen, perched on a rock, and on the rt. the pretty *Lake of Chambon*. The village of Murol is filthy, but the *Inn* (Neriat) is fairly comfortable, and the keys of the castle are usually kept in the village.

The *Castle*, one of the largest relics of feudal times in France, and a very picturesque object, crowns the summit of a detached eminence topped with basalt, affording a platform just large enough to hold the fortress. It consists of a double inclosure, an outer wall flanked with bastions, dating from the 16th cent., and an inner circular wall surmounted by machicolations of the 15th. In the midst rises a round tower, or *donjon*, commanding the country far and near, and affording a most interesting view of the plain and valley around, covered with lava vomited from the Tartaret. Some of the existing constructions of the castle are as late as the 18th cent., and none appear older than the 15th; the first mention of it occurs in 1223. Over the gate are the quartered arms of Estaing and Murol, the ancient owners of the castle. The ruins were for many years used as a quarry.

The road from Murol descends for some distance through huge mounds of scoriæ, pumice stone, and cinders, and at about 4 m. reaches *St. Nectaire le bas* (*Inns:* H. Mandon, clean, but come to an understanding as to charges; H. Boette), where there are baths. Shortly before reaching this village, on a mound above the road, is a dolmen of one large block of stone resting on 4 smaller blocks. 1 m. from the road on the l. is the curious *Ch. of St. Nectaire d'en haut* (M.H.). The W. towers are modern, and the interior has been daubed with plaster and paint, otherwise it is a very curious specimen of the style of Auvergne of the 11th cent. It is surmounted at the cross by an octagonal tower (rebuilt), and terminates at the E. end in 3 apses. The capitals of the pillars in the choir, carved with reliefs of Scriptural and legendary subjects, are curious. In this church are preserved a curious Byzantine crucifix of copper gilt, and a reliquary, in the form of a bust, of embossed copper gilt, also Byzantine, and probably of the 11th century. Here are a curious natural grotto and remains of Roman Thermæ. On the summit of the hill of *Cornadore* are extensive excavations, supposed to be of great antiquity, formed, perhaps, by the Gauls as storehouses, or places of refuge; they are now used as sheep-sheds. The ch. is very picturesquely situated on a pinnacle of rock. The village, of 1400 Inhab. (*Inns:* H. du Mont Cornadore, large and good; H. de France), contains an *Établissement* of baths.

This neighbourhood abounds in so-called petrifying springs, which are ingeniously used for taking casts of medals, bronzes, &c.

Near St. Nectaire is an arch of a Roman bridge.

After quitting St. Nectaire, the road passes through Sailhens, where there is a picturesque waterfall. [To the rt. is the road to *Besse* and *Jonas;* the latter place remarkable for a *Church* decorated with frescoes of the 13th cent., and for a citadel cut out of the basaltic rock by the Templars. There are four floors, reached by a winding staircase also cut out of the living rock]. Leaving Verrières on the rt., the road enters a defile called the Valley of Montaigut, about 3 m. in length, the scenery of which is very striking, the carriage-way being cut along the side of a torrent, and hemmed in by precipitous rocks of great height, on one side mostly covered with wood, on the other bare and rugged. The scenery of this pass is well worth the attention of the traveller, and, though perhaps not equal to some similar defiles among the Alps, is certainly of a very high order. About two-

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thirds down the pass, upon the top of the rocks to the l., stand the ruins of the *Castle of Montaigut*, and at the end of the pass the village of the same name. At the town of Champeix the road turns to the S., and, ascending a hill, passes by Pardines on the l., where are visible the remains of a very remarkable landslip, which took place June 25th, 1737, destroying almost the whole village and many of the inhabitants. The vast fragments extend nearly a mile from the crag whence they fell. It is well worth the traveller's while to mount to the top, and look down on the immense fragments and the fissures in the upper part of the rock, which did not actually give way. From this spot also a very beautiful panorama of all the Auvergne mountains, including the Puy de Dome and the range about Mont Dore, may be obtained. About 3 m. from Issoire the road passes *Rouge Perrier*, where, in the rocks to the l., are a great number of caverns, many of which are inhabited. The ruins of the tower of Maurifolet are seen above the village.

Issoire Stat.
Le Puy. } Rte. 109.

ROUTE 112.

CLERMONT TO ST. ETIENNE, BY MONTBRISON and THIERS.—RAIL.

Clermont to	Kil.	Miles.
Thiers	46	28
Montbrison	74	46
St. Étienne	108	67

Two trains daily in 5½ hrs.

On leaving Clermont the line crosses the plain of La Limagne, passing on the l. the *Puy de la Poix*, an eminence of volcanic tufa, having on the N. side a spring of bitumen, or mineral pitch, which issues out of the soil with a source of water.

9 m. *Pont du Château* Stat., a prettily situated town (Pop. 3426), named from a bridge over the Allier. "About ½ m. above the bridge, on the rt. bank of the river, there is an interesting geological display of fossiliferous freshwater limestone strata, alternating with calcareous beds containing volcanic substances."—*T. J. T.*

The *Château of Beauregard*, a little on the l. of the rly., was formerly the country seat of the bishops of Clermont.

7 m. *Lezoux* Stat., a small town of 3740 Inhab., on the verge of the Limagne; desecrated Romanesque *ch.* From here we enter the chain of mountains of Forez, which here separates the valleys of the Dore and Allier from that of the Loire.

[4 m. on rt. is the *Castle of Ravel*, flanked by octagonal towers—it belonged to Philippe le Bel.]

8 m. **Thiers** Stat. (*Inns*: H. Dufaud, best; H. de l'Univers), a manufacturing town, built on the top and slope of a peaked granitic hill, at whose base the Dore flows in a deep rocky bed, turning many paper-mills and forges, where various articles of *cutlery* are wrought, the staple manufacture of the town, giving employment to a large portion of its 16,137 Inhab. The town, so picturesque at a distance, with its houses rising one above another, on nearer approach is found to consist of dirty lanes; but from the upper part of it, especially from the high *terrace du Rempart*, fine views are obtained over the Limagne and the distant chain of the Monts Dôme.

The Romanesque *Ch.* of *St. Genest* (M. H.) is chiefly of the 12th century, though the vault of the roof is of a more recent period: the end of the S. transept is ornamented with a coarse mosaic, in coloured marbles, with medallions of different real and imaginary animals. It was found below the floor of the adjoining nave. More interesting to the antiquary will be the

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Ch. du Moûtiers (M. H.), in the lower part of the town; the E. extremity of the choir has been referred to the 7th or 8th cent., the rest to the 11th.

A small portion only of the old *castle* remains. There are some wood-front houses of the 15th and 16th cents. in the Place de Piroux, and the Rues de la Vaure and du Bourg.

Thiers was the birthplace (1782) of Prosper de Barante, historian of the Dukes of Burgundy.

The Rly. is now completed to Boën.

[The old *road*, after threading a bold and steep gorge for about 4 m., is carried along the edge of a precipice called Le Cordon. The views over the Limagne, to the range of the Monts Dôme in one direction, and of the chain of the Forez in the other, are very fine.]

17 m. *Noiretable* Stat., a village at the foot of the high Montagne de l'Hermitage.

6 m. *St. Thurin* Stat. Through a narrow valley.

9 m. *Boën* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste; tolerable, clean beds), a dirty village of 2000 Inhab.

The line continues S.E. to

10 m. **Montbrison** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Poste; H. du Nord; H. du Commerce) (Pop. 6475) stands at the base of a lofty and precipitous rock, from the top of which, or from the tower of the neighbouring church, as some say, the celebrated leader of the Calvinists, Baron des Adrets, compelled his Roman Catholic prisoners to leap, to their certain destruction. When one of the condemned, after twice approaching the brink, faltered in taking the leap, the tyrant exclaimed, "Two chances are too much." "I'll wager that *you* will not do it in ten," was the ready reply; and, it is said, saved the waverer's life. The *Ch. of N. Dame de l'Espérance* (M. H.) is of the 13th to the 15th cent., and contains the tomb of its founder, Guy IV., Comte de Forez. The Salle de Diane, once the chapter-house, is a very elegant Renaissance edifice, decorated with the arms of the Comtes de Forez, and is surmounted by two greyhounds. It has been restored by M. Viollet-le-Duc.

[*Rly.* N.E. through Montrond to Lyons, see Rte. 108B.]

The line continues S.E. to

9 m. *Bonson* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. in 1¼ hr. to *St. Bonnet*].

2 m. *Andresieux* Stat. The town, of 1200 Inhab., lies on the rt. bank of the Loire at the junction of its tributary the Furens, which sets in motion numerous forges and mills in the industrious valley which it waters. Large quantities of coal are conveyed from St. Etienne to be embarked on the Loire for the supply of the centre and W. of France.

The line from Andresieux to St. Etienne was the first railway constructed in France: horses, and not locomotives, were at the commencement used on it.

2 m. *St. Just sur Loire* Junct. Stat. See Rte. 119.

7 m. **St. Etienne.** See Rte. 118.

ROUTE 113.

CLERMONT TO NÎMES, BY BRIOUDE AND ALAIS—RAIL.

Distance, 190 m.; *time*, 10¼ to 12 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

Clermont and the Rly. as far as

59 m. *St. Georges d'Aurat* Junct. Stat. are described in Rte. 109.

The Rly. here turns sharply S.W., and traverses a fine viaduct over the Allier to

5 m. *Langeac* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Lom-

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bardin, clean and comfortable, with omnibus to the rly.). The town, of 3,900 Inhab., lies on the l. bank of the Allier. [Road 25 m. S.W. to *St. Flour*, see Rte. 116.]

The line ascends the valley of the Allier through charming scenery, and, after passing through a tunnel and over a viaduct, reaches

8 m. *St. Julien des Chazes* Stat. The rly. runs up the wild and picturesque gorge of the Allier, traversing numberless tunnels and viaducts, to

26 m. *Touchères* Stat. Several more viaducts and tunnels are traversed to

7 m. *Langogne* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Cheval Blanc), a town of 3036 Inhab., in the Dépt. de la Lozère. It has a *Ch.* (M. H.) of the 11th cent.

For the road N. to *Le Puy*, S. to *Mende*, and S.E. to Thueyts, see Rte. 118A.

The scenery on the line is in parts very fine.

[The old carriage-road to Nîmes is carried over the mountain chain of La Lozère, passing through scenery of truly Alpine grandeur. The country is barren and cheerless until it crosses the summit-level and begins to descend, when a gradual change comes over the scene; bold, shivered precipices rising on either side of the bed which a mountain torrent, flowing at an immense depth below, has hollowed out for itself. In the scanty clefts of the rock chesnuts have taken root and flourish amazingly. Perched on the edge of a precipice stands the ruined *Castle of Lagarde*, below which extends a savage-looking rocky den. It is a marvellous feat of engineering to have carried through it an easy carriage-road. By a series of zigzags the region of chesnuts is reached, and, after traversing woods of some extent, the valley is crossed and re-crossed several times on bold and substantial bridges, one consisting of 2 tiers of arches, 9 above and 3 below.]

12 m. *La Bastide* Stat. To the l. (5 m.) lies *St. Laurent les Bains* in a picturesque gorge, with thermal establishments. The waters were known to the Romans.

13 m. *Villefort* Stat., a town of 2000 Inhab., on the Devèze, at the foot of Mont Lozère, with a venerable bridge, and quaint, decaying, picturesque houses; near this are lead-mines.

[The old *road* surmounts another summit, the Mt. Lozère properly so called, by zigzags. On its S. slope chesnuts begin to be replaced by mulberries, growing on a white sandy soil, with vines, olives, oleanders, and fig-trees.]

The line traverses a number of tunnels, with fine glimpses of scenery, and crosses a very imposing viaduct to

15 m. *Chamborigaud* Stat. The tunnel *de la Begude* is now traversed, the longest on the line.

5 m. *La Levade* Stat. This and the next Stat. (*La Pise*) are in connection with the *Grand Combe* Coal-mining Company, which works the adjoining coal district, and supplies the French steam navy at Toulon. Nearly 1,000,000 tons are extracted in a year.

11 m. **Alais** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Luxembourg; H. du Commerce), an important manufacturing town, containing 19,964 Inhab., at the S. extremity of a productive coal-field, which has only of late years been extensively worked, and which furnishes iron as well as coal. There are in the vicinity of Alais numerous iron-furnaces (especially at Tamans, 1½ m. N.), silk-mills, and glass-works. Alais, with Aubenas, are the great depôts of raw silk produced in the S. departments of France.

The Place de la Maréchale is surrounded by low porticoes or arcades.

The town contains no fine buildings. It was taken in 1694 by Louis XIV., as a stronghold of Protestantism, and its fortifications destroyed.

At la Tour de Bellot, a deserted sheep-farm and watch-tower to the W. of Alais, between it and Anduze, a band of 1500 Camisards, betrayed by a miller on the Gardon, who had sup-

plied them with provisions, were surprised at night by the troops of Louis XIV., 1704. The Camisard outposts had barely time to sound an alarm, when they were cut to pieces, so that only the leader and a part of the band were able to escape from the tower before it was invested. The Camisard chief, Cavalier, made furious efforts to relieve his brethren in the tower, but in vain. Its garrison, however, blocked up all the entrances, pouring a deadly fire from every window and cranny, and were only subdued, after an obstinate resistance of 8 hours, by fire being set to the building, in which 298 of them perished, besides 100 left dead outside the walls. The loss of the king's troops was estimated at 1200 killed and wounded. Wild justice was soon after done by the Camisards on the traitorous miller; he was seized, condemned to death, and led out to execution in front of the insurgents, who, as was their custom, knelt around him the while, offering up prayers for his soul. His 2 sons, who served in their ranks, refused his parting embrace, and looked on unmoved during his punishment.

There is a good cross-road N.W. to *Florac* (in Rte. 118), joining the main road at *St. Laurent de Trèves*, and passing by the picturesque village of *St. Germain de Calberte* (*Inn*, clean, kept by Larguier), situated in a glen. Archdeacon Chayla (see Rte. 118A) was buried in the village ch. in front of the altar. The people are nearly all Protestants. Silkworms and mulberry-trees are the staple production.

Rly. N.E. to Valence, see Rte. 121, and the line S.E. to Nîmes proceeds by

8 m. *Vézenobres* Stat. The town, of 1100 Inhab., lies nearly 2 m. to the N., and is frequently mentioned in the history of the Cevenol war. Its inhabitants and those of Euzet, a village a few miles to the E., were put to the sword, 1704, by a king's officer, Lalande. Entering the town suddenly, he found great stores of provisions, evidently destined for the Camisards, whom a brief search discovered concealed in the neighbourhood. They were the remains of the force of Cavalier, defeated at Nages (Rte. 126), and were here again routed with a loss of 170 killed, including several prophetesses. Further evidence that the inhabitants of Euzet were aiding and abetting the rebels was furnished by the discovery in their vicinity of one of those caverns which the Camisards converted into hospitals and arsenals. It was filled with wounded, medicines, arms, and ammunition. This sealed their fate: they were all slaughtered, including the sick and wounded in the cavern, and Euzet was destroyed. The Camisard commissariat was supplied by requisitions upon towns and villages, both Catholic and Protestant: when not furnished with good will, a missive of this sort preceded their appearance, addressed to the chief men of the place:—"MM., vous ne manquerez point de nous préparer demain le dîner, sous peine d'être assiégés et mis à feu et à sang.—CAVALIER."

2 m. *Ners* Stat. is a village on the l. bank of the Gardon, at the angle formed by the junction of its 2 branches, the Gardon d'Anduze and d'Alais. The river in winter rolls down a flood of water with the force of a torrent, but in summer is dried up to a few rills. A very handsome bridge for the rly. has been carried over it.

Road N.W. 11 m. to *Anduze*, in Rte. 118A.

[Not far from Ners, on the W., is the Castle of *Castelnau*. It is remarkable as the spot where Roland, the chief and generalissimo of the Cevenol insurgents, ended his career, Aug. 13, 1704. His presence on the spot had probably been betrayed to Marshal Villars, for in the middle of the night, when Roland and his companions (including a female called Mademoiselle de Cornelli) were asleep, their sentinel on the tower heard the noise of horses' feet approaching at a gallop. He gave the alarm just as the cavalry were about to enter. The Camisards started up half-naked, rushed to the stable, and, mounting the bare backs of their horses, galloped off for their lives, but without saddles,

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belt, or spurs. They were soon overtaken, compelled to dismount, and, having been discovered trying to conceal themselves in a hollow way, were forced to face about. Roland, planting his back against the trunk of an old olive-tree, made a desperate resistance; answering to the summons, "Rendez-vous! Bas les armes!" by killing 3 of the dragoons with 3 successive shots of his blunderbuss, and he was drawing his pistols, of which he carried a row at his girdle, when a musket-shot brought him down. The wound was mortal, and his companions, seeing his fall, at once threw themselves on his body, and allowed themselves to be seized and bound like lambs. The body of Roland was publicly burned at Nîmes.]

4 m. *Nozières* Stat. [*Omnibus*, in correspondence with the trains, in 2¼ hrs. N.W. to

Uzès (*Inn:* H. Bechard); a town of 5895 Inhab., half-way between Avignon and Alais. Under the Sous-Prefecture is the *Promenade*, shaded with trees and commanding a fine view; once the resort of Racine, who lived here with an uncle, a canon (1662). The *Ducal Palace*, restored by the present Duke (in its chapel are interred several members of the house of Crussol), and the *Campanile* (M. H.), of the 12th cent., of what was once the Cathedral, destroyed in 1611, and known as the Tour Fenestrelle, will be worth visiting. *Obs.* the font in the ch., and the stone cross in the Market-place. In the vale of Gisfort is the source of the Ure, which once supplied the Roman aqueduct to Nîmes.

Admiral Brueys, killed at the battle of the Nile, and to whom a bronze *statue* was erected in 1861, by Duret, and Subleyras the painter, were natives of Uzès.]

6 m. *Fons* Stat. [Road N.W. to *Anduze*, see Rte. 118A.]

5 m. *Mas de Ponge* Stat.

The Rly. passes near the limestone quarries, whence the Romans obtained the material for the Nîmes amphitheatre.

7 m. **Nîmes** Station. See Rte. 126.

ROUTE 114.

CLERMONT TO TOULOUSE, BY THE CANTAL, MURAT, AURILLAC, AND CAPDENAC—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Clermont to Arvant . . .	60	37
Massiac	83	52
Murat	118	73
Aurillac	171	116
Figeac	236	146
Capdenac	242	153
Lexos	307	190
Gaillac	342	215
Toulouse	404	250

One train runs through daily in about 15 hrs.

This line between S.E. and S.W. France, offers great facilities for visiting the mountainous province of the Cantal, so interesting to the geologist.

The line as far as

37 m. *Arvant* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 109. Here the line for Toulouse leaves that to Nîmes, and making a wide sweep to the S.W., by *Lempdes* (*ch.* of 11th cent.) and, through a number of tunnels and cuttings, reaches

16 m. *Massiac* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Tardieu), a dirty village, of 2256 Inhab., in the Dépt. du Cantal. The line now ascends the very picturesque valley of the Alagnon.

15 m. *Neussargues* Stat. Public conveyances to (S. 12 m., 1¼ hr.) *St. Flour* (see Rte. 116); and to the N. a road lies through an interesting district, passing St. Bonnet, Condat, &c.

6 m. **Murat** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* Chez Dolly; tolerable, but not clean). Fine trout here and elsewhere in the Cantal. A dirty and antiquated town, of 2666 Inhab., in the upland valley of the Alagnon, at the base of the tall cliff called *Rocher de Bonnevie*, composed of lofty and regular basaltic pillars, 30 to 50 ft. long. The castle on its summit (fine *view*) was razed by Louis XI., after he had put to death its owner, Jacques d'Armagnac, 1477. Opposite the town is another remarkable hill, also topped with basalt, on which stands the pilgrimage chapel of N. D. de Bredom. An extensive eruption of

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hot water has at times taken place near Murat, apparently of the same nature as those at Chaudesaigues.

From Murat the rly. follows nearly the line of the post-road, crossing the central mass of the mountains of the Cantal by the pass of Lioran, traversed by the tunnel *du Lioran*, 2138 yds. long.

Soon after quitting Murat the convent of St. Gal, now an hospital, is passed on the l., and the Castle of Anteroche on the rt. [An excellent carriage-*road* is carried up the valley of the Alagnon, constantly ascending, amidst cliffs and precipices of granite. Near the Pont de la Roche Taillée, a bridge thrown over a stream which falls in a pretty cascade, a good geological section of the trachyte and tufa has been exposed. Above this, the fine fir-forest of Lioran, which clothes the upper part of the valley, commences. The additional steepness of the valley near its head has hitherto been surmounted by a series of tourniquets or zigzags; but in order to avoid this, as well as the snow which blocks up the highest part of the road, frequently for weeks and months in winter and spring, a *Tunnel, la Percée de Lioran*, is carried through a saddle-shaped ridge, which divides the waters of the Alagnon from those of the Cère, a little to the E. of the highest point of the old road, and about 400 or 500 ft. below it. This Tunnel is driven through the trachytic rock for a distance of 1392 yds.; it is nearly 18 ft. high, ascends slightly in the centre, and terminates a little below the village of *les Chazes*. On emerging from it, the *Puy de Griou*, a pointed, wedge-shaped peak of white rock, with a stream of débris descending from it, is seen on the rt.: and the *Plomb de Cantal*, a boss like a camel's hump surmounting a precipice, rises on the l. Those, however, who are content merely to pass through the tunnel will miss altogether the grand and striking scenery of the vast volcanic amphitheatre, through the midst of which the old road is carried, in proximity to the sources of the Alagnan and Cère.]

From the Percée de Lioran we enter the Basin of La Gironde, the Cère being one of the highest affluents of the Dordogne. This village produces excellent cheeses of goat's milk, called *cabeçons*.

11 m. *St. Jacques des Blats* Stat. (small *Inn*). From here the excursion to the summit of the *Plomb de Cantal* may be made, going and returning in 6 hrs., the greater part, indeed nearly the whole distance, on horseback. The ascent may also be made by a long but easy path from Albepierre, to which village there is a carriage-road from Murat. The view is fine.

The traveller, whether geologist or merely a lover of the picturesque, will be well rewarded by making the ascent of the *Puy de Griou*, which may be effected in about an hour from the hamlet of *les Chazes*, even without a guide. It is fatiguing from the extreme steepness of the slope; but the only difficulty is in surmounting the bare crest of white clinkstone, covered with loose fallen masses, which rattle down under your feet into the depths below. But even here a sort of path has been formed, over the scanty grass tufts springing up between the stones. The summit itself is a mere crest, only 3 or 4 ft. wide and 20 yds. long, plunging precipitously down on all sides. The Puy de Griou rises in the midst of an irregular circle of precipices, supposed by geologists to have been the fiery mouth or crater whence the volcanic rocks of the Cantal were erupted, and whence they spread for 15 or 20 m. around, from this centre as far as Aurillac, Murat, and St. Flour. It is also supposed that, at a later period, the volcanic forces acting from below, at the same point, burst through these deposits of trachyte, tufa, and basalt, fracturing the strata with radiating cracks like those in a starred pane of glass, and that these cracks, gradually widening, became the valleys of the Alagnon, Cère, Jourdanne, Dienne, &c. The circuit of precipices which com-

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posed the walls of this crater is broken by gaps formed by the openings of the different valleys radiating from this point like the spokes of a wheel. These walls are most perfect on the E. below the basaltic hump called Plomb de Cantal, the highest summit in the district, 6095 ft. above the sea-level; on the N. in the Puy Mary, 5459 ft.; and on the W. in the Puy Chavaroche. Through the gaps between them the eye ranges down the vistas of the valleys over an extensive horizon of plain and distant hills. The dimensions of this crater greatly exceed those of any in Auvergne, as it is more than 6 Eng. m. in diameter. Within and beneath its bounding walls are rounded slopes, wooded or covered with turf, forming the lining of the crater, and presenting a pleasing picture. Quite at the foot of the Puy de Griou is a remarkable kettle-shaped hollow, covered with the brightest verdure, and dotted over with 2 or 3 cabins, and with herds, for it is the best piece of pasturage in the district. From its shape it might be mistaken for a minor crater, hemmed in by wooded eminences. It is called *le Font du Vacher*.

Quitting the volcanic amphitheatre at les Chazes, we commence the descent of the valley of the Cère, which is far more picturesque in its scenery than that of the Alagnon, but is best seen in ascending, as the forms of the mountains at its head lend to the views their most striking features. The numerous projections on either side of the valley conceal the villages from view until you are close upon them. The river cuts through a rocky bed, and the road, skilfully engineered, is carried on terraces hewn out of the trachytic rock along the edge of deep precipices, the most remarkable of which, called Pas de Compain, terminates within a few hundred yards of the village of

5 m. *Thiézac* (*Inn:* Tête Noire, forbidding externally by reason of its dirt, but clean beds and moderate charges). Below Thiézac calcined flints shattered by heat, like unannealed glass, may be seen embedded in the trachyte rock at the roadside. The most strikingly picturesque scene in the whole valley is at a spot called *Pas de la Cère*, a little way above the solitary projecting rock (Rocher de Murat), rendered conspicuous by the single round-headed lime-tree which crowns its summit. Here the valley at once expands considerably, and makes a deep descent or step, and the river has forced for itself a passage, at a great depth below the road, in a fissure lined by smooth walls of rock, and nearly shrouded by a luxuriant growth of trees. The rocks towering above the road imitate the forms of old castles.

3 m. *Vic-sur-Cère* Stat. This little town (Vic-en-Carladés, or Vic-sur-Cère) is the chief place in the very picturesque valley. (*Inn:* Chez Vialette.) Close to it there are mineral *springs* of acidulous water, received into a *bathing establishment*. 1 m. out of the town, at the roadside, stands the Château de Comblat, belonging to Comte de la Baume.

3 m. *Polminhac* Stat. The picturesque *Castle de Pestel* towers over the road, a fit subject for the artist's pencil. The valley of Vic, here widening out into a small plain, covered with meadows and corn-fields, is yet enlivened by a pretty distribution of wood and hedgerows, amidst which rise numerous châteaux and modern country houses, indicating that the proprietors reside on their estates. At this point the vale of the Cère is quitted. The white limestone contains flints, in appearance closely resembling the upper chalk of England, though of a very different age, which has been disturbed and baked by the trachytic rocks. Turning the shoulders of the hills, the valley of the Jourdanne is entered, a tributary of the Cère, at the mouth of which stands

9 m. **Aurillac** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Commerce; H. Trois Frères; both dirty, but living good), chief town of the Dépt. du Cantal, and anciently one of the 6 good towns of la Haute Auvergne, a dull town of 11,098 Inhab., with few objects of interest, in a tame and bare valley watered by the Jourdanne. The churches, convents, and

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palace of the abbot were destroyed by the Huguenots, who took the town, 1569, by assault, and kept it for a year: the existing public buildings are modern and commonplace. The *Castle of St. Étienne,* rising on a rock above the town to the W., is said to have belonged to the ancestors of St. Géraud (d. 918), the patron of the town : it was held by the abbots. The lower part of the tower is of the 11th century, and was almost the only part left after a fire in 1868.

In the principal square (*Place Montyon*) has been erected a bronze *statue,* by David of Angers, to Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert), who was educated in the Benedictine Monastery of Aurillac.

The chief manufactures carried on here are of copper vessels and coarse lace.

The infamous Carrier, the author and inventor of the Noyades at Nantes, was born, 1756, in the village of Yolet, close to Aurillac.

From Aurillac the rly. leaves the line of the post-road to follow the valley of the Cère.

41 m. **Figeac** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. des Voyageurs), a town of 7610 Inhab., in the Dépt. of Lot, lying at the bottom of a small valley, so shut in by steep hills that the high roads are obliged to make circuitous contortions in order to reach it. The town, whose naturally obscure name has become familiar through its illustrious citizen Champollion, who was born here, and to whom a monumental *obelisk* has been erected at the river-side, contains a great number of antique houses and 2 curious churches. The abbey *Church of St. Sauveur* (M. H.), in the lower part of the town, consists of a Romanesque basement, with a later pointed superstructure, of the 15th cent., and a modern front of the 19th. The choir, however, seems almost entirely of the 11th cent. Attached to the S. transept is a small chapter-house, resting on pointed arches.

On an eminence, above the town, stands *Notre Dame de Puy* (M. H.), a church of the 11th cent., in the form of a basilica, ending towards the E. in 3 apses. At the bottom of the choir is a fine *altar screen* of wood richly carved and ornamented, a masterly work of the early part of the 17th century.

The *Château de Balène* (M. H.), of the 14th cent., now Palais de Justice, fortified and moated, also deserves notice.

Rly. N.W. to *Brive,* in Rte. 71.

A high table-land of limestone, bounded by very abrupt slopes, separates Figeac from the valley of the Lot. After reaching its summit by a steep ascent, the old road to Villefranche passed near a singular stone *pillar,* or obelisk, rising on the brow of the hill above Figeac. Its use and age are equally unknown. Some consider it to have been a beacon: it was more probably a landmark to designate the boundary of some jurisdiction. There is a similar pillar on the other side of Figeac. From the high ground a view is obtained, on the l. of the town, of Capdenac, on the rt. bank of the Lot, supposed by Champollion to be the ancient "*Uxellodunum,*" besieged by Cæsar, and mentioned in his Commentaries.

4 m. *Capdenac* Junct. Stat. (Buffet good) (see Rte. 72). The several lines of rly. branching off from here are described under Rte. 70A, from Limoges to Montauban; 71A and B, from Périgueux to Toulouse; and 92, to Rodez, Millau, Cette, and Montpellier, the part from Rodez to Graissessac not yet completed.

19 m. *Villefranche de Rouergue* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Grand Soleil, clean and good). This town, of 9719 Inhab., at the confluence of the Alzou and the Aveyron, was one of the Bastides, or Free Towns, built in the 14th cent., and retains its original plan. The large *Ch.* of *Notre Dame,* in the pointed Gothic style of the 15th and 16th centuries, stands in a market-place surrounded by arcades. Its W. façade, though bare of ornament, is imposing from its proportions, and is surmounted by a lofty tower, supported by obliquely set buttresses, at the base of which a porch, furnished with triple arches, gives entrance to the interior.

There are many *ancient houses* of the

15th and 16th centuries, very picturesque in their architecture, in the principal street. "In the suburb beyond the river stands the *Hospital*, formerly a Carthusian convent, the buildings of which are preserved nearly entire, including a good flamboyant church and the refectory, with rich pulpit, and 2 cloisters—the smaller one very rich."—*J. H. P.* Outside the town are the ruins of *N. Dame des Treize Pierres*, and the *Château de Graves*.

The remainder of the line is described in Rte. 72, and

78 m. TOULOUSE, Rte. 72A.

ROUTE 116.

CLERMONT TO TOULOUSE, BY ST. FLOUR, THE BATHS OF CHAUDESAIGUES, RODEZ, AND CAPDENAC.

		Kil.	Miles.
Clermont to Murat (Rail)		118	73
St. Flour		112	69
Chaudesaigues		145	90
Espalion		201	125
Rodez	Rail	232	144
Capdenac	Rail	297	184
Toulouse	Rail	469	291

For the rly. as far as

37 m. *Arvant* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 109. Thence to

36 m. *Murat* Stat., see Rte. 114. Rly. *in progress* to St. Flour, in the meantime *diligence* daily by the *road*, which turns off S.E., and leads across same fine plateau scenery through *Ussel*, where there is a curious porch to the ch., and after about 10 m. a good view is obtained of St. Flour and of the volcanic group of the Cantal beyond.

15 m. **St. Flour** (*Inns:* H. de la Poste; H. de la Femme sans Tête).

This 2nd town in importance of the Cantal, is strikingly conspicuous at a distance, owing to its elevated position on the top of a table mount, whose platform is of basalt. The road from Clermont to Montpellier passes through a suburb at its base; but the upper town is rendered accessible for carriages by a road carried in winding terraces cut into the basaltic rock, and laying bare a regular natural colonnade near the crest of the hill. Excepting its singular and picturesque situation, bounded on 3 sides by escarped precipices, the town, consisting of narrow streets and houses built of basalt, and containing 5218 Inhab., is deficient in attraction. The **Cathedral* (M. H.) is a Gothic structure, dedicated 1496, but not finished till 1566; its towers, demolished in 1593, have been rebuilt. The roof is finely groined, and rests on piers without capitals.

From terraces behind the Cathedral and Séminaire, and from the *Promenade*, or *Cours Chazeret*, occupying the neck of land by which the town is alone connected with the adjoining high ground of the Planèse, views may be obtained over the country and distant hills, but they are arid and bare, and over the contiguous valley watered by the Arder, on whose banks the suburb, the most busy part of the town, is planted. The basaltic rocks in the neighbouring mountains are covered with the lichen orchil (orseille) used in dyeing, which is collected and largely exported hence.

St. Flour was anciently a very strong fortress, and withstood many sieges from the English in the 14th century.

[*Rly. in progress*, S. 91 m., to *Millau*, and *diligence* daily, S.E. 52 m., to *Mende*, and road E. to *Lanyeac* Rly. Stat. in Rte. 113.]

The road to Chaudesaigues runs S.W., and traverses for a considerable distance the elevated basaltic plateau called la Planèse. The volcanic group of the Cantal mountains is visible for a long time on the W.

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On the way to Chaudesaigues, but considerably to the l. of the road, lies Alleuzes, mentioned by Froissart under the name Louise, a castle which belonged to a celebrated robber-chief of the 14th cent., Aymerigot Marcel, whence his band used to sally forth to pillage on the highways. A little farther in the same direction is *Montbrun*, another castle, which was taken and held for the English, 1357, by John Chandos, constable of Guienne.

The approach to Chaudesaigues is by the steep hill called Côte de Lanneau, where the road has been cut through rocks of gneiss and mica-schist, whose contortions are laid open in sections, at the edge of ravines and precipices. After passing the ravine called Saut du Loup, from a fanciful resemblance in the rock to a wolf's head, it descends into the valley or gorge of the Truyère, a tributary of the Lot. That river is passed on a handsome stone bridge.

20 m. **Chaudesaigues** (*Inns:* Chez Fabre, best; H. Felgère, furnished with baths).

This is an old but rustic-looking town of 1948 Inhab., planted in a narrow and picturesque gorge, which about 3 m. below opens into that of the Truyère. The *mineral waters*, from which it has obtained some celebrity as a watering-place, consist of almost pure water at a high temperature: they issue out of the slate-rock, and are 4 in number. That called *Source du Par* is the hottest spring in Europe, 177° Fahrenheit, and is one of the most copious sources in France; the others, *de Felgère, du Ban,* and *de la Grotte,* vary from 135° and 162° Fahr. The waters are used in baths or internally, being considered efficacious in rheumatism, swellings of the joints, and some cutaneous disorders. They are also turned to various domestic and economic purposes: they have the property of discharging most rapidly the grease from sheep's wool, and a vast number of fleeces are sent hither from the Dépt. Aveyron to be washed. From the month of Nov. to April the water is used for heating the town, being conducted in pipes into the houses, called in the patois of the country *Maison Caoudo;* and it thus saves the inhabitants the cost of many tons of coal or whole forests of firewood: the equal distribution of the waters is watched over by the authorities: the temperature of the houses can be raised to 80° Fahr. The hot streams are also partly employed for culinary purposes and scalding pigs. They have also been applied to the artificial incubation of eggs with considerable success.

There is no object of interest in or near the town except the hot springs. A ruin near the chapel is called *le Fort des Anglais;* indeed, the English are said to have captured the town in the 14th cent., in the two incursions which they made, in 1357, under the command of Robert Knollys, and in 1387. A large portion of the inhabitants of Chaudesaigues migrate during the winter to Paris, to obtain employment in various menial offices, as water-carriers, shoe-blacks, &c.—a practice common among the lower orders throughout Auvergne. From Chaudesaigues it is possible to ascend on foot the Plomb de Cantal and descend on Thiézac, but this cannot be accomplished in a single day.

[There is a good road of 47 m. from here to Mende, over the Monts d'Aubrac, which separate the Dépt. of the Cantal and Lozère.]

Scarcely a human habitation occurs on the long stage beyond Chaudesaigues, except the poor hamlet of Lacalm (10 m.), where the road enters the Dépt. Aveyron; a hilly road.

20 m. *La Guiole,* on the slope of a basaltic hill: excellent cheese made in this district.

The road skirts on the l. a valley, in whose recesses, once shrouded by forests, stood the venerable and wealthy Bernardine *Monastery of Bonneval,* now entirely swept away. There are a few fragments of its ch. of the 12th cent. The descent into the verdant valley of the Lot is very pleasing. Above the winding course of the river, which is

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bordered with wooded and vine-clad slopes, rise escarped peaks crowned with the ruined *castles* of Calmont, of the 11th cent. (fine *view*), and of Roquelaure.

15 m. *Espalion* (*Inns:* H. de France; Chez Aigalenz; tolerable) is a prettily-situated small town, of 4330 Inhab., residence of a sous-préfet, on the Lot. There is nothing of interest in the town itself except the Romanesque ch. of St. Eloi, but in its vicinity the 2 castles already mentioned, and the curious *Chapel of St. Hilarian* of the 11th cent., in the cemetery of the village of Perse. The view from the castle over the valley of the Lot is very fine.

[A road of 57 m. leads E. from Espalion to Mende, following the upper valley of the Lot, passing through *St. Come* and *St. Genies* (3917 Inhab.), in the ch. of which is a handsome monument to Monseigneur de Fraysinous, Minister of Public Instruction under Charles X.]

The road to Rodez ascends out of the valley of the Lot after crossing it, under the castle-crowned height of Calmont. About 1 m. from La Rotunda, 7 m. from Espalion, is the village of *Bozouls*, about which there is magnificent scenery in the ravine of the *Dourdon*. From a distance of many miles the traveller discerns the picturesque towers of

19 m. **Rodez** Stat. This town and the rly. N.W. to

44 m. *Capdenac* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 92, Part I., and thence to

96 m. **Toulouse**, see Rte. 72.

For the Rlys. between Capdenac and Toulouse by Montauban and Gaillac, see Rtes. 71, 72.

ROUTE 118.

LYONS TO LE PUY, BY ST. ETIENNE—RAIL.

Distance, 90 miles; *time*, 5¼ hrs.; *trains*, 1 daily.

Lyons is described in Rte. 108. From the *Perrache terminus*, the rly. is carried over the Gare, or dock for barges, opening into the Saône, and crosses the Saône itself, just above its junction with the Rhône, and thenceforth skirts the rt. bank of the Rhône as far as Givors, sometimes close to the river, sometimes separated from it by low meadows and rows of plantations of willows, which intercept much of the view. (See Map of Rhône, Rte. 125.)

4 m. *Oullins* Stat. The village, of 7100 Inhab., is surrounded by country seats of the Lyonese; in its churchyard Jacquard, the inventor of the loom named after him, is buried. The line is carried through several small tunnels and cuttings, past the stations of *Irigny*, *Vernaison*, *La Tour de Meilleraye*, and *Grigny*, before reaching

9 m. *Givors* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Provence), a dirty and smoky town, (Pop. 9957), abounding in manufactories, especially of glass bottles, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, at the point where it receives the stream of the Gier and the *Canal de Givors*, which transports much coal.

[Short Branch Rly. (5 m.) to *Chasse* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 125), near *Vienne*, on line from Lyons to Marseilles, and Rly. *in progress* S. along rt. bank of Rhône to La Voulte.]

The railroad here quits the Rhône, and ascends the valley of the Gier, keeping that stream and the canal on the rt. hand. Industry prevails everywhere; manufactories occur at every step, and envelope the country with their dense smoke.

A tunnel nearly 1 m. long is driven through a hill of the coal-measures before reaching

4 m. *St. Romain* Stat.

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Several tunnels occur between this and

10 m. *Rive de Gier* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. du Nord), a flourishing manufacturing town (Pop. 14,381) on the rt. bank of the Gier, at the commencement of the Canal de Givors, situated in a productive coal-field, the chief source of its prosperity, and from which Lyons, Marseilles, and the towns on the Rhône and Saône and Muhlhausen, receive large quantities of coal. There are very extensive glass-works here, and a large manufactory of steel carried on by Messrs. Jackson. Here are also manufactories of steam-engines and machinery, and some silk-mills.

6 m. *St. Chamond* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), another manufacturing town, of 12,700 Inhab., where ribbons are made in large quantities. More than 1200 frames (métiers à la poupée) are employed in weaving stay-laces. Here are also numerous iron furnaces, foundries, and forges, and several silk-mills. Between St. Chamond and St. Étienne runs the ridge separating the waters flowing towards the Mediterranean through the Rhône, from those which run towards the Atlantic through the Loire.

Another *tunnel*, about 1 m. long, traverses a hill under the village of *Terrenoire* Stat., immediately before reaching

8 m. **St. Etienne** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Nord, comfortable; H. Poste, also good; H. de France).

This is the largest and most populous place in the Dépt. de la Loire, and since 1855 its chief town, now numbering with its suburbs about 96,620 Inhab., and it is a remarkable example of a sudden rise, and of still increasing prosperity, owing to two very dissimilar but flourishing branches of manufacture—the making of fire-arms and the weaving of ribbons. To use the words of a French topographer, "ce sont les ateliers de Mars à côté de ceux de Vénus." The town is advantageously situated on the banks of the Furens, which furnishes water-power to move its machinery, in the midst of one of the most productive coal-fields of France. It may be called a French Birmingham, and, like that of England, it is the "child of coal," surrounded by mines, and even seated on coal-deposits, so that some galleries are driven beneath its very streets, though under strict superintendence of the authorities. It is by no means an inviting place to tarry in, and, being a dirty town, is best seen at night, when the glare of its furnaces lights up the darkness. Little regularity is preserved in the building of streets so suddenly thrown up; and the fine white sandstone of its houses, many of them 5 and 6 storeys high, is soon blackened by the coal-smoke which constantly hangs over it. It has one broad street, running from N. to S., with several open spaces or squares planted with trees, in one of which stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of no great merit, but of large size. It contains the *Prefecture*, the *Bourse*, and the commercial tribunal called *Conseil des Prudhommes*.

Within the *Palais des Arts*, in a square off the Rue d'Armonay, is the *Museum* (*Musée industriel*), containing specimens of the staple manufactures of the town, ribbons of all kinds, *ancient arms and armour* of all countries, founded by Marshal Oudinot, gun-barrels, locks, stocks, and pottery; also a collection of the minerals of the neighbourhood, and of the fossils of its coalfield, &c.

The *École des Mines* at the E. extremity of the town, and near the *Jardin des Plantes*, destined for the education of mining engineers, will be worthy of a visit from the scientific traveller, for its mineralogical and geological collections.

There are more than 200 master-manufacturers of *ribbons* here. The number of persons in the town and neighbouring communes employed in this branch of industry has been estimated at 40,000, and that of looms at about 25,000. The weavers live chiefly in the outskirts of the town and in the adjoining villages, where they avoid the smoke, and live cheaper.

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The beauty and varied invention shown in the patterns, and the delicate combinations of colours, are admirable. An English traveller should not omit to visit a ribbon-weaver's workshop. About 60 artists are employed in designing and drawing patterns. The total annual value of ribbons made here, and in the neighbourhood, especially at St. Chamond, is estimated at 80 millions of francs.

The *gunsmiths' shops* are better at Birmingham, or even at Liege, both which places produce a larger quantity of arms. As many as 300,000 stand of arms are made annually, including pistols, revolvers, &c., for private sale. About 2500 men are employed in the *Manufacture Nationale d'Armes*, which is carried on under the superintendence of artillery-officers; but many more out-door workmen are employed. All the barrels made must pass through a trial at the proof-house (*Maison d'Epreuve*), open twice a-week. There are also considerable manufacturers of hardware and cutlery. 12,000 knives weekly, nails, and cables for mining purposes.

The making of bayonets, gun-locks, gun-stocks of walnut-wood seasoned by steam, employs a great number of hands. The *Usine de Terre Noire* is an immense establishment for the manufacture of steel.

The unfinished ch. of *St. Étienne* exhibits in its choir an ancient specimen of Romanesque architecture—that of Notre Dame of the 17th cent. is the only other ch. worthy of notice.

There is a *Theatre* here in the Place Royal.

[The ascent of *Mont Pilat*, 4700 ft., the most elevated point of the Cevennes, and lying to the S.E., may be made from St. Étienne by carriage as far as 10 m. *Bessat*, thence on foot or horseback to the summit (*Crêt de la Perdrix*) in about 2 hrs.]

Rly. N.W. to *St. Just* Junct. Stat., thence N.W. to Clermont (Rte. 112) and N. to Roanne (Rte. 119).

The line S.W. to Le Puy (53 m. 3 trains daily in 3½ hrs.) passes on l. the general cemetery, and runs along the W. side of the town, traversing a very hilly country, which has necessitated very extensive engineering works.

9 m. *Firminy* Stat. (Pop. 9217.) Here are many coal-mines, some of them worked after the fashion of quarries, open to the sky, on a coal-bed more than 32 feet thick; also glass-works, ribbon and silk mills. The valley is bristling with chimneys, coal-heaps, and manufactories; but they cease before reaching St. Ferreol, just within the borders of the Dépt. de la Haute Loire.

13 m. *Monistrol* Stat.: the château, formerly a country seat of the Bishop of Puy, is now a ribbon manufactory. 4 m. beyond Monistrol the rly. approaches the Loire, and crosses the deep and picturesque gorge of the Lignon, which falls into the Loire about ½ m. below the bridge.

9 m. *Retournac* Stat., on the Loire.

[A road of 7 m. branches off from here to *Yssingeaux*, then joining the road from Annonay and Valence on the Rhone, by St. Bonnet le Froid and the beautiful Val de Vocance. (See Rte. 119.)]

Near this we enter the volcanic district of the Velay: on either side of the road rise hills of basalt and trachyte. The hills generally assume a conical form, and are frequently capped with basalt. The top of the Mt. Pertuis is of slaty porphyry, which is used for roofing.

On the rt. is passed the ruined *Castle* of *Lardeyrolles*, perched on the top of such a volcanic eminence. Following the Loire.

3 m. *Chamalières* Stat., with a good Romanesque ch. (M. H.) of the 11th, the porch of the 10th cent.

10 m. *La Voute-sur-Loire* Stat.

The Loire—here an insignificant stream—is crossed, descending from its source near Gerbier des Joncs, at the

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base of the Mont Mezènc in the Dépt. de l'Ardèche.

8 m. **Le Puy** Stat., in Rte. 109.

ROUTE 118A.

LE PUY TO NIMES, BY PRADELLES [THUEYTS], MENDE AND FLORAC.

This old route offers some points of interest, but is now practically superseded by the Rly. round by *Langeac* (Rte. 109) and thence direct to Nîmes (Rte. 113).

The *road* to Mende (65 m.) is good as far as (25 m., 5 hrs.) Langogne, but very hilly, being carried over part of the range of the Cevennes, in which some of the principal rivers of France take their rise. At first it ascends the valley of the Dolaison. From that stream as far as Pradelles the country is entirely volcanic.

12 m. *Costaros.* About 3 m. W. from this is the *Lac de Bouchet*, a mountain tarn occupying the basin of an ancient crater, 91 ft. deep in the centre, without any visible outlet.

10 m. *Pradelles* (*Inn:* H. Trois Pigeons, by no means good), Pop. 1872, a dirty and elevated town, near which the granite rock shows itself.

[Here an excellent carriage-road strikes off S.E. in 8 hrs. to *Aubenas* by La Vilatte, over the mountains into the valley of the Ardèche, near its source, and follows its course downwards, by *La Chavade* (4100 ft. above the sea, where the pedestrian can obtain tolerable refreshment) and Mayras, to

Thueyts (*Inn:* H. des Voyageurs, intolerably dirty). Thueyts is built on a current of basaltic lava, which has flowed from a crater a little to the E. of it, and has occupied the bed of the Ardèche; but the river has cut for itself a passage on one side, laying bare a majestic colonnade of basalt 150 feet high, stretching with a few interruptions 1½ m. down the valley. Its situation and environs are most picturesque and interesting. A stair, called *Escalier du Roi*, the steps of which are basaltic prisms, has been formed up the rock. A stream dashing down into a tremendous ravine, called *la Gueule d'Enfer*, forms a remarkable waterfall. In the chinks of the columnar basaltic rocks may be found the rare fern, *Nothoclœna Marantæ*, and also the *Antirrhinum Asarina*, a plant confined to two degrees of latitude. About 4 m. below Thueyts, the river Alignon enters the Ardèche from the S. The course of that stream for about 3 m. lies at the base of vertical cliffs formed of columns of basalt 150 ft. high, the section of another lava current, made by the Alignon, which has gnawed for itself a channel between the granite and the basalt. This lava current is traced up to a large volcanic crater, called, from its regular cup-shape, *La Coupe de Jaujac*, in which the Republican Socialists held, long undiscovered, their meetings in 1848. It has been breached and broken down on one side. Its cone and slopes are covered with chesnut-trees, which grow in the greatest luxuriance. This crater of Jaujac has burst forth through a coal formation, which lines the bottom of a triangular-shaped valley, bounded by mountains of granite and gneiss. A chalybeate spring, gaseous and agreeable to the palate, rises under the crater. The village of *Jaujac* (Jovis-aqua) (*Inn:* H. de l'Union, tolerable) stands in a very striking and singular position, on the edge of the basaltic precipice, on the rt. bank of the Alignon, near the base of the crater, whence a mineral spring and copious jets of carbonic acid gas issue. Another lava current enters the Alignon about 300 yards above its junction with the

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Ardèche: its origin is to be sought in another volcanic cone, the *Gravenne de Souillols*. It has spread for a considerable distance down the valley of the Ardèche. Numerous picturesque ranges of columnar basalt are presented on the river-banks from time to time. Some of the most striking occur near *Pont de la Baume*, at the junction of the Fontaulier, which flows from Montpezat, with the Ardèche. 1½ m. E. of Thueyts, on the opposite bank of the Ardèche, over which there is a bridge, is

Neyrac les Bains (*Inn:* H. des Bains; fair accommodation), in the very throat of a broken-down crater. These baths (Nereis-aqua) were used by the Romans. A piscina and the old leper-house may still be seen. The excursion to Montpezat, and the rest of the road to *Aubenas*, are described in Rte. 121.]

An omnibus from Pradelles corresponds with the trains at Langogne. The road descends into the valley of the Allier, which it crosses before entering

3 m. *Langogne* Junct. Stat.

Rly. N. to Langeac, S. to Alais and Nîmes (see Rte. 113).

At Langogne the road to Mende, bad in parts, branches off on rt. by

12 m. *La Habitarelle*. About 6 m. to the S. and E. of this the rivers Allier and Lot take their rise. A stone was set up here in 1820 to commemorate the death of the chivalrous Duguesclin, who breathed his last (1380) while besieging a company of marauding mercenaries of the bands called "compagnies" in the petty fortress of Châteauneuf le Randon, a little on the rt. of the road, which still retains the ruins of its castle. The commander had promised to yield the place to Duguesclin in a fortnight, provided no succour arrived; but the Constable, who was adored by the compagnies as their father, who had spent his own fortune in ransoms for them when taken prisoners, died in the interval. The governor of the fortress nevertheless kept his word by placing the keys on the warrior's coffin on the appointed day.

The road, formerly carried over a very high pass in the granitic range, a part of the Mont Margaride, often blocked up with snow, ironically called Le Palais du Roi, now passes by *La Pierre Plante*, a stone pyramid stating the elevation of the pass to be 1280 mètres (4198 ft.) above the sea.

17 m. **Mende** (*Inn:* H. Chabert), chef-lieu of the Dépt. de la Lozère, anciently of the province of Gévaudan, is a feudal and monastic town of 6700 Inhab., in a hollow on the Lot, surrounded by mountains. It has a fine *Cathedral* of the 14th cent., partly rebuilt early in the 17th, surmounted by 2 spires (1508–12).

The ancient *Bishop's Palace* is now the *préfecture*. On the slope of the Mont Mimat, above the town, is perched the *Hermitage de St. Privat*, over the grotto of that saint, the apostle of the Gévaudan.

Some considerable manufactures of serges and other coarse woollens are carried on here.

About 6 m. S.E. of Mende rises the *Montagne de la Lozère*, whence the Département is named, whose summit, 1490 mètres above the sea-level, is covered with extensive pastures occupied in summer by large flocks of sheep, to the number, it is said, of 200,000, which migrate in the winter to the plains of Languedoc; and its base is girt round with forests, which still abound in wolves.

[Road N. through St. Chely to *St. Flour*, and W. through St. Genies to *Espalion*, see Rte. 116.]

The Lot is twice crossed, and at 3 m. from Mende our road quits the valley of the Lot, and, crossing a calcareous table-land, utterly bare and arid, destitute of habitation, cultivation, and almost of soil, called *Causse de Sauveterre*, descends into the valley of the Tarn, and the country of the Cevennes.

[The principal source of the Tarn

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in the Plateau de l'Hôpital: on its borders lies Grisac, birthplace of Pope Urban V., and about 6 m. from its source the Pont de Monvert, a small village, deep sunk between the Mont Lozère and Bougès, the scene of some remarkable events in the war of the Cevennes. The insurrection in fact commenced here by the murder of the archdeacon Chayla, a cruel persecutor of the Calvinists, who had scoured the country backed by a troop of dragoons, seizing, imprisoning, and torturing women and men. On the night of July 24, 1702, the house, still standing at the N. end of the bridge, at that time occupied by Chayla and a party of priests and soldiers, was beset by a band of armed Camisards, headed by one of their prophets, Seguier, who, after breaking down the door with the trunk of a tree and releasing the prisoners, set fire to it, and slew those who attempted to escape.

A few of its inmates were allowed quarter, but Chayla, whose death was the motive for the assault, having broken his leg in letting himself down from a window, was discovered and killed without mercy. He fell, pierced with 52 wounds, 24 of which were mortal. The prophet and his companions, having perpetrated this act of vengeance, passed the night on their knees around the corpses, singing psalms, and did not withdraw before the morning. Seguier was captured shortly after, and expiated his crime by being *burned alive* on the 10th August, 1702. As Pont de Monvert was the cradle, so was it also the tomb of the insurrection: the last bold act of the Camisard chief Roland before his death was an assault upon the Miguelets or Spanish soldiers posted in the village, from which he was repulsed. Joani, one of the last of the Camisard leaders, having been made prisoner near this (1710), slipped off from behind the horse of the "archer" or policeman who was conveying him to a dungeon, as he was passing the bridge, like Rob Roy in Scott's novel, and leaped down into the Tarn, a height of 20 ft. He was shot, however, by the captain of the archers, and perished in the river.]

At 23 m. from Mende the road passes through *St. Julien du Gourg*, and quits the Tarn to follow its tributary, the Tarnon, shortly before reaching

2 m. *Florac*, a town of 2185 Inhab., situated under a hill, whose bare cleft ridge rises in the form of castellated towers on the Tarnon, close to the influx of the Mimente. The 3 valleys of the 3 head-waters of the Tarn lead into the inextricable labyrinth of defiles composing the mountainous district of the Hautes Cevennes. The Mimente rises in the mountain of Bougès, whose N. summit is crowned by the forest *Altefage*, in the depths of which the murderers of the archpriest Chayla had their rendezvous under three huge beech-trees, one of which was standing in 1837, reduced to a shattered trunk. At Cassagnas, a village near the source of the Mimente, 13 m. from Florac, many of the *caverns* which were converted into storehouses and arsenals by the Camisards still exist, and serve as habitations. They were filled with corn, wine, oil, chesnuts, and other provisions taken from convents and Romish villages, or contributed by the Protestants to their leaders. The provisions were conveyed thence to the spots where the insurgents met, either in conventicle for prayer, or in battle-array, and there distributed in rations. The corn was for the most part ground in hand-mills, the water-mills having been destroyed by the military commander of Languedoc, who, at the same time, laid waste and burned all the villages in the Upper Cevennes, to the number of nearly 400, driving away their inhabitants. Other caves were filled with living flocks and herds or with meat salted, while others again were used as powder magazines and mills; for the Camisards made powder for themselves from the saltpetre collected in their caverns, and the ashes of the willows growing on all the streams. Their principal supply, however, was purchased at Papal Avignon; so that the

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Papists were shot chiefly by the Pope's own powder. The most airy and wholesome caverns were transformed into hospitals for the wounded, and stored with drugs from Montpellier—to such an extent was the commissariat organised by Roland and other leaders of that fearful civil strife. The mountains skirted by the road on the l., from Molines down to Ledignan, may be regarded as the citadel of the Camisard insurgents; but their ravages and incursions extended S. of the Gardon, and as far as the sea. Among these desolate solitudes they met, like the Cameronians of Scotland, with arms in their hands, in secret conventicles, where the harangues of their prophets and their hymns and prayers were often interrupted by an onset of the royal troops, and the congregation arose from their knees to do battle. There is a road S. 38 m. through *Meyrueis* and *La Séreyrède* to *Le Vigan* in Rte. 126. After some miles we ascend out of the valley of the Tarnon, leaving it on the rt., and at

6 m. *St. Laurent de Trèves*, a cross-road runs S.E. to Alais (see Rte. 113). Crossing the high land of Hospitalet, we enter the valley of the Gardon, in which lies

14 m. *Pompidou.*

The road runs along a sort of hog's back or ridge, dividing the Dépt. de la Lozère from that of the Gard, and traverses a sterile and dreary country.

8 m. *St. Jean du Gard*, on the l. bank of the Gardon, contains silk-winding mills: 3957 Inhab.

Within this canton, 6 or 8 m. to the E., among the mountains, lies Mialet, a village of 1400 Inhab., the stronghold and headquarters of Roland, chief of the Camisards, who was born at Massoubeyran, close to Mialet. It is also remarkable for the caves and grottoes around it, converted by him into arsenals and storehouses during the war of the Cevennes. Another position of strength held by him was Durfort, among the mountains on the rt. of the Gardon and to the S. of Anduze.

To the S.W. of St. Jean rise the mountains of the Basses Cevennes, the chief of which is the Aigoal, at whose base the river Herault rises.

10 m. *Anduze* (*Inn:* H. du Cheval Blanc), a town of 5303 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Gardon, and protected from its inundations by a strong dyke forming a terrace and promenade. It is overhung by escarped rocks of the Monts Peyremale and St. Julien, from the summit of the latter of which there is a fine view. It was the centre of the religious wars which followed the death of Henri IV., and the headquarters of the Calvinist leader Rohan. A large portion of its inhab. are still Calvinists. During the Camisard insurrection this town as well as Alais was constantly beset by the Camisards up to their very walls.

Florian, the author of 'Gonzalvo de Cordova,' was born in the castle of Florian, between Anduze and St. Hyppolite. The valley of the Gardon below Anduze, between Fornac and Ners, is called *Vallée de Beaurivage*, and is described in his pastoral romances 'Estelle' and 'Némorin,' with much exaggeration.

From Anduze there are 2 roads S.E. to the Nîmes Rly.; the shorter (11 m.) to *Ners* Stat. is traversed by public conveyances, and passes through *Tornac* and *Atuech.*

The longer road keeps more to the S. and after 5 m., near *Lezan*, quits the valley of the Gardon to 4 m. *Ledignan.*

[Ribaute, a village situated among the hills to the N. of this, was the birthplace of Cavalier, who, having been bred a shepherd, and afterwards apprenticed to a baker at Anduze, was elected, at the age of 17, second in command of the Camisard insurgents, and proved himself a most able general, as well as powerful prophet or preacher. He died a pensioner in Chelsea Hospital.]

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The road crosses the Nîmes and Alais Rly. at

5 m. *Fons* Stat. and thence to

12 m. **Nîmes**, see Rte. 113.

ROUTE 119.

ROANNE TO VALENCE ON THE RHÔNE, BY ST. ÉTIENNE AND ANNONAY.

		Kil.	Miles.
Roanne to Montrond	Rail	52	32
St. Just	Rail	69	43
St. Étienne	Rail	82	51
Annonay	Rail	124	77
St. Rambert	Rail	144	89
Valence	Rail	192	119

Roanne is described in Rte. 105.

The Rly. to St. Étienne (4 trains daily, in 4 to 5 hrs.) is carried up the valley of the Rhins, a small tributary of the Loire, and afterwards up that of the Loire along its rt. bank, by

18 m. *Balbigny* Stat.

Near the village Pouilly the Loire is confined between huge *dykes*, faced with stones cemented and clamped together, called *Mole de Pinet*, the original construction of which is attributed to the Romans. The rapids thus produced in the river prevent the ascent of boats.

6 m. *Feurs* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste). This occupies the site of one of the important cities of the Gauls—*Forum Segusianorum*. In this name may be traced the modern one of Forez, given to the district of which it was the capital, during the middle ages. Extensive fragments of Roman walls, aqueducts, inscribed stones, &c., attest its ancient consequence. Pop. 3060. At the end of the town is a *chapel*, raised by Louis XVIII. to the victims of La Terreur in Forez, and opposite the ch. is a *statue* of Col. Combes, a native killed at Constantine, 1837.

7 m. *Montrond* Junct. Stat.: the village, on the rt. bank of the Loire, is 1½ m. W. of the railway. Above it rise the ruins of its old *castle*, of the 14th and 16th cents., burned at the Revolution. [Rly. N.E. to St. Arbresle for Lyons, S.W. to Montbrison, see Rte. 108 B.]

5 m. *St. Galmier* Stat. The town of 3100 Inhab. is 2 m. E. of the rly., and possesses cold mineral waters largely exported.

5 m. *St. Just-sur-Loire* Junct. Stat. Rly. N.W. to Montbrison and Boën (Rte. 112).

8 m. *St. Étienne* Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 118.)

Diligence daily to (27 m. S.E.) Annonay. The road almost immediately on quitting St. Étienne, passes out of the coal-basin, and commences a long but gradual ascent through a rugged valley, over the high mountain-ridge separating the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those which run into the Mediterranean, and the valley of the Loire from that of the Rhône. These two rivers run parallel to each other, but in an opposite direction, for not less than 120 m. The road passes through (2 m.) *La Rivière*, and (5 m.) *Planfoy*. The ridge which our road crosses is a continuation of the range of the Mont Pilat (pileatus), so conspicuous from the banks of the Rhône, near Vienne, and whose peak is visible on the l. The summit of the pass, and country around, is occupied by a vast forest of firs, le Grand Bois, on emerging from which, and beginning to descend, a fine view opens out, at the end of the valley, of the Alps of Dauphiné stretching along the eastern horizon, of the minor chain running from them down the valley of the Isère, and more near, on the rt., of the mountains of the Ardèche. The road is well engineered, carried gradually down along the flanks of the mountains, following their sinuosities. It passes above the ruined *Castle d'Argental*, planted on a sort of promontory, where the rocks are naked and inaccessible.

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11 m. *Bourg Argental* (Pop. 3574) occupies a more genial site lower down, in a part of the valley where the vine grows and the mulberry-tree flourishes. The white silk produced here is much prized for the manufacture of blonde lace. The *Ch.* (M. H.) has a fine Romanesque porch.

[The ascent of *Mont Pilat* (see excursions from St. Étienne in Rte. 118) may also be made from this point by way of (4 m.) *St. Julien*, and 2 m. further *Colombier*, whence 2 hrs. on foot to the summit.]

The valley of the Déôme, in which lie both Bourg Argental and Annonay, has no very striking features of beauty; naked rocks intermixed with formal mulberry plantations, with green meadows, aspens, and willows, are the components of its scenery. Lower down, the river is bestridden by several large paper-mills. The road, carried high up, looks over slopes occupied by vineyards, beyond which rises the Alpine chain, and between which, in a deep ravine, runs the river. Numerous country houses, or boxes, among the vines announce the approach to

10 m. *Annonay* Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Midi). This active manufacturing town, the largest in the Dépt. de l'Ardèche (Pop. 18,445), is situated in the rocky gorges of the Déôme and the Cance, which join their streams in the very centre of the town. The houses are either crammed in between the rocks, or carried up their sides in tiers, or in ranges along their tops, so that its ground-plan is very irregular, and from no point can the whole town be seen at once. It has no public buildings of the least interest or merit. The *Grande Place* includes in its centre the Bascule, and on one side an *Obelisk* to the memory of the brothers Joseph and Étienne Montgolfier, natives of Annonay, the inventors of the air-balloon, and founders of the celebrated paper-mills near this. Their first ascent was made from this spot 3rd June 1783, in the presence of the Estates of the province. The descendants of the brothers still reside in the neighbourhood, where the family is distinguished by its well-earned opulence and intelligence. There is a bronze *statue* to Boissy d'Anglas, the unbending president of the Convention, who was also born here.

The chief manufacture at Annonay is that of *paper*, produced in several mills on the neighbouring streams. The preparation of kid and other *glove leather* occupies a large number of persons. The cultivation of the mulberry, and the production of silk, chiefly the white kind, is rapidly advancing in the neighbourhood.

The name Annonay is supposed to be derived from the Latin *annona*, corn magazines, established here by the Romans.

Before the Revolution the towns of *Andance*, *Champagne*, *Annonay*, though on the rt. bank of the Rhône, belonged to Dauphiné, having been ancient possessions of the Dauphins of Vienne.

[There is an interesting road from Annonay W. 52 m. to Le Puy, by the romantic *Val de Vocance*, and carried out of it by a series of zigzags, by which a considerable elevation is reached, upon which stands the post-house St. Bonnet le Froid. It passes

Yssingeaux (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe, not good), a town of 8400 Inhab., with fine view from the promenade, but otherwise uninteresting. Thence 17 m. to Le Puy in Rte. 118.

From Annonay the Lyons and Valence Rly. may be gained by the short branch (4 trains daily, in 40 min.) to

13 m. *St. Rambert* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 125, or the road may be followed running S.E. and leading by a steep ascent out of Annonay: from the heights above it, and nearly all the way to the Rhône, the Alps form a fine feature in the view.

The borders of the Rhône are reached a little below la Tour des Martyrs, near

13 m. *Andance*, picturesquely situated among granitic hills, on whose sides every inch of space opening to the sun is occupied by vines. A crag

rising above the village is surmounted by a Calvary. The village is connected by a suspension-bridge across the Rhône with *Andancette* Stat., on the Lyons and Marseilles Rly.

24 m. **Valence,** described in Rte. 125.

ROUTE 120.

LE PUY TO NÎMES, BY ALAIS.

For the *road* direct S. through Pradelles to

25 m. *Langogne* Stat., see Rte. 118A, or for the *Rly.* from Le Puy round by

33 m. *St. Georges d'Aurat* Junct. Stat. see Rte. 109, and thence direct S. through Langeac, *Langogne,* and Alais to

131 m. **Nîmes,** see Rte. 113.

ROUTE 121.

VALENCE TO NÎMES, BY LIVRON, LAVOULTE [PRIVAS], VOGÜÉ [AUBENAS]. —VOLCANIC REGION OF THE ARDÈCHE, AND VIVARAIS, ALAIS—RAIL.

Distance, 108 *m.*; *time,* 7¼ hrs.; *trains,* 2 daily.

Valence and the *Rly.* S. as far as

11 m. *Livron* Junct. Stat., are described in Rte. 125. Here a branch line strikes off on rt. to Privas, crossing the Rhone by an iron bridge to the rt. bank at

4 m. *La Voulte* Stat. The town, of 3200 Inhab., piled up in a heap against a rock, is distinguished by a large *Castle* on the summit of the height above it, and the clouds of smoke rising from the 4 large iron furnaces at its base. The *Castle,* an ancient possession of the house of Ventadour, and residence of Louis XIII. in 1629, is now occupied by an iron company, and partly serves as a fire-brick kiln: 1 or 2 picturesque towers remain of its older portion. The furnaces at its base are supplied with a very rich ore (red carbonate or hæmatite), from mines a short way up the valley. More than 300 persons are employed in them and in the ironworks; and the red tinge from the ore pervades the filthy streets, and its dirty inhabitants, whose flesh, clothes, and even hair, acquire the same ruddy stain. The coal is brought from St. Étienne, and the metal is sent hence in barges, for whose reception a little dock has been formed here at the river's side.

On leaving Lavoulte the line traverses a tunnel 720 yards long, and afterwards 2 viaducts over the Ouvèze, before reaching

3 m. *Le Pouzin* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* of 13 m. to Privas. Here we leave the plain of the Rhône, and turn up the valley of La Payre, which is not remarkable for beauty, owing to the extreme aridity of the hills, of bare limestone, with a drapery of vines too scanty to cover their nakedness. There is some pasture in the low ground; but the district must properly be considered one vast grove of mulberry-trees—the source of wealth to the Ardèche.

The large white buildings which line the banks of the stream traversing the valley are, for the most part, silk-mills, for the reeling of the cocoons. They are very numerous near

7 m. *Chomerac* Stat., the most considerable place (2200 Inhab.) in this valley. A low ridge separates it from that in which is situated

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6 m. **Privas** Stat. (*Inns*, none good: H. du Louvre; H. la Croix d'Or; H. du Commerce). In autumn mosquitoes are troublesome.

This chief town of the Dépt. de l'Ardèche, 7694 Inhab., of whom a large number are soldiers, is situated on a steep ridge, a root of the range of the Coirons, projecting between the valley of the Ouvèze and that of a smaller stream falling into it, within an amphitheatre of rugged and arid hills. Barracks and cafés make up a large part of the town, but its principal street, running along the back-bone of the ridge, is prolonged, at either end, into terraces planted with trees, whence a good view is obtained of the valleys around, their slopes clad with vines and dotted with country houses; their depths, along the line of the streams, studded with silk-mills.

The town has an aspect of some pretension at a distance, with the Greek portico of its Palais de Justice, but contains nothing worth notice except its establishments for the reeling and throwing of silk. It was in the 16th and 17th centuries a fortress and stronghold of Protestantism, so that in 1612 a synod of all the Reformed Churches of France was held here; and in the reign of Henri IV. there was not a single Roman Catholic in the town or its territory. It has now quite a modern appearance, owing to its having been burned to the ground by Louis XIII., who assisted in person to besiege it, in the train of Card. Richelieu. The defence was conducted by the brave St. André de Montbrun, and a garrison of 1200 men, assisted by the inhabitants. At the end of 2 months a general assault was made by the royal forces, who were repulsed with a loss of 500 men; but the place being no longer tenable was abandoned by Montbrun, who retired to the Fort de Toulon, where the want of provisions compelled him soon after to surrender. The king caused him and all his companions to be hanged; he confiscated the property of all the inhabitants of the town who were in it during the siege, and forbade, by an edict, any person to reside there. The site of this fort is marked by a conical hill, surmounted by 3 crosses, and a Protestant temple near the Esplanade marks the position of the old castle, which was razed. Privas had, in a previous religious war (1574), successfully resisted the royal forces, under the Duc de Montpensier, and had become a sort of metropolitan church of the Protestants: hence the exasperation of the Roman Catholic party against it. There is a small *Geological Museum*, which will interest the scientific tourist.

The Rly. S.W. to Alais is now complete, see below. The old direct *road* to *Aubenas*, 19 m. from Privas, surmounts the chain of the Coiron mountains, which traverse the Dépt. de l'Ardèche from N.W. to S.E., by a steep ascent, requiring 2 hours to climb to the summit of the pass. It traverses large plantations of chesnut-trees. The famed "marrons de Lyon" come chiefly from the Ardèche. The mountains on either side of the *col d'Escrinet* (2601 ft.), over which the road passes, are capped by basalt. From the slope and top of the pass the mountains of the Dépt. of the Drome beyond the Rhône are well seen, and during the whole of the gradual descent along the side of the mountains to the valley of the Ardèche fine views are obtained. On the rt. is the ruined château of *St. Étienne de Boulogne*. On the opposite slope, a little way down, stands

10 m. *Les Moulins*, a single house. On the descent towards Aubenas, the hills are not less parched and naked, nor more picturesque, than on the side of Privas. The vine grows very high up, and it is curious to see it flourishing upon the dry disintegrated débris of rock fallen from the tops of the mountains, streaking their whitened flanks with the faintest tinge of verdure. The descent is long, and the road towards the bottom of the valley bad.

The river Ardèche is crossed immediately before reaching Aubenas, in a suburb of that town composed chiefly of silk-mills. A series of zigzags carried up the face of the hill are

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surmounted in order to enter *Aubenas*, see below.]

The Rly. from *Le Pouzin* continues S.W. through fine scenery, particularly in the neighbourhood of

29 m. *Villeneuve de Berg* (*Inn:* H. de Serres), of 2500 Inhab., lying 16 m. from Aubenas. It was the birthplace (1539) of Olivier de Serres, the writer on agriculture, to whom Henry IV. entrusted the management of the royal domains. Pyramid and statue to him.

32 m. *Vogüé-Vals* Stat. [Branch *Rly. in progress;* in the meantime, *omnibus* in correspondence with the trains, in 1½ hr., to 9 m. N.

Aubenas (*Inn:* H. de l'Union, tolerable, with capital cuisine. The house, being situated on the brow of the hill, a fine view is had from its terrace; H. St. Laurent). Truffles abound hereabouts; chesnuts, figs, and ortolans are to be had in perfection.

Aubenas (7694 Inhab.) has a very striking appearance at a distance, from the commanding height on which it stands, and the picturesque forms of its old Gothic castle, feudal walls, and other buildings. From this elevated platform, the foot of which is washed by the Ardèche, we command a view of some interest over its industrious and productive vale, clothed in its lower slopes with vines, fig-trees, and mulberry-groves, surmounted in the distance by the usual bare arid mountains. The river's course may be traced upwards to where it issues out of the more confined gorge of Vals, widens its bed, and overspreads the valley with gravel, bare at most seasons but winter and after autumnal storms, when the whole channel is covered by its muddy stream. It is nevertheless useful, serving to irrigate the fields, and turn the machinery of a long array of silk-mills which line its banks.

Aubenas is of importance as a place of trade, having become the staple for the silks of the Ardèche, Drome, Gard, and L'Hérault, which are deposited here, sometimes to the value of 3 millions of francs, to be disposed of to the manufacturers in Lyons, St. Étienne, &c., who find here an assortment of all the different qualities of silk suited to their various fabrics. The canton of Aubenas itself furnishes about the 30th part of the silks sold in its market.

The *Lycée* is placed in an edifice formerly a college of the Jesuits, established here in the 16th cent. for the conversion of the Protestants, as well as for the dissemination of learning.

In the parish ch. is a monument to Marshal Ornano, murdered by order of Richelieu in his prison at Vincennes.

The *Castle*, an ancient and picturesque edifice, flanked by round and square towers, was occupied alternately by Romanists and Huguenots during the wars of religion: it is now converted into municipal offices.

Although there is little worth seeing in Aubenas itself, it will be capital headquarters for tourists exploring the surrounding district of the Vivarais, so interesting in a geological point of view.

The course of the Ardèche and its tributaries, above Aubenas, and within a range of 15 or 20 m., exhibits a series of interesting volcanic phenomena, which the geologist will not fail to explore, and which may be visited with interest even by the ordinary traveller, on account of the picturesque beauty and singularity of the scenery.

Some of the valleys of the Bas Vivarais present an exquisite combination of beauty and magnificence. Their scenery has been compared by Mr. Scrope, in his excellent geological description of this district, to that of the Apennines, but with a more luxuriant vegetation. The rich glow of the chesnut forests, tinted by a soft and brilliant atmosphere, is admirably adapted to painting.

Excursions.

Antraigues and the *Coupe d'Ayzac* are about 8 m. above Aubenas. A good road leads thither, turning out of that to Le Puy at La Begude, and

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crossing the Ardèche, by a wire bridge, to the village of

Vals (*Inns*:* H. des Bains, clean, good cuisine; H. de l'Europe, good, and moderate, convenient headquarters for geological excursions), now becoming a rival of Vichy, and much resorted to on account of its mineral baths, supplied by a spring of cold acidulo-ferruginous water, considered highly efficacious in calculous, rheumatic, and intestinal disorders. One of the springs is intermittent. Vals is increasing, and has nearly 3000 Inhab. It lies on the l. bank of the Volane, a tributary of the Ardèche. For nearly 6 m. above the village the valley, which is very picturesque, and alternately well wooded or bounded by rocks of gneiss and granite, is studded at intervals by patches of basalt, forming platforms and regular colonnades, like those of the Giant's Causeway, but on a much smaller scale, although at times 30 or 40 ft. high. These fragments are all that remain of a lava current which once, undoubtedly, filled the bottom of the valley, but was cut away by the Volane, in forcing a passage for its waters. They appear to be composed of 3 beds, or storeys, of which the lower one presents the most regular columns, and the upper is nearly amorphous. In places the current of the river, or of some minor rivulet, still saws through or undermines the basalt, and strews the bed of the Volane with detached pillars, prisms mostly of 5 or 6 sides. In some places you look down on the top of the lava stream, which presents the appearance of a gigantic tesselated pavement. The origin of this eruption may be traced in a cone, called *La Coupe d'Ayzac*, rising on the l. bank of the Volane, opposite.

Antraigues, a picturesque village, which occupies a commanding platform on the top of a high rock of gneiss near the head of the valley. Around the base of this rock still cluster numerous groups of columns, corresponding with a much finer colonnade, on the opposite or rt. bank of the river, at the same level, which were doubtless originally united. Antraigues affords no accommodation but a Café Restaurant des Voyageurs, chez Brafn; 2 decent beds. *See* font in the Ch. and stone cross in the Market-pl. To reach the Coupe d'Ayzac will be a walk of ¾ hour from the bridge over the Volane, leaving on the rt. hand the road up Antraigues. It is a very regular crater, slightly broken down on the N.W. side, facing the Col d'Ayzac; and from this breach the stream of basaltic lava which has flowed down the course of the Volane may be seen to issue. The road beyond Antraigues leads by La Violle to Annonay.

The pedestrian may find his way over the mountains from this to Burzet and Montpezat, but the aid of a guide will be necessary; otherwise he must retrace his steps down the Volane to Vals.

Montpezat, *Le Monastier*, and *Mont Mezenc*. It will be a long day's excursion to Montpezat alone, 13 m. from Aubenas—a ride of nearly 4 hrs. by a bad road. The road is the same as that to Thueyts and Pradelles, up the valley of the Ardèche, but, instead of crossing the bridge at La Bégude, the tourist must continue along the rt. bank, leaving on one side the village of Prades, where coal in small quantity is found, and, proceeding to *La Baume* (8 m. from Aubenas), a village picturesquely situated, under a mass of basalt, exhibiting in the face of its cliffs a fine façade of columns, and occupying an angle in the valley, nearly opposite to the junction of the Fontaulier with the Ardèche. The top of this platform of basalt, called *Chaussée du Pont la Baume*, is covered with vines, and its mass is penetrated by a sort of grotto, lined and vaulted with natural pillars. This chaussée is probably the production of no less than 4 or 5 extinct volcanoes situated in the side valleys opening into the Ardèche, above this, whose lava streams united at this point, just as the waters flowing out of them now do. Above the junction of the two streams Fontaulier and Pourseilles, on the top of a commanding basaltic cliff, its shattered towers and walls picturesquely draped with ivy, rises the old *Castle of Pourcleirolles*,

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which once belonged to the Ducs de Ventadour: it is one of the finest feudal relics in the district.

The carriage-road to Le Puy by Montpezat here separates from that to Le Puy by *Thueyts* (described in Rte. 118A), and crosses the Ardèche by the Pont de la Baume, ascending the valley of the Fontaulier, having the castle on the l., and commanding a fine view of it and the 2 valleys. Ranges of basalt appear from time to time on either side of the valley.

On the rt., a little beyond the village of Meyras, the valley of Burzet opens out on the rt.; a bed of basalt occupies the bottom of it, and the river frequently flows over the tops of its columns, instead of cutting through them. The village of *Burzet*, of 2774 Inhab., with singular ch. bell-tower, is situated on the Boiages, a tributary of the Fontaulier, before it joins the Ardèche.

The vale of the Fontaulier expands as we ascend it; its lower slopes are covered with one vast forest of chestnut trees, which flourish in the congenial soil, composed of volcanic ashes, many of the trees being centuries old. The roads are strewn with their fruit in September, yet, productive as they are, and valuable to the peasant, who exports the best to Lyons or Paris, and feeds on the inferior fruit himself in winter, they are gradually giving place to the still more profitable mulberry-trees and the culture of silk. The higher slopes, nearly to the tops of the hills, are terraced to plant vines. The red ashes, or scoriæ, which compose the soil of the valley, have issued from a volcanic crater near its head, easily distinguished for some distance below by its red hue, called *La Gravenne de Montpezat*. It is a regular bowl-shaped orifice, composed of porous scoriæ, roasted like the slag of a furnace, or of pozzolana (here called gravier). The crater is slightly inclined on one side; and from the lowest edge of its rim the lava current which occupies the valley below Montpezat has been discharged, filling the beds of the streams to a depth of 130 ft., and for the width of nearly ½ a m. The road to and from the bridge leading to Montpezat passes under cliffs cut through this lava, and showing on their face columns of considerable regularity. A branch of the lava current from the Gravenne has descended, on the opposite side of the crater, towards Thueyts, into the Ardèche. Volcanic bombs, black and white cinders, are among the productions of its eruption.

Crossing the hilly region which separates the upper valleys of the Ardèche and Loire, the park-like entrance to the town forms a striking contrast to

Montpezat-sous-Bauzon. (*Inn:* H. Bertrand's, a mere cabaret, but the best; tolerable fare), a poor and dirty town, Pop. 2600, composed of singular gloomy houses forming a narrow street, at the foot of the granitic range of the Coiron.

From Montpezat there is a mule-road S.W. in 2 hrs. direct to Thueyts, and the carriage-road continues N.W. to (37 m.) Le Puy. It passes up the valley past the source of the Fontaulier, and over the bridge behind the village of *Pal* (1¼ hr.'s walk), beyond which, on the opposite slope, is the very perfect volcano of Pal, in the midst of which rise 3 cones. The road leaves on the l. the *Lac Ferrand*, and passes below the *Lac de Bauzon* (4832 ft.), descending to the valley of the Loire, and, after crossing the infant stream by a bridge, reaches *Usclades* (22 m. from Anbenas), and 6 m. further is *Le Béage* (*Inn*), a village in the mountains at an elevation of 4100 ft., where the habits and dress of the Vivarais district may be seen to advantage. [Excursions hence to 3 m. S.E., the *Lac d'Issarlès*, 4000 ft. long, and occupying the crater of an ancient volcano; and to the (2 hrs.) source of the *Loire*, 4711 ft. above the level of the sea, and about 15 m. N. of Montpezat, near the *Gerbier de Joncs* 5123 ft., at the base of the *Mont Mezenc*]. It is 10 m. further, descending nearly all the way to *Le Monastier* (*Inns*, fair accommodation; charges high), where there are the remains of an abbey, founded in the 7th cent.; the *Church*

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(M. H.) was repaired and enlarged in the 16th cent. The road then passes through the villages of *La Terrasse* and crosses the little Gagne stream (where the road turns off for the ascent of *Mont Mezenc*, described as an excursion from Le Puy, in Rte. 109). Thence through *Brive*, where the road from *Annonay* (Rte. 119) is joined to (12 m.) Le Puy, in Rte. 109.

Craters of *Jaujac* and *Souillols.*—A short way above *La Baume* (see above), the Ardèche is joined by the Alignon, in whose valley are situated these singular craters. (See Rte. 118A.) From Jaujac, a road down the valley of the Liane, abounding in the picturesque, leads by a long and steep ascent to the Croix de Millet, and then descends to (12 m.) L'Argentière.

The *Rly.* from *Vogüé-Vals* Stat. continues S.W. to

8 m. *Ruoms* Stat. [*Omnibus* in correspondence with the trains in 1½ hr. N.W. to the town of *Largentière* (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe) (whence road to *Jaujac*, see above), and from Ruoms road S.E. through *Vallon* (*Inn:* H. du Louvre, dirty. This place, of 2640 Inhab., is famed for the caves in its vicinity), to the *Pont de l'Arc*, a remarkable natural bridge of limestone spanning the river Ardèche, at a height of 90 ft. above it, and 160 ft. wide. It was once the common line of passage from the Vivarais into the Cevennes, and was fortified in the religious wars.]

19 m. *Robiac* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N.W. 4 m. to *Bessèges*, a town of 8700 Inhab., on the Cèze, the centre of the great coal-basin which forms the N.E. portion of the extensive coalfield which extends to Alais, and upon which are situated the mining centres of Alais, la Grande Combe, &c.; they are remarkable for the quantity and size of the fossil vegetables occurring in them.]

5 m. *St. Ambroix* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Luxembourg), a town of 4645 Inhab., on the Cèze, in the Dépt. Gard, surmounted by an old castle. A very rising place from its numerous silk-mills and glassworks.

[The rivers Cèze and the 2 Gardons take their rise in the mountains of the *Hautes Cevennes*,—the wild theatre of the insurrection of the Protestant mountaineers, known as Camisards, and described in the *Introduction* to this Section].

Our rte. joins the main line of rly. at

12 m. *Alais* Junct. Stat., and thence to

25 m. **Nîmes**, see Rte. 113.

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SECTION VI.

PROVENCE, LANGUEDOC, AND NICE.

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

1. *Features of Provence; Climate, People.*—2. *Mistral.*—3. *Mosquitoes.*—4. *Fertility and varied Productions.*—5. *The true Garden of Provence.*—6. *The Roman Antiquities.*—7. *Gothic Architecture.*—8. *The Rhône.*

§ 1. THE Englishman who knows the S. of France only from books—who there finds Provence described as the cradle of Poetry and Romance, the paradise of the Troubadours, a land teeming with oil, wine, silk, and perfumes, has probably formed in his mind a picture of a region beautiful to behold, and charming to inhabit. Excepting, however, in a small and favoured district near Cannes, which is indeed a little paradise in climate and vegetation, these anticipations will scarcely be realised on the spot. Nature has altogether an arid character;—in summer a sky of copper, an atmosphere loaded with dust, the earth scorched rather than parched by the unmitigated rays of the sun, which overspread everything with a lurid glare. The hills rise above the surface in masses of bare rock, without any covering of soil, like the dry bones of a wasted skeleton. Only on the low grounds, which can be reached by irrigation, does any verdure appear. There is a sombre, melancholy sternness in the landscape of the South. The aching eye in vain seeks to repose on a patch of green, and the inhabitant of the North would not readily purchase the clear cloudless sky of Provence with the verdure of misty England. Neither the bush-like vine nor the mop-headed mulberry, stripped of its leaves for a great part of the summer, nor the tawny green olive, whose foliage looks as though powdered with dust, will at all compensate in a picturesque point of view for forests of oak, ash, and beech.

"After Nice, the *austere* South of France, silent, burnt up, shadeless, and glaring, with houses all closed, showed the misery of a hot climate, while in Italy its *luxury* had struck us. The sun had bleached everything, and the atmosphere was thickened with the perpetual dust of habitual drought, for here it is said not to rain for seven months together in summer. The roads were of a dusky buffy white; the farm-houses, built of the materials nearest at hand, of the same colour; roads, soil, houses, men, trees, animals, all partaking of the

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same hue of universal dust, as the caterpillar does of the leaf on which it feeds. Now and then parched and scanty grass sprang up among the clodded earth, and long-legged sheep were feeding anxiously upon it, in the scorching sun, without a single tree of shelter. All the inns, however miserable, have large *remises*, to afford coolness and shade, during the middle of the day, for travellers and horses."—*P.*

The character of the people appears influenced by the fiery sun and soil, which looks as though it never cooled. Their fervid temperament knows no control or moderation; hasty and headstrong in disposition, they are led by very slight religious or political excitement, on sudden impulses, to the committal of acts of violence unknown in the North. They are rude in manner, coarse in aspect, and harsh in speech, their patois being unintelligible, even to the French themselves, not unlike the Spanish dialect of Catalonia. From the loudness of tone and energy of gesture, they appear always as though quarrelling when merely carrying on an ordinary conversation. On the other hand, the beauty of the women of the lower classes in some of the most southern of the towns on the Rhone is remarkable, and may probably be traced to their Greek ancestors, a supposition confirmed by the fact that in the humblest arts, such as pottery, there are traditions still practised which have descended uninterruptedly from the Greeks.

Those who are prone to complain of the climate of England should be sent to try that of the South of France. If they expect an unvarying serene sky and warm temperature, they will be wofully disappointed. The variations between summer and winter are marked by the dead olive, and vines killed by the frost; and the torrid influence of summer by the naked beds of torrents left without water. In many years not a drop of rain falls in June, July, and August, and the quantity is at all times small: the great heats occur between the middle of July and the end of September, yet even in summer scorching heat alternates with a piercing cold; and the vicissitudes are so sudden and severe, that strong persons, much more invalids, should beware how they yield to the temptation of wearing thin clothing, and of abandoning cloaks and great-coats.

§ 2. The cause of these sudden changes in temperature is the *Mistral* or N.W. wind, one of the scourges of Provence, from the occurrence of which no season is exempt. It is a violent, bitterly cold, and drying wind, which brings with it a yellow haze, and is very painful to the eyes and face. It prevails chiefly in spring all along the coast, and up the Rhône as far as Valence.

"Voilà le vent, le tourbillon, l'ouragan, les diables déchaînés qui veulent emporter votre château; quel ébranlement universel!" are the words in which *Madame de Sévigné* describes it: it overthrows at times the largest trees; their branches generally grow in a direction contrary to its cutting blasts, and while it rages, vessels are not unfrequently prevented putting out to sea in the teeth of it. It was well known to the ancients, and is supposed to be the *Melamborias* of Strabo, which he describes as sweeping stones and gravel from the ground. It is sufficient to blow a man from his horse. "In the winter months, December, January, February, the weather is truly charming, with the mistral very rarely."

§ 3. Other plagues of the South of France are the *mosquitoes* (cousins or moucherons), which, to an inhabitant of the North, unaccustomed to their venomous bite, will alone suffice to destroy all pleasure in travelling. They appear in May, and last sometimes to November; and the only good which the mistral effects is that it modifies the intensely hot air of summer, and represses, momentarily, these pestilential insects. They are not idle by day, but it is at night

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that the worn-out traveller needing repose is most exposed to the excruciating torments inflicted by this cruel insect. Woe to him who for the sake of coolness leaves his window open for a minute; attracted by the light, they will pour in by myriads. It will be better to be stifled by the most oppressive heat than to go mad. Even closed shutters and a mosquito curtain (*cousinière*), with which all beds in good inns are provided, are ineffectual in protecting the sleeper. A scrutiny of the walls, and a butchery of all that appear, may lessen the number of enemies; but a single one effecting an entry, after closing the curtains and tucking up the bed-clothes with the utmost care, does all the mischief. The sufferer awakes in the middle of the night in a state of fever, and adieu to all further prospect of rest. The pain inflicted by the bites is bad enough, but it is the air of triumph with which the enemy blows his trumpet, the tingling, agonising buzzing which fills the air, gradually advancing nearer and nearer, announcing the certainty of a fresh attack, which carries the irritation to the highest pitch.

The pain and swellings usually last for several days, and there is little other remedy but patience, though the lather of soap, left to dry on the place, is said to give relief. The state of the blood at the time, however, considerably determines the amount and duration of suffering. It is said to be the female only which inflicts the sting. Mosquitoes, of course, are not peculiar to the S. of France, but here the traveller from the N. will probably first encounter them; and it is necessary that he should be prepared.

The *scorpion* is not uncommon in Languedoc and Provence, and even now and then makes his entrance into the houses, being brought in along with firewood; and it is even not uncommon to discover it in the folds of the bed-curtains or sheets. Instances, however, of persons being bitten by this foul insect are very rare: from its nature it is timid, and, when discovered, endeavours to run away and hide itself.

§ 4. The foregoing description of Provence and Bas Languedoc has been limited to the dark side of the picture: it remains to examine the resources, fertility, and curiosities of the country.

Its valleys, and lowlands accessible to irrigation, are most fertile; and the earth, where it can be sufficiently supplied with moisture, teems with varied productions all the year round. Before the spring is over, the mulberry-trees, which line the roads and cross the fields, are stripped of their juicy foliage to feed the silkworm—silk being a source of immense and increasing wealth in the S. provinces of France. Early in summer comes the corn-harvest, the crops having grown, for the most part, under the boughs of the mulberry or vine; sunshine and soil sufficing for both. Autumn is the season of the vintage; and the wines of Lunel and Frontignan have a widely-established reputation, though the bulk of the produce is used in the *manufacture* of wines and for mixing with other sorts. Chesnuts on the higher grounds are another crop collected in the same season, and furnishing a store of wholesome food for the peasant during winter. The winter has set in before the olives are gathered and pressed. A visit to the market-place in every town will show with what abundance the earth brings forth fruits and vegetables of endless variety—grapes, figs, melons, almonds, citrons, mushrooms, tomatas, truffles, &c. The drying and preserving of fruits of various kinds is a great source of mercantile wealth to Provence.

§ 5. There is one corner of Provence which combines remarkable picturesque beauty with a climate so serene and warm, and well protected from injurious blasts, that its productions are almost tropical in their nature. This is a narrow strip in the Department of the Var, bordering on the Mediterranean, extending from Toulon to Nice, stretching inland to Grasse and Dra-

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guignan. In this favoured region, the true garden of Provence, the real paradise of the Troubadours, in the valleys, and on the S. slopes of the small mountain-chains of Les Maures and L'Esterel sheltered from the injurious mistral, and open only to the S., the aloe, the cactus, the Aleppo and umbrella-pines, the pomegranate, the orange, and even the palm-tree, may be seen flourishing in the open air. This is especially the case at Hyères, Antibes, Cannes, and Nice, whose gardens, luxuriant with aromatic plants, heliotropes, orange-flowers, jasmines, &c., supply the perfume-distilleries of Grasse, where more scents, essences, &c., are made than in any town in Europe, save Paris.

§ 6. The chief attraction, however, of these southern provinces is their *Roman remains*, not surpassed in beauty and preservation by any in Italy. No traveller should omit seeing the *Pont du Gard*, between Avignon and Nîmes, and the walls of the *Theatre* at *Orange*, stupendous and most impressive structures, perfectly characteristic of the great people that raised them; the *Amphitheatres* of *Nimes* and *Arles*, though less enormous than the Colosseum, are more interesting on account of their better preservation. The *Maison Carrée* is a gem of architecture: the *monuments* at *St. Rémy*, and the *arch* at *Orange*, are also of great excellence, besides many other curious relics, which are described in their proper place. It may be interesting to compare the Roman aqueduct with that recently erected at Roquefavour to convey water to Marseilles.

§ 7. The student of *Christian architecture* will find much to interest him in the churches of Arles and its vicinity, of St. Gilles, of Aix, of Avignon, where the stupendous Papal palace is also a very interesting historical monument. In these and other mediæval monuments of S.E. France the traveller will not fail to observe the long-perpetuated influence of Roman architecture on the ecclesiastical edifices of the district. "A marked difference of character prevails between the church architecture of the S. of France and that of the N., in the smallness of the windows, designed no doubt to exclude the glare and heat. This gives the southern churches a much greater solemnity than those immense lantern-structures of the N.: unless where the windows are entirely filled with stained glass, it is difficult to produce the same effect. The influence of climate evidently gave rise to the distinctions in the two styles."—*E. o. S.*

§ 8. The *Rhône*, 525 m. long, is the most important river, after the Nile, which falls into the Mediterranean, and it is the swiftest river in Europe, the ordinary current being, on an average, about 120 yds. per minute, or more than 4 m. per hour, whilst in many places it reaches 5 m., and in the rapids probably a good deal more. It is not of commercial utility proportioned to its length and volume, owing to its turbulence and shifting sand-banks. Yet it is a noble river, and its scenery very striking, by some it has been preferred to that of the Rhine; but, in truth, the two have a totally different character, and each its own excellences. The Rhône becomes "flottable" or capable of being used for floating logs of wood, at Bellegarde, but does not become "navigable" until it reaches Lyons. During the whole of its course between Lyons and Beaucaire the river rolls gravel and pebbles, which become smaller as they approach the sea. Between Beaucaire and Arles the gravel is reduced to the condition of mud, or fine sand, and in this part of its course the stream becomes as level as a lake, the surface at Arles being not quite 4 ft. above the surface of the sea, although the river has still nearly 30 m. to run. Here the width of the river becomes very great, in some places several miles, and the burden brought down from the upper country is deposited, forming islets constantly changing, and finally forming the delta, or great island, which, owing to the absence of any tide in the Mediterranean, has, in the course of time, divided the river into two.

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The works which will best afford detailed information respecting Provence and the S. of France are—Millin, 'Voyage dans le Midi de la France;' Frossard, 'Tableau de Nîmes;' Mérimée, 'Rapport sur les Monumens du Midi de la France' (for architecture); Hughes' 'Itinerary of Provence and the Rhône,' and Joannes' 'Itinéraires d'Auvergne, Dauphiné, Provence, &c.'

ROUTE 125.

LYONS TO MARSEILLES, BY VIENNE VALENCE, ORANGE, SORGUES [CARPENTRAS], AVIGNON.— RAIL. — DESCENT OF THE RHÔNE.

Lyons (Perrache).	Kil.	Miles.
Vienne	31	19
St. Rambert Junct.	60	38
Valence	105	65
Livron Junct.	123	76
Montelimar	150	94
Orange	201	125
Avignon	230	143
Tarascon	251	156
Arles	278	165
Rognac	323	200
Marseilles	352	218

8 trains daily, in 7 (*Exp.*) to 14 hrs. to Marseilles.

Steamers down the Rhône, to *Valence* only, Tues. and Thurs., and on to *Avignon* on Saturdays, from the Quai near the Place Bellecour on the rt. bank of the Rhône, except when the fogs are dense in autumn, or the river is too high to allow them to pass under the bridges, or too low, which sometimes happens. The hour of departure varies according to the season, and the time occupied to Avignon is about 12 hrs. Steamers are now seldom resorted to by travellers since the rly. has been opened.

Lyons is described in Rte. 108. From the *Perrache* terminus, the *Railway* is carried over the Rhône, on an iron bridge, commanding fine views, and then between the forts of La Vitriolerie and Colombier, on its l. bank to the Guillotière Stat. It then runs at some distance from the Rhone, over a country offering little interest, first across the plain to

12 m. *Chasse* Junct. Stat. Here we approach the river. [Rly. (5 m.) to *Givors* on the opposite side of the river, easily distinguished by the smoke of its glass-houses, and *St. Étienne* (see Rte. 118).]

5 m. *Estressin* Stat. A long tunnel is traversed before reaching

2 m. **Vienne** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. du Nord, dear; H. de la Poste), a town of 24,807 Inhab., stretching its buildings along the l. bank of the Rhône, bordered by a tolerably handsome quay, at the foot of precipitous hills, and up a small valley between two heights: the one, *Mont Salomont*, crowned by a ruined castle of the middle ages; the other, *Mont Pipet*, originally a fortified camp of the Romans. The *Castle of Salomont* passes with the people for the prison of Pilate, who was banished to Vienne in Gaul, according to Eusebius, after his return from Judæa to Rome.

From the valley behind Vienne, the Gère issues into the Rhône, dividing the town into unequal parts, and turning in its passage many mills and giving activity to manufactures of coarse cloth, pasteboard, iron-forges, &c.

Vienne is one of the most ancient towns in France, having been a flourishing place before Lyons existed, and chief town of the Allobroges. It is mentioned by Cæsar, by Ausonius,

"Accolit Alpinis opulenta Vienna colonis,"

and by Martial, and it is natural to expect to find some remains of its Roman possessors. Besides numerous water-conduits and substructions of masonry, the chief Roman building is a Corinthian *Temple* (M. H.), in a square to the W. of the market-place, dedicated to Augustus and Livia, in form somewhat like the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, but much injured during the middle ages by having the interstices of

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its columns built up with masonry, in order to convert it into a church. The dedicatory inscription discovered near it in the last cent. has been placed upon it.

Behind the Place du Pilori is a lofty double arch and vault, with pillars inside, deeply buried in the ground, called *Arc de Triomphe*, but in reality part of the portico of the ancient Forum. It now leads to the modern theatre.

On the slopes of Mont Pipet the seats of a *Roman theatre* may be traced among the vineyards. Fragments of Roman masonry, near the summit, are parts of a *Castle*. The *view* from this hill is striking. A colossal statue of the Virgin was erected on the top of the hill in 1860.

The *Cathedral of St. Maurice* (M. H.) is a stately and interesting edifice in the lower part of the town, raised upon an elevated basement, facing the river, on a line with the bridge, and approached by a broad flight of steps. Its W. front, flanked by 2 massive towers, is rich in flamboyant ornaments, but the work has entirely perished in parts from the unsoundness of the stone. It was much mutilated, like all the churches on the Rhône, by the Huguenot soldiery (1562), less than 30 years after its completion. The pointed roof, painted blue and sprinkled with stars, and the 4 compartments nearest to the W. end, seem of the same age, viz. 15th or 16th cent. The pillars of the choir, and the E. end, with the fine lancets in the apse, are of A.D. 1245. The delicate carving of the capitals and of other ornaments is remarkable. The central portion is older; pointed arches resting on classic columns. Throughout there are fluted pilasters and other imitations of Roman work; it also has a frieze of white marble, incrusted with red cement. There are no transepts. A marble monument of Archbishop de Montmorin, on the rt. of the altar, is a heavy piece of work by *M. A. Slodtz*. In the N. porch are some statues in a stiff style. Immediately S. of the Cathedral is the chapel of S. Theodore, with a beautiful doorway.

The Romanesque tower of *St. André le Bas* (M. H.), a curious ch., 1152, of the Byzantine character, will be admired by the architect. The ch. has flying buttresses of the 12th cent., to support the vault, perhaps the earliest example of the use of that important feature in mediæval churches. The arches are pointed and square-edged, not moulded, but the billet ornament occurs in some of the capitals. The cloister, so interesting for the varied sculpture of its capitals, is now included in a private garden, and its pillars built into a wall; there is an ancient white marble font.

To the S., near the river, is the desecrated *Ch. of St. Pierre* (M. H.), with a good 12th-cent. tower. It is now the *Museum*. A late Roman oblong wide hall, probably of the 5th cent., has been divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of very tall but wide arches, on square plain piers, over which are triforium openings, and shafts of probably the 11th cent. An apse has been added at the end, and by its side stands the tower. The original walls of the hall are very rough, and were plastered inside and out. There are numerous marble twin shafts to the windows. The repairs are unsatisfactory.

The sculptured and architectural fragments found in and about the town, inscriptions, terra-cottas, capitals of columns, &c., collected here, are valuable and interesting. There are several good tombs, and a curious capital, carved with a serpent. *Obs.* also a Greyhound in marble, two Boys quarrelling about a Bird (a common subject of antique sculpture), and 2 bronze Dolphins found in the Rhône. At the back of the Hall (not easily accessible) are remains of a cloister and other monastic buildings.

There are many interesting specimens of domestic architecture in the dirty back streets: obs. particularly No. 7 in the rue des Orfèvres, late Gothic with Renaissance details.

In a hill on the l. bank of the Gère near the town there are lead-mines, one of which traverses the hill of Pont l'Evêque.

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Many who have occupied themselves in tracing the route of *Hannibal* over the Alps suppose that he quitted the Rhône at Vienne, proceeding hence, by Bourgoin and Yenne, to the Little St. Bernard.

Vienne is interesting as the cradle of Christianity in the West: the Epistle of its early Martyrs to their brethren in the East is a very instructive and authentic document.

Vienne was the capital of the 1st kingdom of Burgundy in the 5th cent., and at a later period the residence of the Dauphins. A celebrated ecclesiastical *Council* held here 1307, and presided over by Pope Clement V. and Philippe le Bel, condemned the Order of the Templars. The archbishops long enjoyed considerable temporal power: they had the privilege of naming the governor of the forts Salomont and Pipet, who was always a canon of the cathedral, but had a military deputy under him.

A *Suspension-bridge* connects Vienne with its suburb, St. Colombe, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, where stands by the water-side an old square *tower*, sometimes called "*Tour de Mauconseil*," from a tradition that Pilate threw himself off from the top of it. In reality it was built by Philippe de Valois as a tête-du-pont to the original stone bridge, destroyed by the Rhône, 1651.

1. Immediately below Vienne Stat., in the midst of a field, on the rt. of the rly., is seen a Roman obelisk, called *l'Aiguille*, 65 ft. high, including its square base, pierced by a double arch, and supported at the angles by pillars of clumsy proportions. The whole is of excellent masonry, the tones being fastened together by iron clamps. It bears no inscription. It has been considered the spina of a circus, the foundations of which have been recently discovered around.

The uniformity of the vine-clad slopes which border the rt. bank of the river is relieved by the lofty irregular ridge and picturesque outline of *Mont Pilat* (see Rte. 118), a member of the chain of hills which separates the affluents to the Rhône and the Loire. At their base is the village of *Ampuis*, from the flat behind which rise the sunny slopes of *Côte Rôtie*, called "the burnt side," from their happy exposure to the sun, which, striking full on them, as on a forcing wall, matures the excellent wine named after them, whose celebrity dates back anterior to the Christian era, for from these vineyards and the adjacent ones of *Condrieux* (7 m. farther S.) came the wine of *Vienne*, mentioned by Pliny the younger, Martial, and Plutarch.

The soil of the valley of the Rhône abounds with rolled pebbles, which in places almost exclusively compose it; yet upon this grows the mulberry-tree in vast quantities, planted in rows across the fields, while beneath, and in spite of its shade, luxuriant crops of corn are produced.

13 m. *Péage de Roussillon* Stat. The ruined Rennaissance castle of *Roussillon* is about ½ hr. distant, inhabited by Charles IX. in 1564.

7 m. *St. Rambert D'Albon* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Beyond here the line passes from the Dépt. de l'Isère into that of La Drôme, and the ancient province of Dauphiné is entered. [Branch Rly. E. 35 m. to *Rives* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 131), on the line from Lyons to Grenoble. Short branch W., of 13 m., crossing the Rhône to *Annonay* Stat. (Rte. 119), by Midon and Peyraud.]

4 m. *Andancette* Stat. A suspension-bridge connects this with Andance on the opposite side of the river (see Rte. 119).

4 m. *St. Vallier* Stat. (*Inn*: H. Poste or Grand Sauvage, fair), a town of 3373 Inhab., consisting of a long street, extending on a terrace above the Rhône. It has a large Gothic château which belonged to Diane de Poitiers, and now restored. There are numerous mills for winding silk from the cocoons here.

Behind the town, in the gorge of the Galaure, rise the picturesque ruins of the *Castle of Vals*; and near it is the *Roche Taillée*, a passage cut in the rock, through which the road is carried.

l. The Château de Pilate (derived,

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by the vulgar, from Pontius Pilate, who, according to the tradition, ended his days here by throwing himself from the rock) is a fine object, rising over river and village of *Ponsas* on the summit of a precipice.

4 m. *Serves* Stat.

The valley of the Rhône is narrowed to a pass, by rocks projecting on either side, on approaching Tain. Nearly opposite the mouth of the river Doux, which is crossed by a wire bridge,

A lofty round-topped hill, with a scanty scarf of black bushes round its shoulder, pushes forward its naked and almost precipitous sides into the river, which, along with the road, winds closely round its base. On doubling the sort of cape which it forms, its southern side will be found to consist of a more gradual slope, descending in a succession of steps, or terraces, formed by the natural divisions of the slaty beds of gneiss rock, all covered from top to bottom with vines. This is the celebrated vineyard of *L'Ermitage*, named from the ruin on its summit, once, perhaps, a hermit's cell. On its favoured slopes the sun plays all day long, maturing the juices of its grapes, which produce the Hermitage wine, one of the finest which grows on the Rhône. The white sort will keep for half a century; the red, of the best quality, is sent to Bordeaux, to be mixed with clarets of first growth, principally the kinds exported to England, which derive from it, and not from brandy, as is commonly supposed, that body which fits them for exportation, and adapts them to the English palate. The whole extent of the vineyard does not, perhaps, exceed 300 acres, and of this only a part near the centre, where a calcareous band traverses the gneiss rock, produces first-rate wines; the soil below is too rich, and above is too cold. The hill is divided among numerous proprietors; it is cultivated with vast labour, and at great expense; the vines are manured with sheep or horse dung. The grape grown for the red wine is called Ceras, and is said to have been brought from Shiraz, in Persia, by one of the hermits of the mountain.

4 m. *Tain* Stat. (*Inns*, mere cabarets), a town of 2892 Inhab., with an altar of the 2nd cent. in the principal square, and connected by 2 bridges, one being a suspension-bridge, with

Tournon, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, one of the chief towns of the Dépt. de l'Ardèche (5509 Inhab.). Above the bridge the picturesque towers of the old *Castle* of the Counts of Tournon and Ducs de Soubise rise on a precipitous rock, from which there is a splendid view towards the E.; it is now converted into a barrack. Below the bridge, at the waterside, stands the *Lycée*, originally founded by a Cardinal de Tournon, favourite of Francis I. (1542), and a few years after, 1561, delivered over to the Jesuits in order to arrest the progress of Protestantism; they maintained their post here until the suppression of the Order in 1766. It afterwards became a military school.

6 m. *La Roche de Glun* Stat. Beyond here the rly. crosses the Isère on a handsome bridge of 4 arches.

The *valley of the river Isère*, one of the chief tributaries of the Rhône, rising at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, now opens out into a wide and monotonous plain, after traversing which, and being crossed itself by the rly. on a fine bridge, just below the carriage-road bridge of 7 arches, the river falls into the Rhône. Its waters have usually a dark tint, contrasting with the white muddy Rhône. Hannibal is supposed by some to have reached the foot of the Alps by ascending this valley, having passed the Rhône lower down, perhaps near Roquemaure.

l. The vista, opening out through the valley of the Isère, is terminated by the snowy mass of *Mont Blanc*, clearly distinguished from among the Alps of Dauphiné; a magnificent object, although 70 or 80 m. distant as the crow flies.

Beyond the Rhône is seen rt. The white castle, *Châteaubourg*, perched on a pedestal of rock, washed by the Rhône, with a little hamlet at its foot, standing in the eye of Mont Blanc,

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and the everlasting snows of the monarch of mountains add magnificence to the distant horizon of a view in which the exulting and swelling Rhône occupies the foreground. The Castle is besides of historic interest, since in it St. Louis, on his way to the Crusade, spent the eve and festival of the Assumption, A.D. 1248.

rt. On approaching Valence, the bare limestone precipices, rising behind the village of St. Peray, and crowned by the picturesque *Castle* of *Crussol*, arrest the traveller's attention.

6 m. **Valence** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Louvre (Poste), good; H. de la Croix d'Or). (Try here the sparkling St. Péray, an excellent wine, not inferior to Champagne, 3 or 4 fr. the bottle.)

This ancient town of 20,142 Inhab. is capital of the Dépt. de la Drôme, as it was formerly of the district of Valentinois, erected into a dukedom for the infamous Cæsar Borgia, by Louis XII., subsequently conferred on Diane de Poitiers; the title is now borne by the Prince of Monaco, of the Matignon family.

The *Cathedral of St. Apollinaire* (M. H.), a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., and far lighter in its style than our English-Norman, is small in size and plain, yet interesting to the architect for its age and constructive peculiarities. It is a cross with long transepts. Tower rebuilt, 1862, in a style of refined Romanesque by M. Pallu, well designed and executed. There is the commencement of a low square tower at the crossing. Outside the nave, above the aisle roof, runs a small arcade of arches, alternately round and straight sided. The interior is simple; the piers, surmounted by nearly pure Corinthian capitals, support round arches, from which rises the cylindrical roof, without triforium or clerestory. At the W. end is a tribune, on which stands the organ. The E. end is a circular apse, roofed with a semi-dome. The S. transept opens to the E. into a sacristy with late vaulting and interpenetrating mouldings. The choir contains a bust and monument, by the Roman sculptor Laboureur, to the memory of Pope Pius VI., who, after having been carried off a prisoner from the Vatican, by the French Directory, died here, 1799, his remains being subsequently removed to the vaults of St. Peter's. On the N. side of the ch. is a singular building, known as *Le Pendentif*, of classical architecture, erected 1548, as a sepulchral monument to the Mistral family, whose arms are still visible on it. It is square in form, consisting of 4 piers, with pillars in the angles, and arches between them, supporting a vault, the first of its kind erected, and regarded as a type in architecture. In the rusticated space occupying the sides, carvings of monstrous birds may be discovered.

The semicircular E. end of the cathedral adjoins the *Place aux Clercs*, an Esplanade between the Faubourg and the river, ornamented with a bronze *statue* of General Championnet, a native of Valence.

The *Ch. of St. Jean Baptiste*, Romanesque, was rebuilt in 1847, except the Early Pointed porch and tower.

In the "Grande Rue," leading out of this Place, will be found a very rich and interesting specimen of domestic architecture, in a *Mansion* of the 16th cent., now converted into a bookseller's shop, generally known as the *Maison des Têtes*. Its origin and destination are not clearly known. It has a Gothic front, covered with elegant Florid tracery, now sadly mutilated, combined with a certain mixture of classic ornament, such as rows of heads and statues, the upper heads representing the 4 Seasons. The doorway is an elegant flattened arch; the transoms of the windows have unfortunately been knocked out. The front of the house is not in one plane, but projects forward; only one part of it is ornamented, and that which is unadorned retreats backward at a slight angle, so as to be partly concealed from view as it is approached from the Place aux Clercs. The groined and vaulted passage, and the walls towards the inner court, also deserve

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notice. In the same street, at No. 48, on the 1st floor, young *Napoleon* lodged in 1785, while an obscure sous-lieutenant of artillery; and some of his first essays in the art of war were made in the Champs de Mars here. The *staircase* at the back of the house of Madame Dupré Latour, Rue Perollerie, is a good specimen of the Renaissance style, enriched with sculpture.

The Citadelle, begun by Francis I., and bastioned only on the side facing the town, but of no use now as a fortress, is converted into a Caserne du Génie. From the finished bastion there is a good view over the river, of St. Peray, and the Castle of Crussol on its arid rock beyond the Rhône.

Valence is the seat of an *École d'Artillerie:* the practice of gunnery is carried on in the *polygone*, a large sandy area on the outskirts of the town, bordering on the rly.

The reeling and throwing of silk affords employment to a large number of persons at Valence.

Rly. N.E. to *Grenoble* and *Chambéry* (see Rte. 132).

Excursions.

[*St. Péray*, famed for one of the best wines of the Rhône, is 2 Eng. m. from Valence, on the opposite side of the Rhône, in the Dépt. of the Ardèche: an omnibus goes thither several times a day; and those who are curious in wines should pay a visit to the vineyards of M. Giraud. The village of St. Péray lies snugly in the quiet nook of a sheltered valley running down to the Rhône opposite Valence. Its most conspicuous buildings are the house of the proprietors of the *vineyards* around; and on the height, a little above it, the *Château de Beauregard*, a singular mansion on the plan of a mimic fortress, bastioned and curtained, with loopholed walls, portcullis, &c., built, it is said, by Marshal Vauban, as a freak, reminding one of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, now converted into a residence for M. Giraud, proprietor of the vineyard, while the cellars beneath, of vast extent, serve as a depôt for the wine of the district.

The slopes of the hills around St. Péray are covered with one uninterrupted vineyard, and wherever they present an aspect to the S.E., so as to receive the sun's rays during nearly the whole day, the best wines grow: such are the Côte de Hongrie, Chapelle de Crussol, and the Prieuré vineyards. The soil is a decomposed granite, and the vine seems to flourish most on this mere dry gravel. Great pains are taken in digging about the roots, but the only manure employed is the leaves of the box, cut small. The grape, when ripe, assumes a beautiful golden hue; its taste is cloyingly sweet, and the saccharine matter exuding often covers the bunches with a brown stain.

The sparkling *St. Péray wine* is distinguished from Champagne in this respect, that its sweetness arises from the natural juice of the grape, and it is consequently a more wholesome and not less palatable wine. The red St. Péray derives its colour, a delicate rose tint, from the hue of the skins of the grapes. The vintage takes place about the middle or end of September, and the juice is at once transferred to the cask before the fermentation has begun, and rests there for 6 or 7 months, during which time it is fined. In March or April it is bottled, and remains 2 or 3 years to mature, and allow the dregs to deposit. The bottles are piled up in stacks, each row separated by laths, to allow of the bottles which burst (and they form 14 or 15 per cent. of the whole) to be withdrawn. After this the wine is racked, *i.e.* every bottle is taken out, and is thrust, with its neck downwards, into a hole cut in a board. By this means the dregs sink down gradually into the neck, and, as they descend, day by day, the bottle is tilted more and more until its position becomes nearly vertical. To expedite the falling of the sediment the bottles are lifted and set down with a jerk once or twice a day; and after receiving 200 of these jerks, the bottle is taken up, and the sediment is discharged by cutting the string and letting the cork fly, and

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with it the lees at the neck of the bottle, but as little as possible of the wine. The vacancy thus caused is filled with clear wine; and this process of corking and uncorking is repeated 2 or 3 times, until no more sediment is deposited. The wine is then fit for use, and an excellent wine it is, the "St. Péray grand Mousseux" of M. Giraud being equal to Champagne.]

A very conspicuous but unsightly line of cliffs of limestone, naked, arid, and partly stained black and yellow, bounds the W. side of the Rhône valley, opposite to and below Valence. Quarries of building-stone are worked in these rocks. The highest peak, a castled crag rising above the entrance of the valley in which lies St. Péray, is crowned by the ruins of the *Castle of Crussol*, called, from its 2 projecting gables, *Les Cornes* de Crussol: one of "the horns" has been undermined by the stone-quarriers. It belonged to the ancient family of Crussol, Ducs d'Uzès, and once inclosed within its fortifications, which may be seen running down the rock, a village long deserted. Owing to the precipice, from whose very edges its walls start up, it must have been impregnable in the olden time. *The view* from the top is most remarkable, extending over the junction and valleys of the Rhône and Isère, with the Alps in the distance.

[Lower down, on the top of the same escarpment of limestone, stands the *Castle of Soyons*, now a ruin, once a stronghold of the Calvinists, who by means of it held the key of the Rhône, intercepting the communication between Lyons and the S. in 1627, under their chief, Brisson: it was taken and demolished by the Prince de Condé. A flight of steps cut in the rock leads to the summit.]

6 m. *Etoile* Stat.

On the rt. brink of the Rhône the Eyrieu pours itself into it at Beauchastel, where a wire bridge shortens the way to *Lavoulte* (see Rte. 121) by more than 2 m.

5 m. *Livron* Junct. Stat.; Pop. 4058, of whom half are Protestants. Interesting *Castle*, perched on a lofty rock.

[Branch Rly. E. 12 m. to *Crest*; W. a branch is carried across the Rhône to *La Voulte*, thence S.W. to Alais through the volcanic district of the Ardèche (see Rte. 121).]

The river Drôme, which gives its name to a Dépt., is crossed about 2 m. above its confluence with the Rhône.

2 m. *Loriol* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Chariot d'Or), a town of 3512 Inhab.

4 m. *Saulce* Stat. On the opposite side of the Rhône is

[*Cruas*, a curious fortified Abbey on a hill, in ruins, but retaining its antique ramparts, gates, and donjon, which stood sieges in 1584 and 1585, from the Calvinists, who were repulsed by the monks. The *Ch.*, below the road, and half-buried under the deposits brought down by a neighbouring torrent, is a curious specimen of Romanesque architecture of the beginning of the 12th cent.: beneath it are crypts. It contains the sepulchral monument of Count Adhemar, founder of Montélimart and Rochemaure.]

7 m. **Montélimar** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*, none good: H. de la Poste, H. des Princes), an ancient town of 11,100 Inhab., surrounded by modern boulevards and gardens, on the site of its walls. On a rising ground within it stands the *Castle* or *Citadelle*. There is a splendid view from the Tour Narbonne, which forms a part of it. It obtained its name, Monteil d'Adhemar, from a powerful family of magnates, who held possession here from the days of Charlemagne, and from whom many of the old noblesse of the province trace their lineage. Some morocco leather is made here; the manufacture is mentioned by Rabelais. The almond-cakes (*nougat*), in look resembling a piece of soap, enjoy some celebrity. Near this the olive is first seen, though it cannot be said to flourish farther to the N. than Avignon: and the mul-

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berry-tree is cultivated extensively. Daniel Chamier, the Protestant pastor who drew up the edict of Nantes for Henri IV., was a native of Montélimart. Diligences to Aubenas, Vals Nyons, &c.

On the opposite side of the Rhône, but 1½ m. from its bank, is one of the most picturesque objects on this river,

[*Rochemaure*, a village of 1220 Inhab. at the base of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of a feudal *Castle*, with an ancient vaulted chapel, which belonged to the families of Ventadour and Soubise. The donjon, crowning a now isolated peak, was formerly joined to the rest of the fortress by bridges thrown across the abyss. About ¼ m. higher up the river rise 3 peaked masses of black basalt, contrasting vividly with the light-coloured limestone around, the middle peak rising precipitously 300 ft. above the river. These precipices of Rochemaure are the last root or limb of the Coiron chain of hills, which, after traversing the whole of the Ardèche, terminates here, on the margin of the Rhône. The black rocks are 3 dykes of basalt, branches of the vast lava current which caps that mountain plateau. The basalt assumes in places a columnar form, and some of the houses and a part of the castle are built of regular prisms. From the top of the rock of Rochemaure there is a fine view over the course of the Rhône, the Alps of Dauphiné, &c. It is also worth while to ascend the *Pic de Chenavari* (1667 ft.), about 1 m. to the W., beyond the chapel of St. Laurent. Here may be gathered *Linum flavum* as a distinct form from *Linum campanumault.*]

[At a small village called Allan, about 9 m. S.E. of Montélimar, and the same from the Rhône, there existed, down to 1802, the first white mulberry-tree planted in France. It was brought thither from Naples, by Guy Pope de St. Auban, seigneur of Allan, one of the soldiers who accompanied Charles VIII. on his Italian campaign, 1494. It spread hence all over the S. of France, where the culture of the silkworm is now one of the chief sources of agricultural industry and prosperity. The silkworm is here called *magnan*, and the establishments in which it is reared *magnaneries*. A single tree will furnish 5 or 6 quintals of leaves, and not unfrequently as much as 9 or 10.

At the time when the eggs (*la graine*) are beginning to be hatched, sheets of paper pierced with holes are laid upon them, and through these the worms, extricating themselves from the shells, climb to reach the mulberry leaves hung over them, whence they are transferred to hurdles formed of reeds, arranged like shelves, for their future habitation. The worms live in that state (as larvæ) about 34 days, and in the course of that period change their skin 4 times. Before each of these sloughings, called "*ayes*" by the peasant, they become torpid, and cease to eat, but, having changed their skin, their appetite increases enormously. The periods of appetite preceding the 4 first changes are called petites frèzes, and that before the 5th change grande frèze. The consumption of leaves increases with each age. The worms produced by an ounce of eggs devour 7 lbs. of leaves during the 1st age, and as much as 200 to 300 lbs. of leaves during the final period. At that time they make a noise in eating which resembles that of a heavy shower falling. On the 10th day of this 5th age they cease to eat, and try to climb up to the small twigs of heath or other plants purposely hung over the shelves, in order to spin their cocoon, which they complete in 3 or 4 days. Formerly it was usual to bake the cocoons in an oven, in order to kill the worm and prevent its biting through the silk; a more effectual method, unattended by risk of burning the silk, is to inclose the cocoon in a copper filled with steam, and hermetically closed, and thus to stifle the worm. It is then fit for reeling (*filature*).]

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[17 m. S. E. of Montélimar is *Château Grignan* (*Inn:* Hôtel Peyroll), celebrated in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and the residence of her son-in-law. It was originally a stately pile, "un château vraiment royal," as Madame de S. calls it, seated on a commanding height above the town, fronted with a terrace raised partly on a rock, partly on masonry, 100 ft. high, commanding an extensive view, bounded by the Mont Ventoux. But it was burnt and gutted in 1792 by a band of robbers composed of the scum of Orange and the neighbouring towns; yet the window of the bed-chamber and boudoir of Madame de S. is still pointed out. The château having become the property of M. Faure, he has set about restoring it. What was the Salle du Roi has been transformed into a picture gallery, containing an interesting series of memorials of Mad. de Sévigné and her family, several contemporary portraits, &c. In the *Church* (M. H.), of the 12th and 16th cents., whose tower adjoins the castle terrace, and rises to a level with it, Madame de Sévigné (who died at Grignan at the age of 70) was buried. A black stone in the pavement marks the entrance of the family vault, which was saved from desecration at the hands of the Revolutionary pillagers of the church by the removal of this stone, so as to conceal the position of the vault. A bronze *statue* of the celebrated lady has been erected in the Place of the village (1932 Inhab.) before the Hôtel de Ville. The château is open to visitors on Thursdays from 1 to 6.

The traveller may regain the banks of the Rhône from Grignan by a different road, leading to La Palud Stat. on the rly. The road from Grignan by St. Paul Trois Châteaux, where there is a fair inn, is to be recommended; it passes by several old castles.]

The Rhône is skirted by high limestone cliffs of the age of the English lower chalk, and in which a terrace is cut for the rly., before reaching

6 m. *Châteauneuf* Stat., opposite to which, on the right bank of the Rhone, stands

[**Viviers**, a town of 2806 Inhab.,—a bishop's see, and anciently the capital of the province of Vivarais, named after it,—inclosed within its old walls, is a complicated labyrinth of narrow streets, partly crossed by arches, not unlike the interior of a hive. On an eminence, near the verge of the cliff, rising abruptly from the Rhône, stands the *Cathedral*, overtopping the other buildings: it is small, and not very remarkable; the choir of the 14th cent.; the nave modern, surmounted by a tower. At the upper end of the town stands the *Seminaire*, a huge modern edifice of 6 storeys, for the education of priests. A private house in the principal square presents in its richly ornamented front a good specimen of domestic architecture. It is now a depôt of encaustic tiles. Viviers suffered much during the Religious wars, having been one of the first towns to declare in favour of the Prince de Condé and the Protestant party, 1562. It was several times besieged and captured by both parties.

There is a road from Viviers to (26 m.) Aubenas. Beyond (9 m.) Le Buis d'Aps the road passes through the village of *St. Jean le Noir*, in the neighbourhood of which are the *Rampes de Montbrul*, or zigzags in the road by which the tableland is gained, and the *Balmes*, or excavations in the bed of scoria, under the basalt, in a ravine or crater near the summit.

7 m. further is the town of *Villeneuve de Berg*, now a stat. on the Livron and Alais Rly., by which Aubenas may be reached, see Rte. 121.

The majestic summit of the *Mont Ventoux*, the extreme W. buttress of the Alps of Dauphiny towards the Rhône, continues in view on the l., a noble object in the landscape from this as far as Avignon.

Below Viviers the river expands,

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and its current is divided by numerous willowy islands.

3 m. *Donzere* Stat. 3 m. from here is the castle of *Garde Adhémar*, with a curious Byzantine chapel.

5 m. *Pierrelatte* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Palais), so called from the broad mass of calcareous rock rising out of the plain behind it, to a height of 300 or 400 ft. A suspension-bridge connects the town with

Bourg St. Andéol (*Inns*, indifferent, H. Baraby the best), on the rt. bank of the river, a town of 4516 Inhab., built on a slope. Close to it is a copious source rising from the base of a rock, on the face of which, about 20 ft. from the ground, is a rudely-sculptured group, representing the Sacrifice of a Bull to the god Mithras. It is now nearly effaced.

[4 m. E. of Pierrelatte (*omnibus* in correspondence with the trains in ¾ hr.) is

St. Paul Trois Châteaux (*Inn*, fair), the Roman *Augusta Tricastinorum*, where several ancient remains have been discovered, especially a bronze statue now in the Museum at Avignon. The *Cathedral* (M. H.) is a curious edifice of the 12th cent. restored, with some fragments of Pagan buildings; it contains some early fresco paintings. In the adjoining mountain of Ste. Juste are extensive quarries of building-stone. Fine view from the summit. St. Paul Trois Châteaux was an episcopal town until the revolution, having had up to that time 95 bishops. About 3 m. distant is the curious Romanesque ch. of *Sant Restitut*, and a few m. farther the château of *Suza la Rousse*.

5 m. *La Palud* Stat., the first place in the Dépt. de Vaucluse, is about 2 m. distant from the Rhône.

The river Ardèche pours its waters into the Rhône nearly opposite this.

3 m. *La Croisière* Stat. Public conveyances in ½ an hr. to

[*Pont St. Esprit* (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), 4694 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the river, whose citadel was built by Louis XIII. to keep in awe the Protestants. Here is a bridge over the Rhône, of 19 arches and 4 small land arches, once the longest stone bridge in the world, and down to 1806 the only one over the Rhône. It was built 1310 by an associated brotherhood formed in the town, then called St. Saturnin, and 45 years were occupied in its construction, the first stone having been laid 1265 by the prior of the convent. The cost of this great work was defrayed by subscriptions raised among the inhabitants of both banks of the Rhône, and by offerings made by the pious at a little chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost at the end of the bridge, whence its actual name. The stones for it were brought by water from the quarries of St. Andéol, and a company of monks and nuns was established on the bank, the one to superintend the works, the other to attend the sick or wounded workmen. It is 2717 Eng. ft. long, more than three times the length of London Bridge, and 17 ft. wide: the arches are irregular in size; the widest have an opening of 108 ft.; the piers are pierced with small, round-headed, flood-water arches. It is not at right angles with, but oblique to, the stream. The passage under the Pont St. Esprit used to be thought an achievement like that of shooting old London Bridge, owing to the rapidity of the current. The bridge is about 3 m. from the rly. Roads branch off from Pont St. Esprit to Nîmes by Bagnols and Uzès, by the Pont du Gard. (Rte. 126.)]

2 m. *Montdragon* Stat., and 3 m. *Mornas* Stat., both at the foot of precipitous cliffs crowned by ruined *castles*. From that of Mornas, as the story goes, the Huguenot leader, Baron des Adrets, forced his prisoners to leap down on the pikes of his soldiers below.

2 m. *Piolenc* Stat.

After crossing the viaduct over the river Aigues, a good view is obtained,

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on l., of the triumphal arch, and of the great wall of the theatre at

4 m. **Orange** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de la Poste, tolerable; H. des Princes: mosquitoes are often troublesome here). This town of 10,622 Inhab., situated on the Meyne about 3 m. E. of the Rhône, on the site of the ancient *Arausio*, is remarkable for the Roman remains which it possesses. Its name has been rendered familiar by having been borne by the family of Nassau. It was the chief town of a small but independent principality which had existed from the 11th cent. (the first Raimbault de Baux, whose *statue* was erected here in 1846, was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099), and on the death of Philibert de Châlons, Prince of Orange, 1531, without children, fell by inheritance to his sister, who had married a Prince of Nassau Dillingen. The family of Nassau was confirmed in the possession by the Treaty of Ryswick; but upon the death of William III. of England the King of Prussia claimed it, as a descendant of the princes of Nassau-Orange, and in spite of other, rightful perhaps, but weaker claimants, he was allowed by the Treaty of Utrecht to make over the principality, in exchange for other possessions, to the King of France, from whose dominions it has not since been separated. The house of Nassau consequently retains at present no more than the title of Prince of Orange, which is borne by the heir apparent to the throne of Holland.

The **Triumphal Arch* (M. H.), just outside the town, on the carriage-road from Valence, is a handsome structure, in a good, if not in the best, style of Roman architecture: its preservation is remarkable, considering that it was incorporated in the palace of the Princes of Orange; and the deep yellow tints of the stone (a tertiary limestone abounding in fossils) of which it is composed have a rich effect. The bas-reliefs with which it is adorned represent chiefly naval trophies,—rostra, masts, yards, shrouds, anchors, and a number of barbaric shields skilfully disposed; others consist of groups of figures, but the subjects are not satisfactorily explained: one female holds her finger to her ear. The sunken panels in the vault of the central archway are very elegant. The date and destination of this arch are unknown; no inscription is visible, excepting certain names inscribed on the shields, among which the most distinct is MARIO, and some have, in consequence, supposed that it was raised in commemoration of Marius' victory over the Cimbri near Aix. But arches of triumph were not known until the time of the early Cæsars, and the generally-received opinion refers it to the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and to his successes on the Danube and in Germany. The arch has been so much restored that its value is somewhat impaired.

The **Roman Theatre* (M. H.) stands at the foot of a hill, whose side was excavated into semicircular ranges of seats for the spectators, and whose top was crowned by the citadel of the Romans first, and afterwards of the Princes of Orange, which was razed by Louis XIV. The colossal wall forming the scena, the chord of the semicircle, built over against the hill, overtops all the puny edifices of the modern city. Its dimensions are, 111 ft. high, 334½ ft. long, and 13 ft. thick. It is formed of huge blocks, fitted accurately together without cement. It had 3 doorways below, and near the top ran 2 rows of projecting corbels, which are pierced with holes for the masts by which an awning was stretched over the scene. The inner face of the wall is denuded of ornament; in its centre is an arch, and on either side a curious and lofty recess. The interior has been cleared of the miserable hovels which filled it, and whose tenants, in some instances, burrowing like moles, had formed cellars in the thickness of the wall, regardless of the risk of undermining it, and of being buried in its ruins. The removal of 100 of these cabins now

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enables the spectator to judge, to a certain extent, of the arrangement of the scena. It is still accessible by stone steps nearly to the top. Some of the corridors are vaulted with long stone beams. The apartments at the side were destined for the actors, scenery, and other accessories of a theatre. A few seats remain on the slope, formed by excavating the limestone rock: on one may be seen the letters Eq. C. III. (Knights' 3rd row). —Round the semicircle run 3 passages, lined with masonry of small stones. A great many fragments of architecture and sculpture, slabs of marble, pillars of granite, &c., dug up within the inclosure, are preserved here. This is the most perfect Roman theatre in existence.

Side by side with this theatre was a *circus*, or hippodrome, of about the same length as that of Maxentius at Rome, but the greater part has disappeared, except a few arches of a portico, though it can be traced as far as the triumphal gate, which was at the entrance of it.

The ancient *Arausio*, which could construct and maintain edifices of such splendour and magnitude as these, must have far exceeded in extent the present provincial town; and, judging from the range of the Roman walls, part of whose circuit still can be traced, they may have inclosed a population of 40,000. A good survey of it may be made from the heights above the theatre, where the citadel, now reduced to fragments of masonry, and the base of a round tower, once stood.

The people of Orange have a character for ferocity, of which they certainly displayed an example during the first Revolution; 378 persons having perished here by the guillotine in the space of 3 months, in compliance with the sentences of the local revolutionary tribunal.

[At *Vaison*, a town of 3500 Inhab., 15 m. N.E. of Orange, are some scanty ancient remains, 2 arches of a *theatre*, and a *Roman bridge*, of a single arch, over the torrent l'Ouvèze, beyond which, in the modern town, are two old Romanesque churches, *St. Quenin*, partly of the 8th cent., and the *Cathedral*, calculated to interest the architect.

The most curious of the bas-reliefs and other antiquities, built into the walls of the house called Château Maraudy, have been removed to the Museum at Avignon. The ascent of *Mont Ventoux* may be made from Vaison by way of (5 m.) *Melaucène*, see below, Excursions from Carpentras.]

The Rhône, below Orange, traverses a wide plain, supporting only a few olives and willows.

5 m. *Courthezon* Stat. (3635 Inhab.) preserves some of its ancient walls and gates.

[Opposite is *Roquemaure*, distinguished by its tower, perched on the edge of a cliff, excavated below by stone-quarries, which is fixed on by various authors as the spot where Hannibal passed the Rhône with his army and elephants, 4 days' march below the junction of the Isère, on his way to the Little St. Bernard, where he crossed the Alps.]

3 m. *Bédarrides* Stat. (*Biturritæ*, from 2 towers which it possessed).

W. of here is the village of *Châteauneuf du Pape*, celebrated for its wines, and the ancient country residence of the Popes, from which it derives its name. Little remains except one of the towers.

3 m. *Sorgues* Junct. Stat., a town of 4769 Inhab., named from the clear stream flowing through it, which rises at Vaucluse. [Branch Rly. N.E. 11 m. (4 trains daily, in about ½ hr.) by *Entraigues* and *Monteux*, through a fertile plain, which, by means of irrigation and of a southern sun, produces crops

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of all kinds in abundance, especially madder-root.

Carpentras Terminus Stat. (*Inns:* H. d'Orient ; H. de l'Univers) is a flourishing town of 10,848 Inhab., the Roman *Carpentoracte* still retaining, like most of those in the old Papal territory, portions of its feudal walls, towers, and gates; although a considerable extent of the former have been levelled and converted into promenades, the *Porte d' Orange*, of the beginning of the 14th cent., being particularly perfect and stately. It was an important Roman station ; but almost the only relic of that people remaining is a *Triumphal Arch*, formerly built up into the bishop's palace, but now laid open. What remains of it is reduced to the mere stone vault, without the attic, resting on the side piers ; upon these are sculptures representing Barbarian Captives, their hands bound behind to trophies. It is probably a work of the Lower Empire.

The *Ch. of St. Siffrein* (M. H.), formerly the cathedral, was rebuilt in 1405, and has a tower attached to it of the 10th cent.

The *Musée* contains antiquities, and a good public library of 12,000 volumes and 700 MSS., which had belonged chiefly to the archæologist Barjavel.

The *Aqueduct* of Carpentras, a massive structure of 48 arches, was finished 1734.

The *Canal*, opened of late years, although commenced nearly a century ago, carries a large mass of water from the Durance for purposes of irrigation. It is a remarkable work of engineering, and renders fertile a large extent of once barren country; although nearly 45 m. long, it cost only about 90,000*l.*

About a mile off is *St. Didier*, a well-managed Hydropathic establishment and pleasant boarding house, in a handsome château formerly belonging to the Seigneurs de Thézan. Part of it is of the 14th century. It is under the direction of Dr. Masson, and may be found a pleasant half-way house for invalids going to or returning from a more southern climate.

About 7 m. S.E. of Carpentras is the village of *Venasque*, of 1100 Inhab. Its *Baptistery* (M. H.), an early circular edifice, of the 11th cent., is supposed to stand on the site of a hall of Roman Thermæ ; in the interior are 5 ancient columns; the rest of the building is Romanesque.

The ascent of the *Mont Ventoux* (6461 ft.) may be made from Carpentras by the carriage-road to *Bedouin* (10 m.) on its S. declivity, whence the summit may be reached by a mule-path, in 3½ hrs.; or, the traveller may follow the carriage-road from Carpentras to Vaison, as far as (10 m.) *Melaucène*, the point from which Petrarch ascended in 1345, and whence the summit may be reached in about 5 hrs. : guide necessary. The summit is covered for half the year with snow, which supplies the Dépt. with ice in summer. The view from the small 16th-cent. chapel of la Ste. Croix on the summit includes a portion of the chain of the Alps, the Cevennes, the Monts Coirons, the course of the Rhône and Durance, and, it is said, extends to the Mediterranean. Bedouin is a miserable village rising from amidst the ruins of a town destroyed at the Revolution. There is no darker spot in the black history of that period than the burning of Bedouin and the massacre of its inhabitants by the revolutionary committee, on the pretended plea of the tree of liberty being uprooted. Their agent, the apostate priest Maignet, directed this atrocious crime, and Suchet, afterwards so eminent a general, with his soldiers, carried it into execution, setting fire to the houses, blowing up the public buildings, hurrying the peaceful inhabitants to the scaffold, and picking off with musketry those who tried to escape, until 180 had perished.

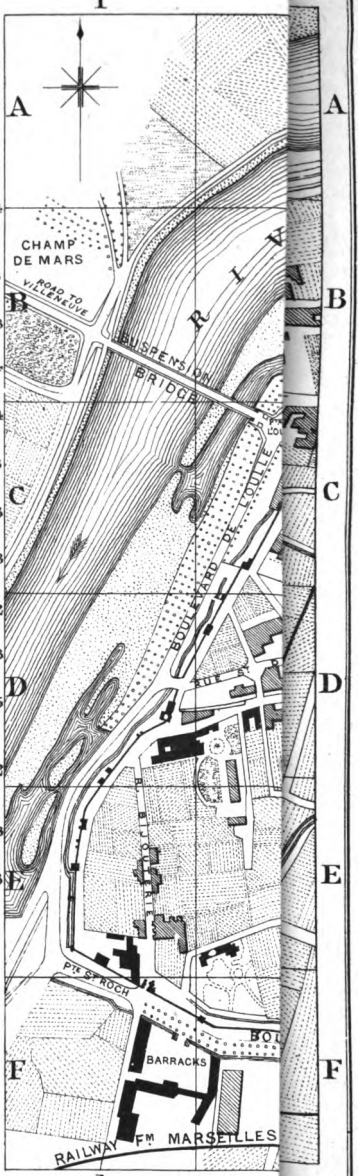
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AVIGNON.

REFERENCE.

1. *Cathedral N.D. des Doms.* B4
2. *Church St Agricol.* C3
3. ,, *St Didier.* D3
4. ,, *St Pierre.* C4
5. *Palace of the Popes.* B4
6. *Hotel de Ville* C3
7. *Theatre.* C3
8. *Prefecture.* D3
9. *Musée Calvet* D2
10. *Museum Nat. Hist.* F3
11. *Tomb of Laura* E5
12. *Place Grillon and Hotel de l'Europe* C2
13. *Protestant Church* D3
14. *Post Office* D3



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There is a road S. from Carpentras to *L'Isle sur Sorgues* Stat. on the Rly. from Avignon to Pertuis in Rte. 129.]

2 m. *Le Pontet* Stat.

The spires of Avignon, and the gigantic towers of the Papal palace rise conspicuously to view, before reaching

4 m. **Avignon** Junct. Stat., on the land, or S. side of the town. (Capital buffet and good dinner at the Stat.). Omnibuses meet every train: fare, 30 c., or 75 c. with luggage. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, in the Place Crillon, fairly comfortable, but falling off; H. du Luxembourg, fair and moderate; H. du Louvre, good, clean, and central.)

The most interesting objects at Avignon may be visited in a few hours, and in the following order :—From the rly. station (where hackney carriages, at 2 fr. an hour, may be hired) to the *Museum*, *Ch. of St. Agricol*, *Hôtel de Ville*, and *Grande Place*, *Palais des Papes*, *Cathedral*, *Promenade des Doms*, *Chs. of St. Pierre and Didier*, *College and Tomb of Laura*, *Musée Requien*, *City Walls* along banks of Rhône, broken *Bridge of St. Benezet*. A separate excursion may be made to Villeneuve and the Champ de Mars, beyond the Rhône.

This ancient city of the Popes, now capital of the Dépt. de Vaucluse, is seated on the l. bank of the Rhône, a little above the influx of the Durance, and is still encircled by lofty *walls*, surmounted by a cornice of machicolated battlements, and flanked by watch-towers, which were constructed by Clement VI. in the middle of the 14th cent. They are very perfect and picturesque, interrupted only on the side towards the Rhône by the cliffs of the *Rocher des Doms*, which, rising abruptly, nearly from the water's edge, serves as a rampart, and renders other defence needless. Within the circuit of these fortifications, however, will be found large spaces, now empty, once covered with habitations; for Avignon, though now numbering only 38,200 Inhab., possessed until the time of Louis XIV. a population of 80,000. It has indeed thriving suburbs outside its walls. A suspension-bridge is thrown over the branches of the Rhône, from the Port d'Oulle to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, on the rt. bank of the river. In the Place Crillon, just within this gate, Marshal Brune, in passing through Avignon, in 1815, furnished with Lord Exmouth's passport, was murdered by an infuriated mob of Provençal royalists, who, upon the news of the battle of Waterloo, and instigated by hatred of Napoleon, rose upon their adversaries, and committed all sorts of excesses and atrocities. The Marshal was shot by an assassin in his chamber at the Hôtel du Palais Royal, his body was thrown into the Rhône, and his murderers were allowed by the Government of the day to escape justice, so flagrantly outraged.

To obtain an idea of the leading features of Avignon and its vicinity, the traveller must penetrate through its narrow streets to the **height of the Doms*. On reaching its platform, now planted, converted into a public walk, and ornamented with a bronze statue of Althen, who introduced, in 1766, the culture of madder-root into France, he will find himself on the brink of a precipice, overlooking the Rhône, here divided by an island, towards the stately towers of Villeneuve, which was long a frontier fortress of France, on the opposite bank. In the S. appears the barren range bordering the valley of the Durance, and the Durance itself hurrying on to join the Rhône. On the N.E. rise the Mont Ventoux, and the blue hills at whose base lies Vaucluse; and close at hand the buildings of the city are spread out, surmounted by the palace of the popes, and its ill-omened tower of the Glacière, and by the cathedral, planted side by side.

The **Cathedral* (M. H.), called *Notre Dame des Doms* (de Dominis), a building chiefly of the 11th cent., is founded

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on the rock, and approached by a long flight of steps. It is entered by a projecting porch consisting of a circular arch, flanked by 2 fluted Corinthian columns at the corners, so completely Roman in character that some have supposed it to have formed the porch of a Pagan building; judging from a juncture in the masonry behind, it is probably of a different date from the body of the church. The pediment surmounting it is rather higher pitched than is usual in classic buildings; it is pierced with a circular opening. This portico was painted, 1339, by Simone Memmi of Sienna, with frescoes now nearly defaced. Behind this rises a massive W. tower, the external effect of which has been entirely destroyed by a gigantic statue of the Madonna surmounting it on an octagonal base. The bay next to the apse of the ch. is surmounted by an octagon lanthorn, covered by a circular dome of Byzantine character, ornamented at the angles and flanked externally by fluted Corinthian-like columns. The roof has a pointed barrel-vault: the side chapels date from the 14th cent. downwards; a good part of that of St. Joseph was once a passage leading into the papal palace, and now forms the antechamber to the Sacristy. It contains the Gothic 14th-cent. *Tomb of John XXII.*, which once stood in the centre of the nave; over it is a florid Gothic canopy of English character, similar to that of the tomb of Edward II. in Gloucester Cathedral. It is richly carved, but mutilated. The niches were emptied of their statues at the Revolution; upon it reclines the mutilated effigy of the Pope. Benedict XII. has a plainer monument in a N. chapel.

In the Ch. is preserved a very ancient *altar*, a slab of marble supported on 5 pillars with classic capitals. In the choir stands the *papal throne*, now that of the archbishop, in white marble, with reliefs of the Winged Bull of St. Luke, and the Lion of St. Mark, a work of the 12th cent. Near it is the monument of the brave Crillon. Five popes were consecrated in this church.*

Besides what it suffered at the Revolution, this edifice was, in 1814, made the receptacle for some hundred Spanish prisoners. It has undergone repairs, and has been modernised with bad effect. One chapel is decorated with frescoes by *Deveria;* a statue of the Virgin, by *Pradier*, has been placed in that of the Resurrection.

The **Palace of the Popes* (M. H.) is magnificent from its colossal vastness. In 1815 it was degraded into a barrack and prison, and considerable damage was done by the soldiery, but the prisoners have now been transferred to a new building, and the restoration of the palace is to be proceeded with. It partakes of the mixed character of a feudal castle and monastery. Its walls are 100 ft. high, and some of its towers 150, with a proportionate thickness of masonry.

This palace is rich in historical associations. It was commenced by Clement V., but his works were swept away to make room for the present edifice, the grander design of Benedict XII., who employed Peter Obreri, the Vauban of his time, who

* The Popes gained possession of Avignon on the strength of a grant made by Joanna of Naples, while yet a minor, in 1348: she was to receive for it 80,000 crowns in gold, which were never paid.

Popes who reigned at Avignon—all Frenchmen.

1305. Clement V. Born near Bordeaux.
1316. John XXII. Born at Cahors.
1334. Benedict XII. Born at Verdun, in the Comté de Foix.
1342. Clement VI. Born near Limoges.
1352. Innocent VI. Born near Limoges.
1362. Urban V. Born in diocese of the Mende.
1370. Gregory XI. Born in Limousin. Quitted Avignon for Rome, 1376. Thus ended the Babylonish Captivity of the Romish Church, as it is called, "L'Empia Babilonia" of *Petrarch.*

Afterwards the following anti-Popes resided at Avignon for 40 years:—

1378. Clement VII.
1394. Benedict XIII. (Pedro de Luna.)
1424. Clement VIII.

On the termination of the Schism, Avignon became the residence of a Papal Legate. Louis XIV., "the eldest son of the Church," seized Avignon to revenge a pretended affront on his ambassador at Rome. Louis XV. held possession of it for 10 years. It was not united to France definitively until 1791.

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built the N. portion in 1336. It was continued down to 1370; during the greater part of the 14th cent. it was the seat of the Papal court, which had become a byword for its luxury, profligacy, and venality. In its halls, until lately subdivided and filled with soldiers' cribs and accoutrements, the conclaves of cardinals assembled, by whom most of the popes of the 14th cent. were elected. Here *Petrarch* was a guest. Simone Memmi of Sienna and his scholars adorned its walls, and in its dungeons *Rienzi* was a prisoner. Here the once formidable Tribune of Rome, who had ruled from the Capitol with the sway of the Cæsars, now humbled, owed his life to the intercession of his friend the poet. He was imprisoned in the Trouillais tower, and fettered with a chain fastened into the vault of his dungeon; in other respects kept in honourable custody, and had his meals from the remnants of the papal table, which were distributed to the poor. He could pursue his favourite studies: the Bible, and the history of the ancient Romans, particularly the books of Livy, were the companions of his solitude and captivity, as formerly at the height of his prosperity. These battlemented walls and towers defied for several years a French army under Marshal Boucicault, who in vain besieged within them the anti-pope Benedict XIII., who finally escaped by a postern.

Above the entrance, originally defended by drawbridges, portcullis, and iron gates, is the *balcony* from which the popes bestowed their benediction upon the people, and under it an eagle holding a thunderbolt! an addition of the reign of Napoleon III. A wide vaulted and finely groined stone staircase, under a depressed arch, on the rt. hand, leads up to what was once the great *hall* of the palace, called *Salle du Consistoire* or *Brûlée*, ever since Pierre de Lude, papal legate in 1441, caused it to be blown up, with the guests assembled in it, consisting of the nobles of Avignon, in revenge for the murder of his nephew, a young libertine, who had outraged them by his excesses! Attached to it are side chapels. The *Salle du Consistoire* was painted by *Simone Memmi*: a fragment only, exhibiting 18 Prophets in rows, has been uncovered from the whitewash.

Within the massive square *Tower of St. John*, lighted by 3 windows, are 2 chapels: that on the ground-floor, *the Pope's Chapel*, was painted with frescoes, still visible in parts, of the life of John the Baptist and other Saints. Above this is the chapel of the Inquisition (Santo Uffizio), painted with scenes from the legends of SS. Martial, Stephen, Peter, and Valerian. They are also the work of Simone Memmi and his scholars. In the *Chapelle du Saint Office*, vaulted and groined, the Jews inhabiting Avignon were assembled at stated times to hear a sermon, designed to promote their conversion to Christianity. The so-called *chamber* of *torture* (*salle de la question*), with its funnel-shaped walls contracting upwards, in the manner of a glass-house, is now ascertained to have been one of the kitchens of the palace; it resembles somewhat that at Glastonbury.

These are the associations of the dark ages, and they are dismal enough; but this building has beheld events in modern and enlightened times which far distance them in their horrors and atrocities. The crimes accumulated during a few years of the French Revolution exceed those dispersed through previous centuries. Who has not heard of the *Glacière* of Avignon? The tower so called, from an ice-house in a garden near it, stands close to the tower of the Inquisition. Into those depths were hurled no less than 60 unfortunate and innocent persons, females as well as men, massacred by a band of dèmocrats in Oct. 1791. The prisoners were dragged from their cells, and poignarded or struck down; but in the blind haste of the ruffians, it is believed that some of their victims were precipitated from above before life was yet extinct; and to finish the deed, quicklime in large quantities was thrown down upon the mangled heap

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of dead and dying. The actual scene of these atrocities is no longer visible, the tower having been floored and filled up.

In the narrow passage, shut up within lofty walls, by which this part of the castle is approached, some of the prisoners of the revolutionary executioner Jourdan, called Coupetête, from his butcheries, were thrust, and, cannon being brought to the gate, were despatched by grape, the marks of which still indent the walls.

When the restoration of the Papal palace has been completed, not only the archbishop's residence, but the Museums and Departmental archives, will find a place within its walls.

A later building facing the Papal palace, now the *Conservatoire de Musique*, fantastically ornamented in front with large garlands carved in stone, was the *papal mint*.

A lane S. of the Palace, passing into the Rue Peirollerie, under a huge flying buttress, which connects the castle wall with the ancient building, once residence of the Podestat or Governor of Avignon, leads to the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, (M. H.), having a richly florid front, built 1512, and now restored. It contains a carved stone pulpit, surrounded by little statues in canopied niches. The *Ch. of St. Didier*, rebuilt in 1355, has a similar pulpit, with a bas-relief of Christ bearing the cross, executed by an Italian artist, as told by a long inscription, and by orders of King René in 1481. The *Ch. of St. Agricol* (14th cent.), the patron saint of Avignon, contains the tomb of the painter J. Mignard. Scarcely any other of the numerous churches here deserve notice.

Avignon, before the Revolution, contained 8 chapters, 35 convents of both sexes, 10 hospitals, 7 confraternities of penitents, 3 séminaires, a university, and 60 churches, of which 18 now remain; ⅛ of its population were dedicated to the church, and it possessed between 200 and 300 towers and spires. Rabelais, in consequence of the number of bells, called it "La Ville sonnante," and the number of short octagonal crocketed spires surrounding the belfries still forms a marked feature in all the views of Avignon.

The handsome *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1862, is in the Place of the same name. The clock-tower, or belfry (M. H.), is of the 14th cent., and is called Jacquemart, from the figures in armour, who strike the hours. The principal cafés and the Theatre are in this square, and in the centre a statue of the "*brave Crillon.*"

In the Rue Calade, No. 65, is the **Muséum*, founded (1810) by Calvet, a native of Avignon. Its collections are of considerable interest. The Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood are numerous, though few are derived from Avignon (the ancient *Avenio*) itself. Several large monuments, sculptured in high relief, have been brought from Vaison near Orange, among them a chariot carrying 2 persons, and a driver, drawn by horses harnessed with traces, and shod (this use of horseshoes has been attributed to later times); another represents the Sacrifice of a Bull. There are several sepulchral monuments, some with inscriptions in Greek characters; these are for the most part in the debased style of the 4th cent. An amphora or wine-jar, 5 ft. high, and 8 or 10 in circumference, deserves notice for its size. The monuments of Popes Urban V. and Innocent XI. have been removed here.

In the garden is a tasteless monument to Petrarch's Laura, formerly in the Ch. of the Cordeliers, raised by a certain Charles Kellsall, an Englishman, in 1823. On the other side of the garden is another room, containing also Roman antiquities; *obs.* a fine mosaic pavement, and some small mosaic pictures.

In the upper rooms are collections of antique bronzes, arms, uten-

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The *Musée Requien*, or *Museum of Natural History*, occupies the 15th-cent. ch. of St. Martial. In this collection may be seen specimens of the *flamingo* caught in the delta of the Rhône, where it frequents the ponds of the Camargue. It is stated to be a permanent inhabitant of that part of France, forming a nest of mud, in the form of a truncated cone, on which it sits over its eggs, with its long legs dangling down on each side. The bird does not assume its red plumage until it is 2 years old. Also specimens of the *beaver* of the Rhône, an animal now nearly exterminated. Here are collections of the minerals and fossils of the Dépt. de Vaucluse; and of the fossil insects and fishes from Aix. Amongst the works of art is a fine ivory crucifix, by an artist of Lyons. In one of the rooms, called the Musée Granier, from the name of the donor, are several objects of antiquity and natural history from Peru and Bolivia —amongst others some interesting fossil bones of extinct quadrupeds from the higher regions of the Andes.

Continuing in the same direction along the Rue des Lices, a street abounding with dyers and tanners, at the back of the Maison des Orphelins, a charitable institution for the education of poor children, we shall find the last relic of the *Church of the Cordeliers*, in which Petrarch's Laura, a lady of the family De Sade, was buried. The church, destroyed at the Revolution, is now reduced to a fragment of the tower and side walls.

Laura's Tomb, described by Arthur Young as "nothing but a stone in the pavement, with a figure engraved on it, partly effaced, surrounded by an inscription in Gothic letters, and another on the wall adjoining, with the armorial bearings of the De Sade family," has entirely disappeared, having been broken open, and the contents of the tomb scattered, by the Revolutionists. Petrarch has recorded that he first saw Laura in the church of St. Claire, in 1327, in his early youth. In this church of the Cordeliers, June 1791, the mob of Avignon, irritated at the tyranny, spoliations, and sacrilegious acts of the democratic municipality, put to death its agent and secretary Lescuyère: the chief actors in this deed of blood were women, who actually tore out his eyes with their scissors.

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of dead and dying. The actual scene of these atrocities is no longer visible, the tower having been floored and filled up.

In the narrow passage, shut up within lofty walls, by which this part of the castle is approached, some of the prisoners of the revolutionary executioner Jourdan, called Coupetête, from his butcheries, were thrust, and, cannon being brought to the gate, were despatched by grape, the marks of which still indent the walls.

When the restoration of the Papal palace has been completed, not only the archbishop's residence, but the Museums and Departmental archives, will find a place within its walls.

A later building facing the Papal palace, now the *Conservatoire de Musique*, fantastically ornamented in front with large garlands carved in stone, was the *papal mint*.

A lane S. of the Palace, passing into the Rue Peirollerie, under a huge flying buttress, which connects the castle wall with the ancient building, once residence of the Podestat or Governor of Avignon, leads to the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, (M. H.), having a richly florid front, built 1512, and now restored. It contains a carved stone pulpit, surrounded by little statues in canopied niches. The *Ch. of St. Didier*, rebuilt in 1355, has a similar pulpit, with a bas-relief of Christ bearing the cross, executed by an Italian artist, as told by a long inscription, and by orders of King René in 1481. The *Ch. of St. Agricol* (14th cent.), the patron saint of Avignon, contains the tomb of the painter J. Mignard. Scarcely any other of the numerous churches here deserve notice.

Avignon, before the Revolution, contained 8 chapters, 35 convents of both sexes, 10 hospitals, 7 confraternities of penitents, 3 séminaires, a university, and 60 churches, of which 18 now remain; ⅛ of its population were dedicated to the church, and it possessed between 200 and 300 towers and spires. Rabelais, in consequence of the number of bells, called it "La Ville sonnante," and the number of short octagonal crocketed spires surrounding the belfries still forms a marked feature in all the views of Avignon.

The handsome *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1862, is in the Place of the same name. The clock-tower, or belfry (M. H.), is of the 14th cent., and is called Jacquemart, from the figures in armour, who strike the hours. The principal cafés and the Theatre are in this square, and in the centre a statue of the "*brave Crillon.*"

In the Rue Calade, No. 65, is the **Muséum*, founded (1810) by Calvet, a native of Avignon. Its collections are of considerable interest. The Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood are numerous, though few are derived from Avignon (the ancient *Avenio*) itself. Several large monuments, sculptured in high relief, have been brought from Vaison near Orange, among them a chariot carrying 2 persons, and a driver, drawn by horses harnessed with traces, and shod (this use of horseshoes has been attributed to later times); another represents the Sacrifice of a Bull. There are several sepulchral monuments, some with inscriptions in Greek characters; these are for the most part in the debased style of the 4th cent. An amphora or wine-jar, 5 ft. high, and 8 or 10 in circumference, deserves notice for its size. The monuments of Popes Urban V. and Innocent XI. have been removed here.

In the garden is a tasteless monument to Petrarch's Laura, formerly in the Ch. of the Cordeliers, raised by a certain Charles Kellsall, an Englishman, in 1823. On the other side of the garden is another room, containing also Roman antiquities; *obs.* a fine mosaic pavement, and some small mosaic pictures.

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Egypt. It occupies the buildings of 2 suppressed convents, between which extends a park. The upper part of a *Chapel*, in the roof of which are traces of fresco, serves as the Lingerie. The establishment is furnished with a library for the use of the inmates.

John Stuart Mill died here in 1873, in a house situated in the stretch of meadows and of market-gardens lying between the Rhone and the Vaucluse road. His tomb, a white marble sarcophagus, is in the neighbouring cemetery.

There are numerous Protestants in Avignon, all of the wealthier class, and a *French Protestant Ch.* in the Rue Dorée, behind the Préfecture. Service at 11 on Sundays.

The mediæval *Walls* of Avignon are in excellent preservation and most picturesque; they are entered by several gates—the *Portes de la Ligne* and *St. Lazare* on the N.; the *P. d'Hubert*, *St. Michel*, and *St. Roch* on the S.; and the *P. de l'Oule* on the W., near the Rhône, and arrangements are now made for barring the gateways and closing the drains so as to keep out the Rhône when it rises and threatens to flood the country. Outside the walls, on the N., S., and E. sides of the city, is a continuous line of *Boulevards;* the B. de l'Oule, on the riverside, is the most frequented.

4 arches out of 19 alone remain of the broken *Bridge of St. Benezet*, built 1178–88, which has been a ruin for 100 years. It is a magnificent specimen of the masonry of the period; the arches, formed of massive ribs placed side by side, are imitated from the Pont du Gard. The small chapel of St. Nicholas on it contained the relics of St. Benezet. The Rhône rises, at times, as high as the crown of the arches.

Railways to Tarascon for Nîmes and Montpellier (Rte. 126), and for Marseilles (Rte. 127)—to Valence and Lyons—to Carpentras—to Pertuis by l'Isle sur Sorgues and Cavaillon.

Opposite to Avignon, 2 m. distant, higher up on the rt. bank of the Rhône, and after crossing the suspension-bridge, is

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, an ancient town of 3067 Inhab., which was much encouraged by the kings of France, as a border-fortress, on the frontier of Languedoc, confronting the foreign territory of the Pope, on the opposite shore of Provence. It contains several objects of interest. In the chapel of the *Hôpital* is the 14th-cent. Gothic *Tomb of Pope Innocent VI.*, composed of tabernacle work, and niches beautifully carved and well restored. It was removed from the ruined convent of the Chartreuse. Here is a Flemish picture of the Coronation of the Virgin, with Purgatory below, of the 16th cent.

The tall tower by the river-side formed the tête-du-pont of the broken-down bridge of St. Benezet, and was built by Philippe the Bel in 1307. Farther on in the town are the ruins of the *Ch.* and *Cloister* of *La Chartreuse*, of the 14th and 15th cents.

The *Fort St. André*, on an elevated platform above the town, is a nearly unaltered citadel of feudal times, entered between 2 grand drum-towers. It contains a small Romanesque chapel of the 12th cent. From the ramparts there is a splendid view extending to Mont Ventoux.

The *Ch. of St. Paul*, with cloister and machicolated tower of the end of the 13th cent.

The climate of Avignon is described in the proverbial saying, "Avenio ventosa, sine vento venenosa, cum vento fastidiosa."

Excursions.

a. Vaucluse. 19 m. A carriage with 2 horses will cost 20 frs., or with 1 horse 12, to go and return; the excursion will take about 8 hrs.; or by *Rly.* to L'Isle Stat., on the line to Pertuis (see Rte. 130), 6 trains daily, in about

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1 hr. Carriage-road (4½ m.) from L'Isle to Vaucluse.

It is incumbent upon all travellers to perform this "sentimental journey," not only on account of Petrarch and Laura, but because of the striking scenery of Vaucluse itself. For the *Rly.* as far as *L'Isle sur Sorgues*, see Rte. 130. If the traveller proceeds the whole way by carriage, the *road* quits Avignon by the Porte St. Lazare, traverses long avenues of willows and poplars, leaving on either hand numerous country-houses, each fronted with an avenue of planes; and, after crossing the *Canal de Crillon*, which conveys the waters of the Durance to fertilise the fields around Avignon reaches the village of *Le Thor*, so named from a bull, which, by constantly falling on its knees, when brought to water on the margin of a pond, led to the discovery of a miraculous image of the Virgin, which was fished out of the mud, and deposited in the *Church* of *St. Marie au Lac!* This is an ancient and curious Romanesque building; its W. doorway resembles that of Notre Dame des Doms, and is probably of the 11th cent.; an ornamented portal at the E. end is rather later: the octagonal lantern over the cross is modern. The country is dreary as far as

15 m. *L'Isle sur Sorgues* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Pétrarque et Laure; not good, and dear), a town of 6478 Inhab., on an *island* surrounded by branches of the Sorgues, whose waters, employed in irrigation, spread fertility and verdure around. This is a green oasis in the desert, affording bubbling streams and grateful shade. [There is a road N. from L'Isle to Carpentras, and another E. to *Apt*, best reached now by rly. from Cavaillon, see Rte. 130.]

The valley of the Sorgues, whose course we trace hence upwards, is excavated in a mountain-range, branching from Mont Ventoux. Near its head the road passes under the noble aqueduct bridge of Galas, and in the village is the chapel, now in ruins, where was buried Laura des Baux, who is asserted by Costaing de Pusignan to be the Laura of Petrarch, and whose family possessed the chateau of Saumanes (a pleasant walk along the hills from Vaucluse, good carriage-road), afterwards sold to the Marquis de Sade, and now restored by the present owner, M. Cruzot of Marseilles.

4½ m. *Vaucluse.* (*Inn:* H. la Foret; John Stuart Mill used to stay here: H. de Pétrarque et Laure is rather a café frequented by Sunday excursionists. Formerly the landlord was a good cook, and, judging from the Strangers' Book, the fried trout and eels, soupe à la bisque, and coquille d'écrevisse, made a far deeper impression on some visitors than the souvenir of Laura; Petrarch himself has mentioned the fish of the Sorgues with praise).

The village contains 710 Inhab., and close to it stands a column to Petrarch, which the Athénée of Avignon planted at the mouth of the grotto itself, whence it was judiciously removed by order of the late Duchesse d'Angoulême, when she visited the spot. A path leads from the village to the fountain by the side of the Sorgues, but its exquisitely limpid waters are sometimes dried up near the head in summer, and, instead of bursting out exuberantly from the cavern, filtrate underground, and issue some hundred yards lower down, in numerous streamlets, out of holes in the limestone rock.

The *valley of Vaucluse* (*vallis clausa*) is a complete cul de sac, a semicircular excavation in the side of a mountain, which seems to have been split from top to bottom, so as to disclose the secret storehouse of water within it, whence the sparkling Sorgues derives its supplies. All around rise walls of yellow rock from 500 to 600 ft. high, intermixed with bristling pyramids, arid, and seemingly destitute of verdure, but offering a rich field to the botanist. The sides and bottom are strewn with broken fragments of stone, which, where the Sorgues rolls over them, are covered with a luxuriant mantle of green moss. The village *Ch.*

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(M. H.) is of the 11th cent., and contains the tomb of St. Veran. On a ledge halfway up, to the rt., is perched a *Castle*, which belonged to the bishops of Cavaillon, one of whom, Cardinal de Cabassole, was Petrarch's friend. Though popularly known as Petrarch's Castle, it never belonged either to him or to Laura; the site of his house, now covered by a paper-manufactory, is between the castle and the village. Here, beside a natural grotto in the rock, mentioned in his letters, one of the gardens which he formed with so much care was probably situated. Petrarch first came to Vaucluse in 1313, when a boy, but so great an impression had its beauty and solitudes made upon his mind that he returned in 1337, and remained there 16 years, during the whole of the pontificate of Clement VI., returning to Italy on the accession of Innocent VI. It was at Vaucluse and Avignon that he wrote some of his finest Sonnets.

At the extremity of this majestic recess, at the base of the precipice, yawns the cavern which contains the *fountain of Vaucluse*. According to the season, and the abundance of the water, it presents alternately a gushing cataract, tumbling over the moss-clad stones, from step to step, or a quiet, pellucid, dark-blue pool, sunken within its grotto, so that one may enter under the vault beside it, and, gazing into its funnel-shaped basin, watch the stones which are thrown in gradually descend into its fathomless depths. A wild fig-tree, springing from a crevice in the face of the rock, above the natural vault, marks, with its roots, the height which the waters attain when they fill the cave.

Around this spot must have been the other garden mentioned by Petrarch in his letters; that consecrated to Apollo, adapted to study, "where art surpasses nature."

It is more agreeable to contemplate Petrarch in these haunts, as the laborious student retired from the world, than as the sentimental lover, sighing for a married favourite, and converted, as in the verses of Delille, into a sort of Italian Werther. Here is his own account of his occupations at Vaucluse.

"The Sorgues, transparent as crystal, rolls over its emerald bed; and by its bank I cultivate a little sterile and stony spot, which I have destined to the Muses; but the jealous Nymphs dispute the possession of it with me; they destroy, in the spring, the labours of my summer. I had conquered from them a little meadow, and had not enjoyed it long, when, upon my return from a journey into Italy, I found that they had robbed me of all my possession. But I was not to be discouraged; I collected the labourers, the fishermen, and the shepherds, and raised a rampart against the Nymphs; and there we raised an altar to the Muses; but, alas! experience has proved that it is in vain to battle with the elements. I no longer dispute with the Sorgues a part of its bed; the Nymphs have gained the victory.

"Here I please myself with my little gardens and my narrow dwelling. I want nothing, and look for no favours from fortune. If you come to me, you will see a solitary, who wanders in the meadows, the fields, the forests, and the mountains, resting on the mossy grottoes, or beneath the shady trees. Your friend detests the intrigues of court, the tumult of cities, and flies from the abodes of pageantry and pride. Equally removed from joy or sadness, he passes his days in the most profound calm, happy to have the Muses for his companions, and the song of birds and the murmur of the stream for his serenade. . . . . I have few servants, but many books. Sometimes you will find me seated upon the bank of the river, sometimes stretched upon the yielding grass: and, enviable power! I have all my hours at my own disposal, for it is rarely that I see any one. Above all things, I delight to taste the sweets of leisure."

b. Carpentras. Rly. as far as, 5 m., *Sorgues* Junct. Stat., on the Lyons line; thence short branch of 11 m. See above.

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c. Pont du Gard. It is a journey of 16 m. over a dreary country to the Pont du Gard, which lies rather more than half-way on the road W. from Avignon to Nîmes, so that the traveller need not return to Avignon, see description in Rte. 126. Carriages may be procured at the hotels. From Avignon, "there and back, carriage and pair 20 frs.; time, 2½ hrs. each way; and 2 hrs.' rest at a stable close to the Pont."—*J. H. P.*, 1875. If not returning, but going on to Nîmes, the cost should not exceed 50 frs.

From *Avignon* the Rly. continues through Tarascon and Arles to

76 m. **Marseilles**, see Rte. 127.

ROUTE 126.

AVIGNON TO NARBONNE, BY NÎMES [PONT DU GARD], LUNEL, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, AGDE, AND BÉZIERS —RAIL.

Avignon.	Kil.	Miles.
Tarascon	21	13
Nîmes	48	29
Lunel	75	46
Montpellier	98	59
Cette	126	78
Agde	149	92
Béziers	170	105
Narbonne	196	122

3 trains daily, in 7 hrs.

Avignon is described in Rte. 125, and the Rly. S.W. as far as

13 m. *Tarascon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 127.

The rly. to Nîmes branches off and crosses the Rhône by an iron bridge of 8 arches, 492 yds. long. We here leave Provence and enter Languedoc at

1 m. *Beaucaire* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Luxembourg), which, though it contains only 9395 Inhab., is a town of more life than its opposite neighbour Tarascon. It stands at the mouth of the Canal de Beaucaire, which joins the Canal du Midi, and thus connects the Rhône and Garonne. It is, besides, the site of a celebrated *Fair*, instituted in 1217 by Raymond, Count of Toulouse, and held here annually from the 21st to midnight on the 28th of July, on the wide space, planted with rows of trees, extending between the Rhône and the castle rock, which is then covered with booths and sheds, arranged in streets, forming a sort of supplemental town of wood and canvas. Of late years this fair has been falling off, and the war of 1870–71 seems to have destroyed its international character, and reduced it to one of purely local interest.

The *Castle*, standing on the top of an escarped rock, was an ancient possession of the Counts of Toulouse, and was recovered by Count Raymond VII., when only 19 years of age, from the usurping Simon de Montfort and his sons, after a long and memorable siege (1216), in which he, besieging the garrison, was himself surrounded by an army from without. It is now reduced to a ruin; one stately triangular tower and a curious Romanesque *Chapel*, in which St. Louis is said to have heard mass before he embarked for the Crusade, alone surmounting the crumbling walls. There is a good view, from the castle rock, of the Rhône, the bridge, the scene of the fair, the distant arid range of the Alpines on the opposite side of the river, and the equally naked hills of the Calvary and gallows (fourche patibulaire) on this side; but verdure is wanting. The rock, which serves as the pedestal to the castle, has been cut through, to allow the passage of a road to the Rhône.

The fine suspension-bridge between Tarascon and Beaucaire, 1446 ft. long,

was built in 1829 by M. Seguin, of Lyons, in six months.

Beaucaire is on the site of the Roman *Ugernum*. Its present name is derived from *Bellum quadrum*, the name by which the square base on which the castle stands was known in the barbarous ages.

Leaving Beaucaire, the rly. passes over the plain by *Bellegarde* and *Manduel* to the viaduct, on which is situated

16 m. **Nîmes** Junct. Stat. Omnibuses to the hotels: fiacres, 1 fr. (*Inns:* H. du Luxembourg, nearest to the rly.; H. Manivet, good and moderate; H. du Cheval Blanc; H. du Midi, good).

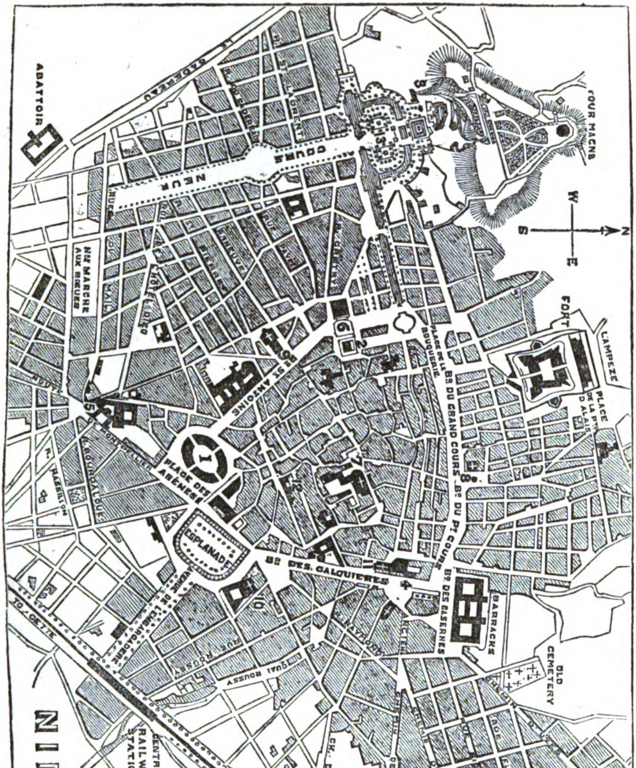
This chief town of the Dépt. du Gard, and flourishing manufacturing city of 60,240 Inhab., consists of a central nucleus of narrow intricate streets and old houses, encircled by a girdle of open *boulevards*, which separate it from its modern fauxbourgs. The boulevards form a fine broad street, planted with trees, lined with handsome buildings; there will be little need for the passing traveller to penetrate into the old town, as the chief objects of interest are situated on the sides of this boulevard, or at a short distance from it. They consist almost exclusively of Roman relics of the ancient *Nemausus*, which, though scarcely mentioned by classical authors, and little respecting its origin is known, yet affords more palpable testimony of its ancient extent and splendour than most cities celebrated in classic page. While the renowned cities of Marseilles and Narbonne have few relics and no existing edifices of the ancient masters of the world, the obscure *Nemausus* is richer in well-preserved antiquities than any town in France or Northern Europe.

The objects of interest may be seen in about 3 hrs. by taking a carriage from the rly. stat. (2 frs. per hr.), the driver acting as guide, and visiting the buildings, &c., in the following order: —*Esplanade, Church of Sta. Perpetua, Palais de Justice,* AMPHITHEATRE, *Ch. of St. Paul,* MAISON CARRÉE, *Fontaine de l'Abreuvoir, Jardin de la Fontaine, Temple of Diana, La Tourmagne, Cours Neuf;* drive round from the *Place de l'Abreuvoir,* along the *Boulevards des Cours* to the *Porte d'Auguste,* the *Cathedral,* the *Prefecture,* &c.

A walk along the boulevard, starting from the H. du Luxembourg, and keeping to the l., will bring the visitor first to the *Esplanade,* a square terraced platform, planted with trees, furnishing a promenade of considerable extent. In the centre is a handsome *Fountain;* the four symbolic statues are good works by Pradier: in the centre the city of Nîmes; at the corners, the Rhône, the Gard, or the Nymphs of the Fountain of Nemausa and Ura. On one side of the Esplanade is the *Palais de Justice,* fronted with an imposing portico, and on the other the modern Gothic Ch. of Sta. Perpetua, surmounted by tower and spire. A little farther on stands

The **Amphitheatre* (M. H.), now isolated by the removal of the buildings which obstructed it within and without, in the middle of the wide Place des Arènes, allowing unimpeded view of its oval circuit. It consists of 2 storeys, each of 60 arcades, 70 ft. high; the lower arches serving as so many entrances: the arches of the upper arcade are double, but the inner ones are not concentric with the lower. It is better preserved, externally, than the Coliseum at Rome: although like it it was converted into a fortress during the middle ages. The interior, though less perfect, retains some of the original seats, especially of the lower and upper tiers. The modern architect has reconstructed part of them and some of the arcades. There were originally 32 rows of seats, and the number of spectators which it is supposed the building could have contained is estimated at from 17,000 to 23,000.

A long corridor, surrounding the building, runs within the arches on the ground storey, and a smaller encircles the upper one. It is worth while to make the circuit of these, and, indeed, to penetrate into every part of this remarkable edifice. The



1. Amphitheatre.
2. Maison Carrée.
3. Temple of Diana.
4. Porte d'Auguste.
5. „ de France.
6. Theatre.
7. Cathedral.
8. Church of St. Charles.
9. „ St. Paul.
10. „ St. Perpétue.
11. Grand Temple Protestant.
12. Hôtel de Ville.
13. Jardin de la Fontaine.

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vaults of the lower corridor are like a vast natural cavern; the upper one is roofed with stone slabs, 18 ft. long, reaching from side to side, many of them cracked, either by an earthquake, or by the conflagration which consumed the Amphitheatre in the time of Charles Martel. It will be interesting to penetrate the wedge-shaped passages (*Cunei*), radiating from the centre, and widening outwards, so contrived as to facilitate the egress of the crowds, and allow them to depart without hindrance; to ascend the stairs, by which ready access was given to every part of the huge structure; to clamber over the broken seats, some still marked with the line indicating the space allotted to each spectator; and, finally, to stand on the topmost stone, the rim of this oval basin, surveying its whole interior, dismantled, and almost gutted. Here the round holes cut in the projecting stones may be examined, corresponding with hollows in the cornice below, into which the poles were inserted for supporting the awning (*velarium*) stretched over the spectators. A very narrow stair in the thickness of the wall, near the N. side, was destined, it is supposed, for the men who had charge of this awning. The zones of seats, as is well known, were divided into 4 tiers (*præcinctiones*) by spaces wider than the seats themselves, and were destined for spectators of different ranks; the patricians occupied the lower, equivalent to the dress circle —the plebeians the upper, corresponding with the galleries of our modern theatres. These spaces, or landing-places, were each reached by 10 passages or *vomitories*; but the arrangement of these is different to the Coliseum at Rome, where there are two great outer corridors running all round the building, into which the people could pass at once; whereas here there is only one corridor with passages to the interior, and stairs alternately to the upper and lower galleries, and the corridors, instead of arches for the vaults, have long stones across, supported by corbels at each end. The 3 uppermost rows of seats rest upon a half arch, whose only support is the outer wall. Recent excavations appear to have disclosed traces of the wooden flooring, with trap-doors in it, and covered with sand, called the *arena*; and on two of the concrete masses supporting this, is inscribed, in characters of the 3rd cent., T. CRISPIUS REBURRUS FECIT.

The form is that of an oval, of which the dimensions are, length 437 ft., width 332.

The founder of this building and its date are unknown: it has been by some attributed to the times of Titus and Adrian, by others to that Antoninus Pius.

The Visigoths converted it into a fortress, and it was known as the "Castrum Arenarum." The Saracens occupied it as such in the beginning of the 8th cent. until expelled by Charles Martel, who endeavoured to destroy the building, by filling its vaults and passages with wood, and setting fire to it; down to the middle of the 18th cent. it was occupied by mean hovels, all of which are now swept away. The modern inhabitants of Nîmes use the Arènes for bull-fights and an entertainment called *Ferrade*, which consists in teasing a number of wild bulls from the Camargue previous to branding them. The sport is a poor imitation of a Spanish bull-fight; nearly as cruel, without being so exciting.

Continuing along the boulevard St. Antoine, from the Arènes, and passing on the l. the Great Hospital and the new ch. of St. Paul, we reach the modern *Theatre*, with its tasteless portico; opposite to which is

The ***Maison Carrée* (M.H.), the name given to one of the most elegant and perfect Corinthian temples of the Roman world, owing probably a great deal of its beauty to the taste of the Grecian colonists long settled in the neighbourhood. It is a gem of architecture, and has come down to the present time in a state of wonderful preservation, considering its various fortunes and the purposes to which it had been converted. Originally a temple, consecrated in the reign of

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Augustus, according to some; of Antoninus Pius, according to others; it became afterwards a Christian church, and, in the 11th cent., the place of meeting of the municipal body; still later it was degraded into a stable, and its owner, to extend his space, built walls between the pillars of the portico, and pared away the flutings of the central columns to afford wide enough space for his carts to pass; it then became attached to an Augustinian convent, and was used as a tomb-house for burial; its subsequent changes were into a Revolutionary tribunal and corn warehouse; and, finally, it has been converted to the more appropriate purpose of a *Museum*. The frieze is ornamented with exquisite taste, and the building is surrounded by 30 elegant Corinthian columns, 10 of them detached, forming the portico, and 20 engaged in the walls of the cella: their height is equal to 10½ diameters; and critical architects will have it that these proportions are contrary to Vitruvian rules, and that the building in consequence is of a debased and defective period of art. This, however, appears a case in which ignorance is bliss; the ordinary and unlearned spectator will scarcely fail to be impressed with the elegance of its general effect, as well as with the simplicity of its form, the beauty of its fluted Corinthian columns, and the richness of the capitals, frieze, and cornice which they support.

M. Séguier, an antiquary of Nîmes, hit upon the ingenious idea of restoring the inscription on the frieze above the portico from the holes by which the bronze letters composing it were attached, the letters themselves having long since disappeared. According to his reading, it ran thus:—C. CAESARI. AVGVSTI. F. COS. L. CAESARI. AUGUSTI. F. COS. DESIGNATO. PRINCIPIBUS. JUVENTUTIS.; thus attributing the dedication of this temple to "Marcus and Julius Cæsar, grandsons of Augustus, Consuls Elect, Princes of Youth." The style, however, of the building, and the profusion of ornament, indicate a period later than that of Augustus; another antiquary, on examining the original state of the holes in the frieze, discovered 3 holes preceding the 2 to which M. Séguier's first letter C was fastened, and thus converts the C into an M. This slight alteration shifts the date of the Maison Carrée from the era of Augustus to that of the Antonines, for it appears that the only 2 princes bearing such names who enjoyed together the title of Principes Juventutis, after the sons of Agrippa, were Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, adopted sons of Antoninus Pius. Excavations have laid bare the foundations of walls, extending on either side of the temple, showing that it was only the centre of a larger edifice, from which two long colonnades extended, in the manner of wings, on either side, and it is supposed that it occupied one end of the ancient Forum of *Nemausus*. The whole is now inclosed by an iron railing: within are deposited numerous interesting and valuable antique fragments found in and about the town.

It contains a *Museum*, consisting of antiquities, including a bronze head (of Apollo?), a marble bust of Venus, and a number of *pictures*, commonplace for the most part, excepting *Paul Delaroche's* masterpiece, Cromwell looking on the headless corpse of Charles I., and a work of Xavier Sigalon (educated at Nîmes, died 1837), Nero experimenting on a slave with the poison intended for his brother.

Continuing along the boulevard, by the Place de l'Abreuvoir, and as far as the irregular Place de la Bouquerie, we come upon a canal leading to the Roman Baths, supplied with water from the ancient *Fountain of the Nymphs*. It must not, however, be judged of at first sight, for at this point nothing can be more unclassical; its limpid rills are changed into soapsuds, and in the place of nymphs a swarm of washerwomen convert it into a public washing-tub. Following it upwards, however, its source will be reached within a fine *Public Garden*, planted with trees, in the midst of which it bursts forth in exuberant copiousness from the foot of a hill, and is received into a large reser-

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voir, originally a *Roman bath*. It is surrounded by a square colonnade below the level of the soil, and is conducted through a canal lined with masonry, like the ditch of a fortification, and bordered with a handsome stone balustrade. A part of this inclosure is of antique masonry, but the whole has been restored in modern times. It is a very handsome construction, and it and the *Garden* which it traverses form a principal ornament of the town. On one side of it is a *ruined Roman building*, supposed once to have been a *temple of Diana* (M. H.), but now regarded as a *Nymphæum* (or fane dedicated to the Nymphs), and connected with the neighbouring baths. It has had a ribbed stone vault, such as has been imitated in many of the Romanesque churches, rising from an entablature, supported by columns. It is shown by inscriptions to have been built, along with the baths, in the time of Augustus, and was reduced to its present state of ruin in 1577. There is a sort of aisle on one side, also vaulted, with marks of a staircase in it. Throughout the building the details of the architecture are unsurpassed for variety and elegance, and are applied with a taste and freedom bespeaking the presence of a Grecian mind. The ancient aqueduct which the Pont du Gard carried across the valley of the Gardon, terminated near the fountain at Nîmes, in a basin or reservoir 16 ft. diameter, and about 5 ft. deep, recently discovered.

The hill rising behind the fountain, planted with trees, and rendered accessible by zigzag walks, is surmounted by another singular ancient monument, known as *La Tour Magne* (M. H.), a dismantled tomb or family mausoleum of rough ashlar, but which has passed at different times with learned antiquaries for a lighthouse (50 m. inland, and remote from any river!), a Gaulish sacred edifice, and a treasury. It is hollow within, having a rude conical shape, resembling that of a glass-house. The walls are very thick below, but taper upwards; externally it was octagonal, but the surface-stone-work has been for the most part removed. Some have referred its origin to times preceding the Romans, by whom it was included in the defences of the town. It was originally filled with rubble, and it seems not unlikely that it was built upon a nucleus of earth, for its cone is not properly vaulted, but consists of small stones, held together by the strength of cement alone. It was cleared out by a gardener, who obtained leave from Henri IV. to search for treasure in it, a scheme which turned out unprofitable. There has been a *podium* or basement round it, and apparently a colonnade upon the podium, with an external staircase up to that height, and then enclosed in a square tower, still used in the upper part for the modern staircase. The upper wall is built, for greater strength, in a series of niches, alternately semicircular and semi-octagonal. The *view* from the top is very fine. The situation of the Tour Magne is commanding; at the foot of the height, on which it stands, the whole city is stretched out, and the distant horizon includes the bifurcation of the Rhône, and the tower of Aigues Mortes on the Mediterranean.

Nîmes retains two of its original Roman gates, the *Porte d'Auguste*, founded in the reign of that Emperor, B.C. 16 (restored in 1849), consisting of a double arch with two side ones for foot-passengers, flanked by 2 towers, and the *Porte de France*, near the Hôtel Dieu, a short distance W. of the Arènes.

In the heart of the old town stands the *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Castor, an ancient building, but so injured during the Religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, and now so much modernised, as to possess little interest. The nave is unusually wide for a stone-roofed edifice. High up, on the W. front, above a circular window, a curious, more ancient sculptured frieze, representing events from the book of Genesis, is introduced.

St. Paul, in the Place de la Madeleine, is Romanesque, and was built 1850, the choir painted by *Flandrin*.

There are 12,000 Protestants at Nîmes, who have 2 churches (*temples*),

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—the *Grand Temple* adjoining the Porte d'Auguste, and a chapel.

The Public Library, *Bibliothèque Publique*, in the Grande Rue, contains upwards of 50,000 vols. Adjoining is a collection of Natural History (*Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*).

The *Maison Centrale de Détention*, N. of the town, was originally the citadel, erected by Louis XIV. to overawe the Protestants.

The *manufactures* of Nîmes consist of various articles of silk and cotton; it has large calico printing and dyeworks; cotton handkerchiefs seem a staple production. There are upwards of 100 distilleries. A considerable trade in the wines and spirits of Languedoc, in raw silks, and in oil, is carried on here. The discovery of coal at Alais has led to the establishment of numerous ironworks. Nîmes, as a place of trade, is daily increasing in importance.

In the garden of the Convent of Recollets, now occupied by the Theatre, Marshal Villars had an interview in 1704 with the chief of the Camisards, Cavalier, who, originally a baker's boy, and at that time a youth, had raised himself by his talents for command and his fanatic eloquence to be the head of the formidable rebellion of the Cevennes. He appeared on that occasion magnificently mounted, and attired in laced coat, cocked hat, and plume of white feathers, escorted by a body-guard on horseback. The result of this memorable conference was to detach him from the insurgents by flattery and promises of rank and reward in the service of Louis XIV., as the price of his defection, coupled with assurances of justice and tolerance in religion to the persecuted Protestants of the Cevennes. Neither the one nor the other was destined to be fulfilled. Villars, however, thus dealt a deathblow to the insurrection, by depriving it of one of its heads; and Cavalier, despised for his desertion by his party, and neglected by the court, was soon driven into exile, and became Governor of Jersey.

On the Place de la Bouqueirie in 1705 were erected the gibbet, the wheel, and the stake, at which a vast number of the Camisards, concerned in the rebellion of the Cevennes, perished after suffering horrid tortures in the dungeons of the fortress. The most memorable execution was that of the chiefs (April 22) Catenat and Ravenel, who were burnt alive, almost within sight of the battle-field where 2 years before they had defeated the royal forces under the Comte de Broglie; whilst their companions, Jonquet and Villas, were broken on the wheel and then burnt. On the 16th August, 1704, the body of Roland Laporte, general of the Camisards (see Rte. 121), was dragged into Nîmes at the tail of a cart and burnt, while 5 of his companions were broken on the wheel around his funeral pyre.

Promenades, &c.—W. of the city is the wide *Cours Neuf*, handsomely planted, leading to the Jardin de la Fontaine. On the N. side of the *Boulevard du Cours*, extending from the Place de l'Abreuvoir to the Porte d'Auguste, from where the Boulevard des Calquières leads to the Esplanade and rly. stat.

Nîmes was the birthplace of Nicot, a physician who first introduced from Portugal into France *tobacco* (called after him Nicotiana); and of M. Guizot, the historian and minister of King Louis Philippe. Here his father, an advocate, was guillotined during the Reign of Terror.

Railways to Paris by Alais and Langogne (Rte. 113), Arvant and St. Germain des Fossés (Rte. 109);—to Avignon, Lyons, and Paris (see above); —to Arles and Marseilles (Rte. 127);—to Lunel, Montpellier, Cette, and Narbonne (see below);—to Aigues Mortes (see Route 126A).

Excursions.

The *Pont du Gard* (M. H.), distant about 14 m. N.E. from Nîmes, will be about 2 hours' drive; a carriage with one horse may be hired for 12 fr.—with two, 16—to go and return. Diligence

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to *Lafoux* (Restaurant), and thence to Avignon. (The road is that to Avignon, passing near *Marguerittes* and *St. Gervasy*, as far as *Lafoux*, from which it turns off on the l. up the valley of the Gardon. Make the driver understand before setting out that he is not to leave his fare at *La Foux*, where there is an *Inn*, but to drive to the Pont, 2 m. farther). The sight of this noble structure, one of the grandest monuments which the Romans have left in France, will well repay so long a détour. It consists of 3 tiers of arches; the lowest of 6 arches supporting 11 of equal span in the central tier, surmounted by 35 of smaller size on the upper; the whole in a simple style of architecture, destitute of ornament. It is by its magnitude, and the skilful fitting of its enormous blocks, that it makes an impression upon the mind. It is the more striking from the utter solitude in which it stands, a rocky valley, partly covered with brushwood and green sward, with scarcely a human habitation in sight. After the lapse of 16 centuries, this colossal monument still spans the valley joining hill to hill, in a nearly perfect state, the upper part, at the N. extremity, only being broken away. The highest range of arches carries a covered canal about 7 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, shaped in section like the letter U, high enough for a man to walk through, still retaining a lining of the cement used by the Romans only for their aqueducts, and this is coated to the depth of about 6 inches by stalactite deposited from the water. It is covered with thick stone slabs, along which it is possible to walk from one end to the other, overlooking the valley of the Gardon. The arches of the middle tier are formed of 3 distinct ribs or bands, apparently unconnected, and the lower range of 4 ribs in the same way. The height of the Pont du Gard is 160 ft., and the length of the highest arcade 882. Its use was to convey to the ancient city the water of 2 springs, 25 m. distant, the Airan rising near St. Quentin, and the Ure near Uzès. It forms only a small portion of the conduit constructed for this purpose, whose course, partly raised on low arches, some of which exist on the N. of the Pont du Gard, partly cut in the rock round the shoulders of the hills, may be traced at the village of St. Maximin, near Uzès, and above that of Vers, to the Pont du Gard; thence, by St. Bonnet and Sernhac, to the hill of the Tour magne, and Bassin des Thermes at Nîmes. Its date and the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected are lost; it has been attributed to M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, B.C. 19. The quarry whence the stone was obtained is a little way down the Gardon, on its l. bank. The bridge by which the road crosses that stream, on a level with the lower tier of arches, and formed by merely widening them, is a modern addition to the ancient structure, having been erected in 1743 by the States of Languedoc. Its puny masonry forms a singular contrast with the work of its gigantic neighbour.

Nîmes to Montpellier.

The line S.W. from Nîmes on to Montpellier (31 m.; 8 trains daily, in 1½ to 3½ hrs.) lies across an extensive plain, reaching from a range of low rocky limestone hills on the N., the extreme roots of the Cevennes, to the salt marshes bordering on the Mediterranean.

3 m. *St. Cesaire* Junct. Stat. [Branch to *Aigues Mortes*, see Rte. 126A]. This is near the fertile district to the W. of Nîmes called the *Vaunage* or Valley of Nages, from a small and reduced town of that name, a little to the N. of our route. It was the scene of one of the most remarkable engagements in the war of the Cevennes (April 6, 1704), in which Cavalier, at the head of 900 foot and 300 horse, well equipped, intending to waylay the Maréchal de Montreval on his way to Montpellier, was himself betrayed into a vast ambuscade, surrounded on all sides by the royal troops, and caught as in a trap. Undismayed by numbers 6 times exceeding his own, the Camisard chief, perceiving the design of the enemy to outflank him, wheeled his column rapidly round under the hottest fire, and in the face of a charge of bayonets,

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and drew off his men—a masterly manœuvre of the baker's boy, which drew forth the admiration of Marshal Villars. Cavalier's retreat, however, was cut off; the royal army occupied every pass, every height; not an opening remained; and his only course was to cut his way through it. Throwing aside his magnificent uniform and white plume, he put on a common dress, and, bidding his followers close their ranks, dashed forward against the enemy. With the fiercest struggle he broke through the first line, but was soon singled out and discovered: at one time a soldier caught his horse's bridle, but a Camisard behind cut off the hand; another dragoon who had seized him he shot with his pistol. But in front now appeared a second rank barring his way, and a squadron of dragoons occupying the Pont de Rosni, the only issue. The fugitive cavalry poured down upon it, forced their way through, forgetful of their leader, who was in the rear, and would probably have been cut off after all but for his brother, a boy 10 years old, who drew up his horse across the bridge, and, with a pistol presented to the fugitives, summoned them to defend their chief, and not abandon him. Cavalier, with the rest of his infantry, escaped into the wood of Cannes. This battle, or series of combats, extended from the mill of Langlade to the village of Nages; 1000 dead were left on the field, half of whom were Camisards. At the commencement of the fight one of the prophets of the Enfans de Dieu, named Daniel Gui, planted on the top of a rock, surrounded by 5 or 6 prophetesses, 3 of whom were afterwards found among the slain, called on the God of battles to favour their cause.

The torrent Vidourle, which separates the Dépt. du Gard from that of l'Hérault, is crossed near

13 m. *Gallargues* Junct. Stat.

[Branch Rly. N.W. 49 m. (4 trains daily, in 3¼ to 5¼ hrs.), following the river Vidourle through Quissac, Saint Hippolyte, and Ganges, to

Le Vigan (*Inn:* H. des Voyageurs), a town of 5200 Inhab., on the Arre, in the mountainous region of the Cevennes, and the centre of a small coal-basin. There is a road N. to *Florac* (see Rte. 118A), and S. to *Lodeve* (see below), opening up a very interesting country to the tourist.]

4 m. **Lunel** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Palais Royal; H. du Midi), a town of 6989 Inhab., owing its prosperity to the sweet wine and brandy which form its chief articles of commerce. The best Lunel wine is grown on the Côte de Mazet. The low ground in which the town is situated is often inundated in winter and spring, is infested with mosquitoes in summer, and with fevers in autumn. Human bones, with pottery, have been found in caves in the tertiary limestone at Pondres, 6 m. N. of Lunel. Here is a very pretty promenade on the river, and a botanic garden.

Rly. E., 27 m., to *Arles* (see Rte. 127A), with branch to *Aigues Mortes* (see Rte. 126A).

Between Lunel and Montpellier the country is rich but monotonously flat.

2 m. *Lunel Viel* Stat. Near this are produced the finest Lunel wines.

5 m. *Baillargues* Stat., a land of oil and wine.

Through a deep cutting we reach

8 m. **Montpellier** Junct. Stat. *Omnibus* to the hotels. (*Inns:* H. Nevet, 200 bedrooms; H. du Midi, good; H. Bannet; H. Biscarrat).

Post Office: Boulevard du Jeu de Paume.

This chief town of the Dépt. de l'Hérault, with 55,606 Inhab. (2500 Prot.), bears a name familiar as the type of salubrity and mildness of climate, but the place will not in reality answer the expectations of those who anticipate either a soft air or a beautiful position. Indeed it is difficult to understand how it came to be chosen by the physicians of the North as a retreat for consumptive patients; since nothing can be more trying to weak lungs than its variable climate, its blazing sunshine alternating with the piercingly cold blasts of the *mistral*. Though its

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sky be clear, its atmosphere is filled with dust, which must be hurtful to the lungs; and the glare from the chalky ground and white houses, unmodified by shade, is exceedingly painful to the eyes; yet John Locke resided here from 1675 to 1679, on account of his asthma.

The *Promenade du Peyrou*, an elevated platform, reached by flights of stairs, and surrounded by balustrades in the style of the time of Louis XIV., whose equestrian statue is in the centre, was constructed 1766. At the extremity of it rises the Château d'Eau, a sort of fountain-temple, which receives and distributes through the town the waters conveyed across the valley from the opposite hill by the *Aqueduct*, a very noble construction, begun 1753, consisting of 53 large arches, surmounted by 183 smaller, measuring 8296 ft. The source whence the water is derived is about 8 m. distant. The beauty of the view from the Peyrou has been somewhat exaggerated; the Pyrenees are too distant to give it interest, though the peak of the Canigou is said to be sometimes visible; the Mediterranean is ill represented in its border of marshes and lagoons. The chief feature is the bare Pic de St. Loup, a buttress of the Cevennes projecting on the N. On the S. is seen the ch.-tower of Maguelonne.

Near the handsome modern *Palais de Justice* stands one of the three town *gates*, the *Porte du Peyrou*, erected to commemorate the *glories* of Louis XIV. The bas-reliefs towards the town are meant to represent the union of the Mediterranean to the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; the one a benefit, the other a curse to France. There are, indeed, mournful recollections connected with the Peyrou: here were raised, during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV., the scaffolds on which perished, by being burnt alive or broken on the wheel, not only several of the fanatic Camisards, among others their chief Castanet, but also many "Pastors of the Desert," Protestant ministers whose only crime was offering up their prayers to God according to the impulse of their conscience.

The *Jardin des Plantes* was the first established in France, in the reign of Henri IV.; it is well kept up, under the able direction of M. Martins. Here may be seen the Galactodendron, the cow or milk tree of S. America, mentioned by Humboldt. In one corner of the garden, shaded by cypresses, is an arched recess, fenced with a trellis rail, within which a simple tablet bears these words: "*Placandis Narcissæ manibus.*" This is pointed out as the tomb of Mrs. Temple, the adopted daughter of Young, the poet, who died suddenly here, at a time when the atrocious laws which accompanied the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, backed by the superstition of a fanatic populace, denied Christian burial to Protestants. Such a refusal gave rise to the following passage in the 'Night Thoughts:'—

"Snatch'd ere thy prime! and in thy bridal hour!
And when kind fortune, with thy lover, smiled!
And when high-flavour'd thy fresh opening joys!
And when blind man pronounced thy bliss complete!
And on a foreign shore, where strangers wept!
Strangers to thee; and, more surprising still,
Strangers to kindness, wept: their eyes let fall
Inhuman tears! strange tears! that trickled down
From marbled hearts! obdurate tenderness!
A tenderness that call'd them more severe;
In spite of nature's soft persuasion steel'd;
While nature melted, superstition raved;
That mourn'd the dead, and this denied a grave—
Denied the charity of dust to spread
O'er dust! a charity their dogs enjoy.
What could I do? What succour? What resource?
With pious sacrilege a grave I stole;
With impious piety that grave I wrong'd;
Short in my duty; coward in my grief!
More like her murderer than friend, I crept,
With soft suspended step, and muffled deep,
In midnight darkness, whisper'd my last sigh.
I whisper'd what should echo through their realms;
Nor writ her name whose tomb should pierce the skies."

Narcissa was buried at Lyons, eventually (see Rte. 108).

The professional tourist will not fail to visit the *École de Médecine*, situated in the old building, formerly the

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bishop's palace. It contains valuable anatomical and pathological collections, the *Library* of 50,000 vols. and several manuscripts, the Bible of Pope John XXII., a correspondence of Queen Christina of Sweden, &c. In the *Salle du Conseil* are portraits of the professors since 1289, Rabelais amongst the rest. The school of medicine here is of great antiquity, having been founded, it is said, by Arab physicians, driven out of Spain, and patronised by the Comtes de Montpellier. Adjoining this building is the

Cathedral of *St. Pierre,* several times restored after the original building was destroyed by the Huguenots in the 16th cent. It has a singular porch, projecting from the wall, and resting on 2 round piers or turrets. The altar-piece, (the Fall of Simon Magus) is by *Sebastian Bourdon,* a native of Montpellier.

The **Musée Fabre,* is named after its founder, an artist, a native of Montpellier, the friend of Alfieri and of the Countess of Albany, widow of the Pretender Charles Edward. It comprises a collection of paintings, of an excellence rarely found away from the larger capitals—made during a long residence in Italy; among them a portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici (d. 1519), by *Raphael,* probably genuine, and good. The Infant Samuel in Prayer, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds.* There are also many other pictures of the Italian schools, and a number by modern French artists. In addition to Fabre's donation, the collections of Collot and Valentin have been placed here, making the whole amount to 600 specimens.

The *Bibliothèque Fabre* contains the *Library of Alfieri,* 15,000 vols., including many works on art; some important MSS. connected with the Stuarts, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and to Alfieri, are preserved here.

There are 2 Protestant churches. The old *Temple,* formerly the Ch. of the Cordeliers, has a good façade.

Montpellier has considerable *manufactures* of cottons, dye-works, &c.; and some which are nearly peculiar to itself and its neighbourhood, such as the making of *verdigris,* which is obtained by laying plates of copper between layers of grape-husks, and allowing them to remain in cellars for 18 or 20 days, after which the coating of green rust (acetate of copper), produced by the oxidizing of the metal plates by the grape-juice, is scraped off. There are extensive *chemical works,* founded by Comte Chaptal, of alum, Prussian blue, sulphuric and nitric acids; also manufactures of perfumes, essences, and liqueurs. The distilleries of brandy from the wines of the district are numerous.

Excursions to *Castelnau* on a hill 2 m. to the N.E., with Roman remains —to

Foncaude (5 m.), where there are mineral springs—to

Maguelonne (see below), and the ascent of the

Pic de St. Loup (see below) may be made from here by way of St. Mathieu de Tréviers.

Short branch line of 7 m. to *Palavas,* on the seashore, a now much frequented bathing-place.

Railway in progress from Montpellier to Rodez and Capdenac, completed as far as the coal district of Graissessac, &c. (Route 92.)

The railway to Cette, on leaving Montpellier, turns away from that to Beziers and takes a direct course S.W. through a densely peopled country abounding in vineyards on the plain, olives on the hills.

5 m. *Villeneuve* Stat. The 13th-cent. *Ch.* has parts as old as the 8th cent. This is the nearest point for reaching *Maguelonne* (see below).

8 m. *Frontignan* Stat., the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for its sweet wine, the best being of the kind called Muscat.

The rly. crosses the Etang de Maguelonne, by a long causeway to

5 m. **Cette** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Barillon, good cookery, *w. c.*; H. Grand Gailon, beware mosquitoes and scor-

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pions); a flourishing but dirty town and seaport (Pop. 24,177), situated on a tongue of land running between the sea and the salt lake called Etang de Thau: it stands at the foot of an eminence, surmounted by a fort. Its harbour is protected by 2 *Piers*, 1600 and 1900 ft. long defended by forts. 4000*l.* per annum are spent in preventing the silting up of the mouth. The town was founded by Louis XIV.; and the works of the harbour, its two long piers, &c., were executed by Riquet, the engineer of the *Canal du Midi*. There is an extensive *manufacture* here of the *wines of all countries*, for which medals have been awarded at several exhibitions,—port, sherry, claret, champagne, for the English and other markets, produced by the mixture of various kinds of French and Spanish wines, brandy, &c. The salt-works on the lagoon are numerous. In 1710 a descent was made here from the fleet of Commodore Norris by a small British force designed to cause a diversion on the side of Spain, and effect a junction with the insurgents of the Cevennes. They took possession of Cette, but after holding it for a few days were driven back to their ships with loss.

The *sea-bathing* establishment here occupies a good position and is much frequented, and 3 m. N. are the *Bains de Balaruc*, well known for mineral waters and baths. From the *Montagne de Cette*, ½ hr. distant from Cette, there is a good view.

Steamers to Marseilles, chiefly for merchandize, in 10 or 12 hours. A *Canal* passes through the series of lagoons between Cette and Aigues Mortes, fenced in by dykes of stone or mud, and thence to Beaucaire. The Canal du Midi opens also into the Etang de Thau, and thus Cette has a water communication both with the Rhône and the Garonne.

[The ruined *Church of Maguelonne*, on an island between the sea and the lagoons, beyond the Canal du Grave, will interest the antiquary, but he will require a guide to it across the heath and marsh, though the distance is only 6 m. from Montpellier, and 2 m. S. E. of *Villeneuve* Stat. It appears more like a castle than a church, little ornament being expended on its exterior. Its W. doorway is curious, consisting of a pointed arch of coloured marble, resting on a sculptured frieze, with the date 1178, with a bas-relief of the Saviour in the tympanum, and a triangular bas-relief on either side of the door, representing St. Peter with the Keys, and St. Paul with the Sword. The body of the church, a nave ending in an apse, contains some ancient tombs of bishops. The building dates from 1110 to 1180. It is the sole relic of a populous town, of which all the buildings were destroyed in 1633, by order of Louis XIII.]

Cette is the termination of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean network of railways: we now enter on that of the Chemin de Fer du Midi.

Cette to Narbonne.

The *Railway* (44 m., 7 trains daily, in 1½ to 2¼ hrs.) runs near to the sea, between it and the Etang de Thau.

4 m. *Onglous* Stat., near the mouth of the Canal du Midi.

3 m. *Agde* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste), a seaport town of 9586 Inhab., on the Hérault, here crossed by a suspension-bridge; it is called the Ville Noire, from the dark colour of the stone with which it is built. The *Cathedral* (M. H.) is of the 11th and 12th cents.: attached to it is a cloister of handsome arcades. Between Agde and the sea rises the *Pic de St. Loup*, an extinct volcano crowned by 5 cones, and lava currents which have issued from its crater, now covered with vines and villas. From one of them flowed the lava current on which Agde is built. Steamers for Marseilles once a week.

From Agde the rly. proceeds to

2 m. *Vias* Junct. Stat.

[*Rly.* N. to Lodève, 44 m., 3 trains daily, in 3½ hrs.—passing through

22 m. *Pézenas* Stat. (with branch of 12 m. to *Mèze*, and thence steamer by the Etang de Thau to Cette). Pézenas is a town of 7800 Inhab.,

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agreeably situated on the l. bank of the Hérault, at the confluence of the Peine. It was anciently called *Pissecanum*, and is one of the chief brandy markets in Europe. Molière wrote here his comedy *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, while director of a troop of strolling players. The chair in which he used to sit to be shaved by the barber is still preserved in the town.

7 m. *Paulhan* Junct. Stat. The Rly. is here crossed, running from *Montpellier* to *Bédarieux* Junct. Stat. (see below).

7 m. *Clermont de l'Hérault* Stat., 7 m. from here is the good Romanesque *Church of St. Guelhem le Desert*, 12th cent., with a narthex.

11 m. *Lodève* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Nord), an industrious town of 12,000 Inhab., on the river Ergue, is supposed to stand on the site of the *Forum Neronis;* above rises the *Ch. of St. Fulcran*, with its high square bell-tower. Lodève is a manufacturing centre of some importance, upwards of 7000 workmen in and about it being employed in the fabrication of woollens, chiefly for army clothing. A post-road of 36 m. leads from Lodève N. to Millau, and there is a road N.E. to Le Vigan.]

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7 m. *Villeneuve les Béziers* Stat.

4 m. **Béziers** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. des Postes; H. du Nord; H. de la Paix; H. du Commerce). Pop. 17,722. An ancient town, containing many traces in the shape of remains of amphitheatres, aqueducts, &c., of the importance it attained under the Roman occupation, and now the great centre for the distillation of alcohol in the S. of France. It has an imposing appearance from a distance, seated upon a commanding eminence, but the interior of the town is confined and gloomy; though improvements have lately been made, including a new bridge to lead into the town. The view from the *Terrace*, in front of the cathedral, is fine, extending over the course of the Orb, and of the Canal du Midi, both of which pass near the foot of the hill, and pursue their way to the sea in different directions.

The **Ch. of St. Nazaire* (M. H.) is a building of various dates, from the 12th to the 14th cent., still retaining indications of its having been fortified. The W. end is crowned with battlements and machicolations like a castle. The transepts are of end of 12th cent. The windows of the apse (end of 13th cent., and divided at a very late period) retain their fine glass "en grisaille," and their original scrollwork of iron. The cloisters are early in the 14th cent.

The *Ch. de la Madeleine*, of the 11th cent., but reconstructed in the 18th cent., was the chief scene of the horrible slaughter of 1209, which occurred at that terrible siege by the crusading army raised at the call of the Church of Rome to exterminate the heretical Albigenses, who were numerous in this devoted city. The inhabitants refusing to yield, the crusaders forced their way into the town, their leaders being its bishop and the abbot of Citeaux, who had prepared a list of the proscribed victims. In the confusion of the assault, however, the soldiers were perplexed to distinguish the heretics from the orthodox, whereupon the abbot is said to have exclaimed: "Kill all! the Lord will recognise his own" (Cædite eos, novit enim Dominus qui sunt ejus);† at any rate every living being was massacred, to the number of 60,000 according to some historians, though the abbot of Citeaux himself, in his letter to Innocent III., humbly avows that he could only slay 20,000. The *Hotel de Ville* contains a library and a *museum* (open daily, 2 to 4) including a picture gallery containing some tolerable pictures. A *Maison Centrale de Détention* has been built on the terrace in front of the Cathedral. On the Promenade is a *statue* in bronze, by David of Angers (1838), of Paul Riquet, a native of Béziers, the projector of the *Canal du Midi*, which is carried through 9 locks at

† 2 Tim. ii. 19.

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Fonceranges close to the town. (See Rte. 93.)

In the vicinity of Béziers, at *Puysalicon*, is a remarkable church-tower, consisting of 3 tiers of arches, like many of those at Rome of the 11th and 12th centuries.

[Rly. from Béziers to the Graissessac coal district, 32 m.; 4 trains daily, very slow, passing

27 m. *Bédarieux* Junct. Stat. *Rly.* N. 47. m. to *Millau* (Branch S.W. to St. Affrique), thence *in progress.* N. to St. Flour, and N. W. to Rodez. See Rte. 92.

5 m. *Estrechoux* Stat., for Graissessac.]

The country between Béziers and Narbonne is uninteresting.

6 m. *Nissan* Stat. The Etang de Capestang is passed on the rt., and the river Aude (Atax), which gives its name to the Dépt., is crossed.

6 m. *Coursan* Stat.

4 m. **Narbonne** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 93.

ROUTE 126A.

NIMES TO AIGUES MORTES.—RAIL.

Distance, 25 m.; *time*, 1¼ hr.; *trains*, 3 daily.

This direct line is now complete, and branches off from the Rly. to Lunel at

3 m. *St. Césaire* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 126); after traversing several cuttings, the Vistre is crossed.

13 m. *Le Cailar* Junct. Stat. [Rly. E. by St. Gilles to Arles, see Rte. 127A].

2 m. *Aimargues* Junct. Stat. [Rly. W. to Lunel, Rte. 127A]; the line continues S., crossing the new bed (now a canal) and afterwards the old bed of the Vistre to

7 m. **Aigues Mortes** Stat. Pop. 3932. (*Inn:* H. St. Louis.) This little city is an archæological curiosity, as well as strange from its geographical position, situated about 3 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean in the midst of salt-marshes and lagoons, whose exhalations render it unhealthy. It is approached by a causeway raised above the marsh and spanned midway by an ancient gate-tower, *La Carbonnière.* Its ramparts (M.H.), more entire and less altered than even those of Avignon, give a perfect idea of the art of fortification in the 13th cent., when they were erected for Philip the Bold by the Genoese Boccanegra, and form an almost perfect quadrangle, with 15 half-engaged towers and 9 gates, surmounted by chambers for working the portcullis. The walls are embattled and loop-holed, but not machicolated, and are constructed of large bossed stones. Its fosse has been filled up, on account of the malaria produced by its stagnant water. At the N. angle, within the fortifications, is the castle, and connected with it, but in advance of the place, to the N., is the *Tour Constance,* begun by St. Louis and finished by Philip the Bold. It served as a citadel, and is a single round tower, 90 ft. high, 65 in diameter, surmounted by an old lighthouse turret of 34 ft., from which may be well seen the immense plain surrounding the town, with the great marshes and lakes, and the barriers of sand drawn upon it as if on a map. In the centre of each floor of the tower is a hole communicating with a reservoir for water below. Some of its chambers served as a prison, in which Protestants, chiefly females, who refused to abjure their faith, were confined after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. St. Louis (to whom there is a bronze statue by Pradier, erected in 1849, in the principal Place), embarked here, 25th August 1248, with his Queen,

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Marguerite, on his first expedition to Palestine with a fleet of 800 galleys, and an army of 40,000 men; and again on 1st July, 1270, he left this place on the disastrous crusade which led to his death at Carthage in the following month. After the massacre by the royal forces, aided by the townsfolk, of the Burgundian troops, who had obtained possession of the town in 1421, the bodies of the slain were thrown into the tower still called *Tour des Bourguignons*, between layers of salt, it is said, in order to prevent their breeding miasma in the town. The room is still shown, in a large white building to the S. of the town (containing a fine marble Renaissance chimney-piece), in which (1538) an interview took place between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. The chief article of commerce is salt, the marshes in the neighbourhood yielding about 60,000 tons annually, principally extracted from the *Salines de Peccais*, lying about 7 m. to the S.E., the working of which goes back to remote antiquity. There is also a good deal of fishing by means of about 40 large boats belonging to the place, and about 3000 tons of shipping annually visit the city, chiefly small Spanish orange-boats from the Balearic Islands. These reach the city by the Canal de la Grande Bobine, extending from the fishing-village of *Grau du Roi* (now a sea-bathing place much resorted to) nearly 3 m. across the great marshy plain, peopled by horses.

ROUTE 127.

AVIGNON TO MARSEILLES, BY TARASCON AND ARLES—RAIL.

Avignon.	Kil.	Miles.
Tarascon	21	13
Arles	48	30
St. Chamas	73	45
Rognac Junct.	93	58
Marseilles	122	76

10 trains daily, in 2½ to 4 hrs.

Avignon is described in Rte. 125.

As far as Arles the rly. is parallel with the Rhône, at some distance from the bank of the river.

The course of the Rhône below Avignon possesses little interest. The railroad to Arles is equally uninteresting, but more direct than the river: traversing at first a country rendered fertile by irrigation, it crosses the Durance, at 1½ m. from Avignon, by a long bridge, rendered necessary by the broad bed of gravel, not a quarter of which is occupied by the river, except in times of flood.

4 m. *Barbentane* Stat.: extensive limestone quarries.

A low ridge of hills, called *les Alpines*, remarkable for their aridity, separates the railway from the Rhône, running from E. to W.

10 m. **Tarascon** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. des Empereurs, close to the bridge; mediocre). Pop. 12,454. Etymologists have been bold enough to derive the name from the Greek ταράσσω, "disturb," connecting it with the tradition of a dragon called *Tarasque*, which, once upon a time, infested the borders of the Rhône, preying upon human flesh, to the great terror and disturbance of the inhabitants. They were at length delivered from the pest by St. Martha, sister of Lazarus, who had landed in Languedoc with her sister Mary Magdalen, since adopted as the patron saint of the town. She conquered the monster with no other weapon than the Cross, and made him a prisoner with her girdle. This deliverance was commemorated until a few years back by a procession of

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mummers, attended by the clergy, who paraded the town escorting the figure of a dragon, made of canvas, and wielding a huge beam of wood by way of a tail, to the imminent danger of the legs of all who approached. The ceremony was attended by numerous practical jokes, and led to acts of violence, in consequence of which it has been suppressed by the authorities. The effigy of the dragon now slumbers in the lumber-room of the theatre.

The *Ch. of Ste. Martha* (M. H.) is a pointed Gothic building of the 14th cent., with the exception of the fine S. portal, which is circular and recessed with deep mouldings, showing the dog-tooth ornament; above is a range of small shafts and fluted pilasters, all dating from 1187. At the W. end a tower of early date. In a crypt beneath the nave is the shrine and tomb of St. Martha, with her modern reclining effigy of white marble not badly executed. Against the walls the history of Martha is represented in a series of bas-reliefs. Here also is the tomb of Giovanni Cossa, a follower of King René d'Anjou.

The picturesque *Castle*, remarkable for its massive construction and good preservation, was begun in 1400, and finished by King René, who frequently resided here, spending his time in festivities: it is now a prison, the inside contains nothing remarkable, but it commands a fine view.

1½ m. from Tarascon are the extensive nursery gardens of M. Audebert, which will interest the horticultural traveller.

Beaucaire, on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Rhone, and the railway to Nîmes, Montpellier, and Cette, are described in Rte. 126.

[From Tarascon a branch *Rly.*, from a station on the low level, runs E. 9 m. (4 trains daily, in ¾ hr.) to *St. Remy* (*Inn:* H. Cheval Blanc), a town of 6315 Inhab., remarkable only for two well-preserved Roman buildings, situated about 1 m. S. of the town, on the site of *Glanum:* the one is a sepulchral *Monument*, of elegant design, about 50 ft. high, erected by Sextus and Marius, of the family of the Julii, to their parents, whose 2 statues appear under the dome of the upper storey. Its square base is ornamented with bas-reliefs; that on the N. side representing a Skirmish of Cavalry; on the W. a Combat of Infantry; on the S. the Sacrifices and Erection of Trophies after a Battle; on the E. a winged Victory supporting a wounded Soldier: above this rises a storey pierced with an archway in each face, with a 3-quarter Corinthian pillar at every angle, and the whole surmounted by a circular colonnade. It bears this inscription, which throws no light on its date:—

SEX.L.M.IVLIEI.C.F.PARENTIBVS.SVEIS.

The *Triumphal Arch*, standing within a few yards of it, is less perfect, having lost its upper parts, but the vaults remain, beautifully carved in hexagonal sunk panels. Much of the sculpture has perished; the bas-reliefs remaining represent captives, bound, with women beside them.

St. Remy stands on the slope of the naked Alpines, and one of the limestone crests near the town is pierced through and through by a natural orifice. The ancient quarries remain, from which stone was obtained for the Roman edifices in the neighbourhood, St. Remy was the birthplace of Nostradamus (1503), the astrologer and fortune-teller. His house is shown, with the inscription *Soli Deo* upon it. St. Remy may be also visited from Arles, from which it is 18 m. distant, taking Les Baux on the way; and the traveller may proceed E. by carriage from St. Remy to the Rly. Stat. of *Orgon* (see Rte. 129), 11 m. distant on the Avignon and Miramas Rly.]

[About 10 m. from Tarascon, and the same distance from Arles, is the curious fortified and deserted mediæval town of **Les Baux* (*Inn:* Monte Carlo, clean and respectable), its Inhab., once 4000, not amounting to 300 at present. The road passes by the village of *St. Gabriel*, with *ch.* of the 12th cent., and where numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered. The traveller

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must turn off to the N. from the high road at *Paradou*, from which Les Baux is ½ hr.'s walk. The village is situated upon an escarped platform of the chain of the Alpines, buttressed by bare yellow rock, surmounted by the Castle, which, like many of the dwellings, is excavated in the shelly Neocomian limestone. From here there is a wide view over the delta of the Rhône and the salt pools communicating with the Mediterranean. Beneath the S. side of the Castle is *La Chapelle des Trois Maries*, so called from the legend that the 3 Marys, after landing on the neighbouring coast, repaired to Les Baux, but, being driven from it by the inhabitants, the place was visited by a plague. The so-called *Chapelle* consists of 3 figures in relief, with a Latin inscription. The *Church* of Les Baux, of the 12th century, restored in the 15th, contains a Roman sarcophagus and a mediæval baptismal font. Among the private dwellings are some with Renaissance façades. The town and the adjoining district belonged to the semi-brigand Counts, constantly at war with the Comtes de Provence; and, as it had become in later times a nest of robbers, to the annoyance of the neighbouring towns on the Rhône, it was besieged and sacked by Louis XIII., from which period dates its decadence. The excursion to St. Remy and Les Baux ("one of the most curious places of the kind I have ever visited"—*Earl D.*) will well repay the antiquary and artist. In coming from Arles, the traveller should turn off the road at *Mausanne*, and a pedestrian may do so ½ m. short of that place.]

The railway now again approaches the Rhône on leaving Tarascon.

The country as far as Arles is an uninteresting alluvial marshy plain, intersected by ditches, the olive-tree here giving place to the willow.

3 m. *Segonnaux* Stat.

[A little on the l. of the road, about 3 m. N.E. of Arles, on the way to Les Baux, a singular rock rises, like an island, above a marshy pond, crowned with the ruins of the *Abbaye de Montmajour*, a very picturesque building, founded in the 10th cent., and continued down to the 18th. Of the latter period are the vast palatial constructions of Italian architecture, which formed the convent, now rapidly falling into ruin. The *Church* is partly in the Romanesque of the 12th cent., partly in the Pointed style; beneath it is a vast *crypt*, of the 11th cent., running under nearly the whole upper church. Behind the altar of this crypt stretches a semicircular wall, pierced with windows so as to render the altar visible from the side-chapels. Attached to the church is a ruined *cloister*, of the same character as that of St. Trophimus at Arles, in which 2 mutilated monumental effigies remain of princes of the house of Anjou. Beneath the abbey are the chapel and cell of St. Trophimus, a beautiful specimen of early Romanesque, partly hewn out of the rock.

At the foot of the rock, on the N.E., is the curious *Chapel of Sainte Croix*, consisting of a central square tower, from which project 4 equal semicircular apsides, that on the W. having a porch attached. It is in the Byzantine style, but destitute of all ornament. It was dedicated by Pons de Marignan, Bishop of Arles, in 1019. An *inscription*, forged by the monks of Montmajour at a comparatively late period, attributed its origin to Charlemagne, to commemorate a victory here gained over the Saracens. It was probably a funereal chapel connected with the adjoining cemetery. Down to 1789 it was resorted to every year, on the festival of the Discovery of the True Cross, by multitudes of pilgrims, anxious to reap the advantages promised by papal indulgence to all who visited it. The rock on which the chapel is built is honey-combed with tombs of all sizes excavated in it: some are said to have been the resting-place of early Christians.]

[The Rhône forks off into 2 branches, forming the head of its delta, about a mile to the N. of Arles. The

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branch which it sends off to the W., called *Le Petit Rhône*, is crossed by a suspension-bridge at the village Fourques, on the road to Nîmes.]

5 m. **Arles** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Nord, H. du Forum, both good, and both in the Place des Hommes or du Forum; H. du Commerce, on the Quai).

Arles, one of the most ancient, and once the most important city in Southern France, the Rome of Gaul ("Gallula Roma Arelas," as Ausonius calls it), the residence of a Roman Prefect, and, after the fall of the Empire (A.D. 876), the capital of the kingdom of Arles, or of Trans-Jurane Burgundy, is now shrunken into a provincial town. It is, however, rich in ancient remains of the period of its greatness; and the stranger who succeeds in threading its labyrinth of narrow streets will be rewarded, if he takes an interest in antiquities. Arles is justly celebrated for the beauty of its women.

It is a town of 26,367 Inhab., standing on the l. bank of the Rhône, near the apex of its delta, about 28 m. from the sea. The river-bank is lined by a quay, at which may be seen moored a number of heavy barges. *A bridge of boats* unites Arles proper with its suburbs of *Trinquetaille*, and supplies the place of an old bridge, over which passed the Via Aurelia, extending from Rome to Cadiz,

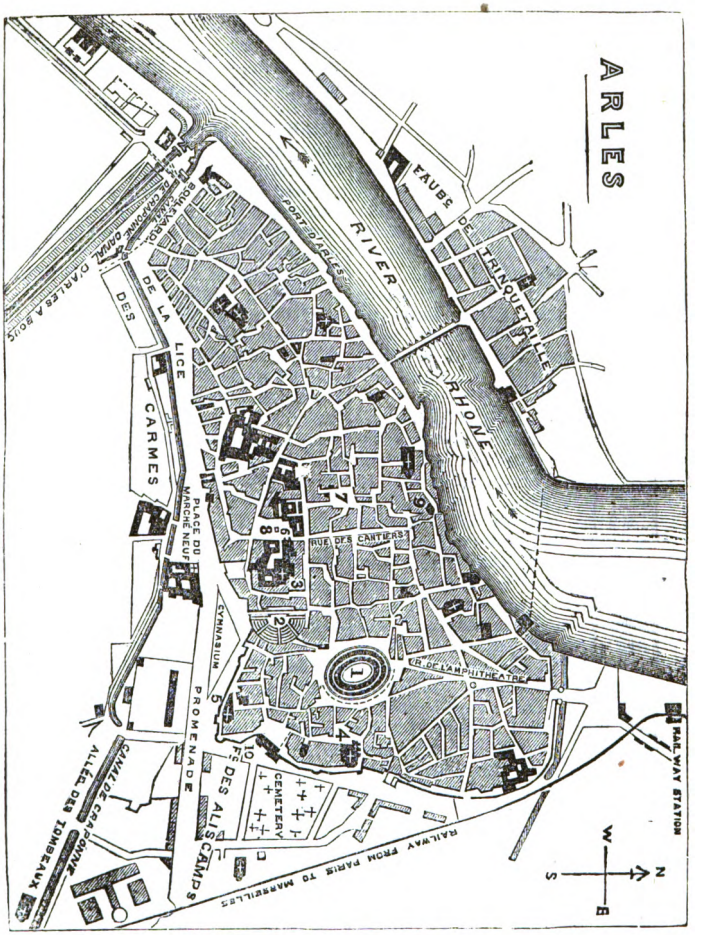
Per quem Romani commercia suscipis orbis,

to use the words of Ausonius, in his description of Arles.

The most interesting objects at Arles may be visited in a few hours by adopting the following Itinerary, and a good plan is to take a seat in an omnibus from the Rly. Stat. to one of the Hotels, which are all in the heart of the town, and within ¼ hr.'s walk of all the antiquities; or carriages, at 2 fr. an hour, may be had at the rly. stat.; starting from which, drive down the Rue de Villeneuve to the *Amphitheatre*, the *Church of La Major*, and the *Roman Theatre*, near which is the *Cathedral*, the *Place Royale*, the *Hotel de Ville*, and *Museum*. *Ruins beneath the College, La Place des Hommes, Ruins of the Trouille*, from which drive along Rhône, to entrance into it of the *Canal*, whence follow the *Boulevard* and *Promenade* to the *Ch. of St. Césaire* and the *Cemetery of Aliscamps*.

The **Amphitheatre* (M. H.), a magnificent relic of former days, larger than that of Nîmes (measuring 459 ft. by 341 ft., having 5 corridors and 43 rows of seats, and capable of holding 25,000 spectators), but by no means so well preserved, owing to the devastations of human hands, rather than those of time. It consists on the outside of 2 storeys of 60 arches, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian, both rude in style, and of most massive construction, formed of enormous blocks, very exactly fitted together. Owing to the unevenness of the ground, it is supported on one side by vast substructions. The outer wall is now nearly separated from the second by the removal of the vaults, and the interior is completely gutted. Yet the lower portion, including the *podium*, or parapet surrounding the arena, faced with marble slabs, is even more perfect than at Nîmes, having been covered up with earth until 1830. It was also filled within and choked up without by an accumulation of mean hovels, occupied by the poorest part of the population of the town, to the number of 2000. An excrescence, not forming part of the original structure, are the three *square towers* surmounting the entire edifice, left out of four originally. But they are interesting historical relics, having been raised in the 8th century, either by the Saracens, who, under Jussouf-Ben-Abdelrahman, Wali of Narbonne, then obtained possession of Arles, or by Charles Martel, who expelled them from the city 739. At all events the amphitheatre, like the Coliseum of Rome, was at that period converted into a fortress, and withstood sieges and assaults, while 4 towers of defence were erected at its 4 cardinal points. From the top of the loftiest remaining tower the best view is obtained of the amphitheatre,

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1. Amphitheatre.
2. Theatre.
3. Cathedral.
4. Church of Ste. Croix.
5. „ St. Césaire.
6. Museum.
7. Place du Forum, and Hotels.
8. Place Royale.
9. Tour de la Trouille.
10. Roman Wall.

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and of the city of Arles, of the course of the Rhône upwards to Beaucaire, of the distant outline of the Alpines and Mont Ventoux, and of the plain of the Crau: the sea is not visible.

The stranger will not fail to remark the beauty of the masonry of the amphitheatre, the arches sometimes flat, of small stones, sometimes replaced by huge beams of stone. The vaulted chambers communicating with the arena are supposed to have been dens for wild beasts. The very scanty traces of inscriptions remaining on this building throw no light on its age, but it is supposed to be older than the arènes of Nîmes, and is attributed to the time of Titus.

The **Roman Theatre* (M. H.), near the Amphitheatre, more recently disinterred, has suffered greater dilapidations in the course of ages. It is said to have been demolished by order of the early Christian bishops, who regarded it as a focus of idolatry and vice. Although reduced to a mere fragment, the costly marbles, the columns, the sculptured friezes (some preserved in the Museum), and the statues found in it, one of which, called the *Vénus d'Arles*, is now in the Louvre, attest its ancient magnificence. The portions remaining are two Corinthian columns, surmounted by part of their entablature, which stand isolated; they formed part of the Proscenium, the rest of which is reduced to the pedestals of other pillars on a line with these, to truncated walls pierced by openings for doors, by which the actors made their entrance and exit, and furnished with niches for statues. Opposite to this wall is the semicircular space for the spectators, which still retains some of its stone seats, rising as steps one above the other, and it is supposed that the theatre could have held about 16,000 spectators. In the middle are curious substructions, belonging apparently to the orchestra, consisting of 3 parallel walls, 6 or 8 ft. high, stretching quite across the building, leaving a space of about 1 ft. between them, which is set with grooved ridges projecting alternately from either wall at regular distances. Within these was probably placed the wooden support of the proscenium or pulpitum, the stage in fact. It is difficult to explain the uses of this very peculiar construction. A portion of the outer semicircular wall of the theatre, of 2 storeys, with arches and pillars, has been liberated from the modern houses which blocked it up, and exhibits both frieze and architrave richly sculptured.

In the midst of the *Place* de l'Hôtel de Ville, a very short distance beyond the Theatre, in which are situated the church of St. Trophime, the Hôtel de Ville, and the Museum, rises an *Obelisk* (M.H.) of a single shaft of grey granite from the quarries of the Esterel: it differs in shape from those of Egypt, tapering more rapidly from its base to the summit. After having lain for centuries in the mud of the Rhône, it was raised in its present position in 1676. It is supported on 4 bronze lions, and surmounted by a gilt sun. It is supposed to have stood upon the spina in an ancient circus, all traces of which are gone; it is 47 ft. high (the Luxor obelisk is 72).

The **Museum* occupies the suppressed Gothic ch. of St. Anne; it is filled with an interesting collection of ancient remains discovered in or near Arles, a large proportion in the theatre, including a very rich marble frieze, and numerous statues, whose merit as works of art is small, except a head of a female called Diana and Livia, and one of Augustus found in 1823, both very good. An altar to Apollo bears representations of the Delphic Tripod and of Marsyas flayed alive. A leaden water-pipe, more than 40 ft. long, stamped with the name of the Roman plumber, "C. Canthius Porthinus fac.," discovered in the bed of the Rhône. The Roman glass vessels are numerous. The cemetery called Aliscamps has furnished a number of sarcophagi, some pagan, but the majority early Christian, ornamented with bas-reliefs of good design and execution, showing that Roman art survived after the extinction of paganism, though the sub-

jects on which it was exercised were taken from the Bible. Those most commonly represented are the Creation of Adam and Eve, the Passage of the Red Sea, Moses striking the Rock, the History of Jonah, the Sacrifice of Isaac, &c. On one is seen an Oil Press and Olive Gathering. A mutilated statue of Mithras is curious, in the form he was venerated, a human body entwined by a serpent, between whose folds the signs of the zodiac are sculptured.

The **Cathedral* (M.H.) is dedicated to *St. Trophimus*, the first Bishop of Arles, who is supposed to have been a disciple of St. Paul, and to have first planted Christianity in southern Gaul. It is entered by a very curious projecting porch, constructed in the 12th or early in the 13th cent. It consists of a deeply recessed semicircular arch, with mouldings not unlike our late Norman, resting upon a horizontal sculptured frieze which forms the lintel of the portal, and is continued from beneath the arch on the rt. and l. of the façade, supported on pillars. There are 3 of these under the frieze on each side of the door; and one of granite, in the middle of the entrance, supporting the lintel. They are based upon figures and heads of animals, and the piers on each side of the doorway rest upon carved lions. Between the pillars are statues of Apostles and Saints, those in the angles being St. Trophimus and St. Stephen. The semicircular space over the door is occupied by an oval containing a figure of the Saviour sitting in Judgment, and the symbols of the 4 Evangelists; the sculptured frieze below represents in the centre the 12 Apostles, and on the sides the Last Judgment; the Good being on the l. of the spectator, the Bad, bound by a rope and dragged by devils, on the rt. The archivolt is filled with the Heavenly Host in the shape of rows of cherubim. The Romanesque interior, probably of the 11th cent., with 16th-cent. flamboyant apse and choir, is bare, in singular contrast with the highly decorated and later W. façade. On each side of the nave is a marble alto-relief from the Roman Cemetery, probably of the 3rd or 4th cent.; one represents 2 rows of figures, and the other the Passage of the Red Sea.

The *cloisters* on the S. side are very curious; two of the sides (12th cent.) have round arches, and two (13th cent.) pointed, resting on double shafts, or square piers, carved on the sides with figures of saints, and projecting towards the courtyard in the form of fluted Corinthian pilasters. The capitals of the pillars are rudely sculptured, in part with Scriptural groups. Some traces of the tooth-ornament, so common in early English work, appear here rather unexpectedly. In the S. wall is the tombstone (1183) of the canon who had charge of the work.

The square *Bell Tower* is also ancient, and in its upper storey Corinthian pilasters again appear.

The other churches at Arles, being for the most part restored, merit little notice: that of *Notre Dame la Majeure*, near the Amphitheatre, in the Romanesque style, is supposed to stand on the site of a temple of Cybele.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was built 1673, from designs of *Mansard;* its clock-tower is older. It contains a collection of Natural History.

Besides the more important Roman remains already described, there are, within the town, in the Place du *Forum*, or *des Hommes*, 2 granite pillars and part of a Corinthian pediment, let into the wall in front of the Hôtel du Nord; they are supposed to have been moved, from some building now destroyed, into their present position. Other constructions, which may have belonged to the *forum*, are known to exist beneath the houses. In a narrow street near the Rhône is a tower of brick, called *Tour de la Trouille*, supposed to have been built by Constantine the Great, who resided much at Arles, and whose eldest son was born here. Amongst the old houses, the traveller should observe No. 35, Rue de la République, with twisted columns, and a house close to the Trouville.

Beyond the walls, to the E. of the town, ½ m. from the Rly. Stat., but

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more easily reached from near the Theatre, passing the ch. of St. Césaire, and some ruins of a Roman wall, is the ancient *Cemetery of Arles*, still called *Aliscamps*, a slight variation from the original name (*Elisii Campi*) by which it was known 18 centuries ago. It was of vast extent, a complete Necropolis, and the dead were brought hither from other cities, as far distant as Lyons, for interment. *Dante* mentions it in the *Inferno*, ix. 112:—

"Si come ad Arli ove 'l Rodano stagna,
Fanno i sepolcri tutto 'l loco varo."

And Ariosto alludes to it in the *Orlando Furioso*:—

"Piena di sepolture è la campagna."

One portion of the ground was used for burials in pagan times; another, marked off with crosses, was afterwards designated for the interment of Christians. The ground teems with gravestones, sepulchral memorials, and sarcophagi, but the most curious have been removed to the museums of Arles, Toulouse, Marseilles, &c. Several chapels were erected within the area of this vast burying-ground: the most remarkable is that of *St. Honorat* (M.H.), or of Notre Dame de Grace, now falling to ruin. It is surmounted by an elegant octagonal tower, of two storeys, having 2 circular-headed windows in each face; the interior, except the crypt, is not older than the 14th cent. A considerable part of the cemetery has been converted into a promenade, into the modern burying-ground of the city, and into the extensive workshops of the rly. company.

Excursions.

(*a.*) *Les Baux*, an unique remnant of feudal times; a good road leads to it and passes

(*b.*) *Montmajour*, about an hour's walk from Arles, passing under the rly. Both are described above.

(*c.*) *Aigues Mortes* (described in Rte. 126A) and *St. Gilles* (12 m. W. of Arles and described in Rte. 127A) can both be now conveniently reached from Arles by the direct line of rly. to *Lunel*.

(*d.*) *La Camargue*. An excursion into this district may also be conveniently made from Arles.

The wide and uninterrupted plain stretching from Arles to the sea, including the *delta* of the Rhône, or the triangular space between its two branches, is the island of *Camargue* derived from Κάμαξ, reed, and ἀγρός, field, and presents some singular phenomena not unworthy of notice. Indeed, both its climate and its soil of mud banks, arid sand, or vast bare gravel-beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, raised from 2 to 7 feet above the sea, assimilate it rather to Africa and the borders of the Nile than to France. Even some of the animals which resort to it, the ibis, the pelican, and the flamingo, properly belong to the African continent. The ground is so impregnated with salt, that the water is brackish; the surface of the soil is, in summer, covered with a white saline efflorescence, like a coating of snow, and, when the pools are dried up, the salt forms into a cake 2 in. thick. Here, as in the deserts of Africa, the *mirage* constantly occurs during the heats, transforming the arid plain in appearance into a wide lake. Cultivation can only be pursued by excluding the sea by dykes, which entirely surround the Camargue, and the saline influence is counteracted by covering the surface with the muddy deposits brought down by the Rhône. In this manner the district produces extensive pastures, on which large flocks of sheep are fed, together with herds of cattle, and wild horses, or rather ponies, said to be of a stock originally brought from Africa by the Arabs, in their frequent invasions of this part of France. At stated times the young bulls are chased and separated from the herd by horsemen armed with tridents, in order to be branded, and receive the marks of their different proprietors; this is called *La Ferrade*. A considerable portion of the district is ploughed land, furnishing crops of corn, madder-root, &c., in abundance, and the culture of rice has lately been introduced; but this fertility, as well

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as the rich pasturages, arises entirely from irrigation, and the distribution in all directions of the waters of the Rhône, derived from the river in cuts and canals. At harvest time, in the month of July, the corn is threshed in the Oriental fashion, by driving 10 or 12 young horses, held with a long rein by a man in the centre of the threshing-floor, over the sheaves laid in heaps around, — a practice which exists throughout Provence and Southern Italy. The winnowing is performed by tossing the straw, chaff, and grain into the air, and allowing the wind to separate them.

The salt marshes and lagoons are unprofitable except in producing salt. There is only one village in the Camargue, Stes. Maries, but many isolated farms are scattered over it. *Stes. Maries* has all the appearance of an African town in the desert, and consists of an old edifice, half fortress, half cathedral, with a few wretched dwellings grouped about it, and its desolation gives it the appearance of a necropolis. The place derives its name from the tradition that St. Mary Salomè, St. Mary the mother of James, and St. Mary Magdalene landed there, about A.D. 40, to escape the persecutions which had already attacked the early Christians. They were accompanied by their servant Sara (the patron of wanderers in the Camargue), and Lazarus and Martha. Lazarus went to Marseilles, Martha to Tarascon, Mary Magdalene to Ste. Baume, leaving the two other Maries and their servant Sara as apostles of the Camargue. There is a great gathering here from all the surrounding country on May 25th to venerate the relics of the 3 saints.

In consequence of the enormous quantity of alluvial matter, estimated at 17,000,000 cubic mètres per annum, constantly discharged by the Rhône, its mouths are beset by sand-banks pronounced by Vauban "incorrigibles," so as to render the navigation dangerous, and the land at the larger mouth is advancing into the sea at the rate of 50 mètres a year. The *Tower of St. Louis*, built 1737, at a distance of 2600 mètres (1 m. 3 furl.) from the sea, is now 7200 mètres (4 m. 3 furl.) from it.

A *Canal* has been formed from Arles to Bouc, on the coast, at the mouth of the salt lake called Etang de Berre, which opens a more direct water communication to Marseilles than by the Rhône. This canal, begun 1802, with the double object of draining the marshes on the l. bank of the Rhône, and of facilitating traffic by avoiding the bars and sandbanks at the mouth of the river, was not completed until 1835. It is about 30 m. long. The *Canal de Craponne*, for navigable purposes, after running along the southern side of Arles, enters the Rhône with that from Bouc, at the extremity of the Boulevard de la Lice.

On quitting Arles Stat. the rly. turns away from the Rhône and pursues a S.E. direction. Issuing out of the Necropolis of Aliscamps, it passes (l.) near an Aqueduct, comprising part of the line of a Roman one, which conveyed the waters of the Durance by St. Remy to Arles. A short distance farther it is carried over some low grounds by a viaduct of 31 arches, 841 yards in length. From

6 m. *Raphèle* Stat. nearly to St. Chamas the line traverses the *Crau*, a singular stony plain of 30,000 acres extending S. to the Mediterranean, covered with rolled boulders and pebbles, deposited doubtless by the Rhône and its tributaries, especially the Durance, under circumstances differing from their present physical condition. This "campus lapideus" was well known to the ancients; and is described by Strabo and Pliny. Æschylus, in a fragment preserved by Pomponius Mela, lays on it the scene of the combat between Hercules and the Ligurians, when the son of Jove, having exhausted his arrows, was supplied with artillery from heaven by a discharge of stones from the sky, sent for his use by Jupiter.

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Ἰδὼν δ' ἀμηχανοῦντα σ' ὁ Ζεὺς οἰκτερεῖ,
νεφέλην δ' ὑποσχὼν νιφάδι στρογγύλωι
πέτρων
ὑπόσκιον θήσει χθόνα, οἷς ἔπειτα συμ
βαλῶν δηώσεις ῥᾳδίως λίγυν στρατόν.

One ancient writer remarks that the assistance of Jupiter would have been more effectual had he showered down the stones at once on the heads of the Ligurians. Such is the mythological history of the Crau. "It is composed entirely of shingle, being so uniform a mass of round stones, some to the size of a man's head, but of all sizes less, that the newly thrown-up shingle of a seashore is hardly less free from soil; beneath these surface-stones is not so much a sand as a cemented rubble, a small mixture of loam. Vegetation is rare and miserable; some of the absinthium and lavender so low and poor as scarcely to be recognised, and 2 or 3 miserable grasses, with *Centaurea calycitropes* and *solstitialis*, were the principal plants I could find."—*A. Young.*

Of late cultivation has been gradually extending eastward. The most arid portion of the Crau is passed near

12 m. *Entressen* Stat.

Through the greater portion of its extent its condition is that of a semi-desert; but under the stones which cover it grows a short sweet herbage, which the sheep accustomed to the locality obtain by turning over the stones. It is consequently covered over in the winter months with flocks driven hither from the French Alps, where they spend the summer, passing annually to and fro like the merino flocks of the Mesta in Spain. There the practice of migrating from the plains to the Pyrenees, and *vice versâ*, is as old as the 7th cent. Here, however, it must be traced to a far earlier period, since it is mentioned by Pliny, "e longinquis regionibus pecudum millibus convenientibus ut vescantur."

Every portion of the Crau which can be reached by irrigation is exceedingly fertile, producing vines, olives, almonds, mulberries, and corn. Young says, "The meadows I viewed are among the most extraordinary spectacles the world can afford, in respect to the amazing contrast between the soil in its natural and in its watered state, covered richly and luxuriantly with clover, chicory, rib-grass, and *Avena elatior*." The chief means by which this useful purpose is effected is the *Canal de Craponne*, so called from its projector, a native of Salon, who began it in 1554; it extends from the Durance, at a place called La Roque, to the Rhône at Arles, a distance of 33 m., sending out branches to Salon and elsewhere. The whole agriculture of the district depends upon this canal, as Egypt does upon the Nile: it is besides of no small use in turning oil and corn mills. Previous to its construction the stony desert reached up to the very outskirts of Arles and Salon. Irrigation is continually extended over fresh lands with wonderful results. The meadows in winter resemble English meadows in spring, they produce numerous heavy crops. In the remoter and uncultivated parts of the Crau, the *Mirage*, which so often in the African deserts cheats the parched traveller with the appearance of inland lakes in spots most destitute of water, is of frequent occurrence.

3 m. *Miramas* Junct. Stat. Near this the barren Crau ends and olive plantations commence.

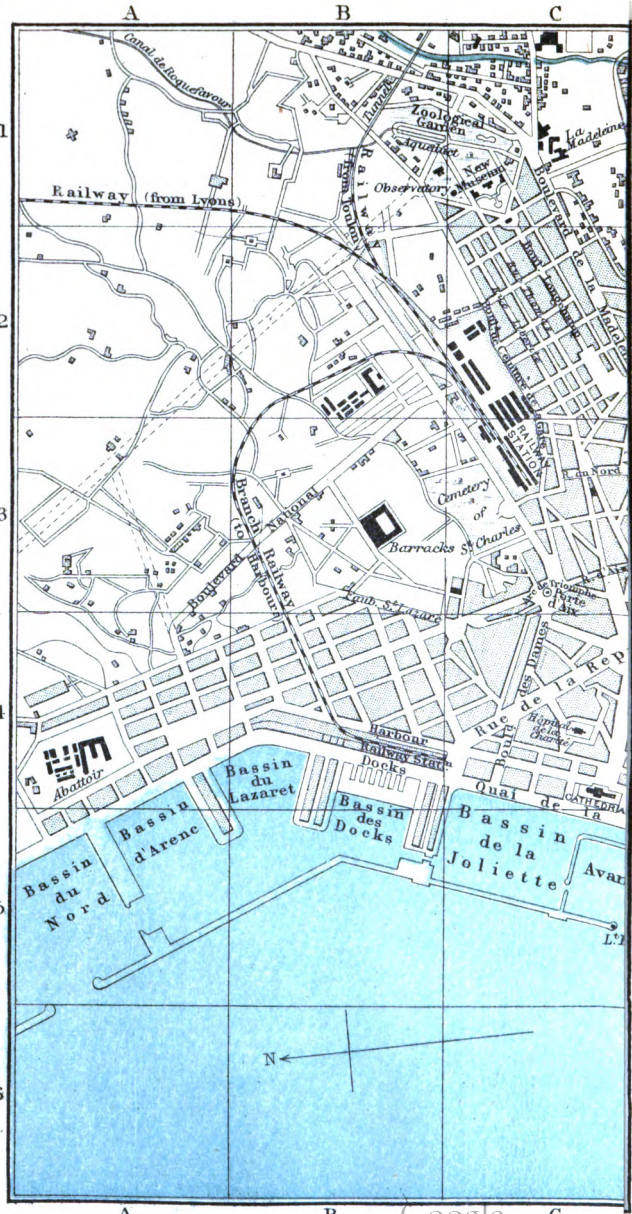
[*Rly.* N., 22 m., to *Cavaillon* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 130, passing, 8 m.,

Salon Stat., on the high road from Arles to Aix, 24 m. from the former (*Inns:* H. Poste; H. Croix de Malte), a town of 7600 Inhab., carrying on a considerable trade in olive-oil. The high road is carried through a sort of boulevard, surrounding the old town; and passes the *Castle*, said to be that of Nostradamus, now a barrack. That celebrated astrologer died here 1566, and is buried in the *Ch. of St. Laurent* (M. H.), of 14th centy. A statue of *Adam de Craponne* is erected in the Place. The celebrated naval commander, the Bailli de Suffren, was a native of Salon. 12 m. further N. is *Orgon* Stat., described in Rte. 129.]

The railway to Marseilles is carried

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round the Etang de Berre, an inland sea, which is connected with the Mediterranean by a narrow inlet extending from Martigues to the port of Bouc.

3 m. *St. Chamas* Stat., a town of 2667 Inhab., overlooking the Etang de Berre. It is divided into 2 parts by a narrow marly ridge pierced with caverns, some of them inhabited. On this ridge stands the old *Church of St. Amand.* The upper and lower portions of the town are connected by a tunnel. Part of the ancient ramparts surround the town. There are some large Government gunpowder works near here.

About ½ m. on rt. of the Stat., in the midst of the plain, stands the **Pont Flavien* (M. H.), a Roman bridge, over the Touloubre, a single arch of large blocks, approached by dedicatory arches of Corinthian architecture at either end of the roadway. It is a very perfect specimen of its class, and of singular elegance in point of form. The purity of its details may be accounted for by the Greek element which pervaded the S. of France. On the frieze is this inscription:—

L. DONNIVS. C. FLAVOS. FLAMEN. ROME. ET. AVGVSTI. TESTAMENTO. FIERI JVSSIT. ARBITRATV. C DONNII. VENÆ ET. CATTEL. RVFI.

Leaving St. Chamas, the rly. is carried over a magnificent viaduct of 15 arches, the largest 85 ft. high and 20 in span, its total length 421 yards.

9 m. *Berre* Stat., the village on rt., which gives its name to the *Etang.*

4 m. *Rognac* Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

[Branch Rly. N.E. 16 m. to *Aix* Stat. (Rte. 129), passing *Velaux*, *Roquefavour* (grand Aqueduct described in Rte. 129), and *Les Milles.*]

5 m. *Pas des Lanciers* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. W. 12 m. to *Martigues*, where there are large shipbuilding slips.]

Here the railway encounters a triple range of hills, which hem in Marseilles on the north. It clears a series of ridges and ravines by tunnels and embankments, and then traverses, by the tunnel *de la Nerte*, 5071 yards long, which cost 400,000*l.*, the Montagne de la Nerte. Emerging from it the blue expanse of the Mediterranean is seen.

5 m. *Estaque* Stat. Beyond this we cross the viaduct of Le Riaux and Château Follet, and soon after the tunnel of St. Louis, 503 yds. long, and cross the valley of Ayglades before reaching

7 m. **Marseilles** (*Gare St. Charles*) Junct. Stat. (Good Buffet; time for dinner allowed to travellers to and from Toulon and Nice by exp. trains), at St. Charles, on a height 160 ft. above the Mediterranean; a handsome structure, commanding a striking view. [A branch line 1¾ m. long, for merchandise only, is carried down to the port of La Joliette, or New Harbour.] A second Stat. (*Gare du Prado*) was completed 1874 on the S.E. side of the city.

Omnibuses to the hotels, 1 fr. 50 c., including luggage. *Cabs*, 1 fr. 75 c., and 25 c. for each passenger above one, and for each large package. *Tramways* traverse the town.

Inns: Grand H. de Marseille, clean, with reading and a general drawing-room; good table-d'hôte in the winter, at other times dinners in the coffee-room;—*Grand H. Noailles*, also good, pension 9 frs. and upwards per day, garden attached;—*Grand H. du Louvre et de la Paix*, a fine house, and good; pension from 9 fr. per day: these 3 hotels are all in the Rue de Noailles, a continuation of La Cannebière;—*H. des Colonies*, in the Rue Vacon;—*H. Beauvau*, in the Rue Beauvau, well situated, comfortable and moderate; *H. de l'Univers*, in the Rue Jeune Anacharsis; *H. du Petit Louvre*, Rue Cannebière.

Post-Office, on the Boulevard Notre Dâme (the *poste restante* is open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.).

Telegraph-Office: in the Rue pavé d'Amour.

Shops: The best are in the Rues Cannebière, St. Ferréol, Beauvau, and Paradis.

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This capital of the Dépt. des Bouches-du-Rhône is a flourishing place, and the most important seaport of France, having a population of 313,000 souls. It is a grand city in site and extent, and, next to Paris, no town in France has been more improved since 1853, by the creation of streets, quarters, harbours, and public edifices, &c.

Plan for seeing Marseilles.—For persons pressed for time the following itinerary may be useful. Take a carriage at the Bourse, drive to the new Docks, walk along the Breakwater, enjoying the view over the sea; then drive behind the Fort St. Jean to the old harbour, and along the Quai de Rive Neuve on its S. side, to the *Château du Pharo* and *Bains Catalans*, continuing along the shore by the Chemin de Ceinture to where it joins the Promenade du Prado, which follow to the Place de Castellane by the Rue de Rome, passing the New Prefecture to the Rue de Noailles and Cannebière.

From the *Porte d'Aix*, a Triumphal Arch (not far from the Rly. terminus), erected to commemorate the French campaign in Spain of 1823, a broad avenue traverses the city, leading to the Prado under various names—Rue d'Aix, Grand Cours and Place de Rome, and Rue Grand Chemin de Rome. Near the centre of it another wide thoroughfare, consisting of the Rues de la Cannebière (*Κάνναβις, flax*) and de Noailles, crossing it at right angles, runs down to the *Port* or *Harbour*, an oblong basin 1000 yards long by 330 broad, extending into the heart of the town, occupying an area of nearly 70 acres, about equal to two of the docks at Liverpool. The depth of water varies from 18 ft. at its mouth to 24, and it is capable of holding 1000 or 1200 merchant vessels. This was for ages the focus of that extensive commerce which renders Marseilles the first seaport in the Mediterranean. To this harbour Marseilles is indebted for her commercial consequence, which dates nearly 3000 years back, from the days when the Phocæans set foot on her shore, conveying to the barbarous inhabitants of W. Europe the civilization of the East. In recent times the connection of France with Algiers has given a great impetus to the prosperity of Marseilles, as it engrosses nearly the whole trade with the African colony. It has risen also to considerable importance since 1830 as a steam-packet station.

The *New Harbour* consists of a series of *Docks* or *Bassins* parallel to the shore, from which they are separated by a long mole, and divided into 4 docks by cross piers that allow of the passage of vessels from one into the other, whilst at each extremity is an outer harbour, or *Avant port*, communicating in all its width with the sea. This series of basins, built somewhat in imitation of those at Liverpool, occupies a length of upwards of a mile, with a water width of 450 yards. The first dock or *Bassin de la Joliette*, the most southern, is the great rendezvous of steamers to all parts of the Mediterranean. It communicates with the sea by an *Avant* port, and with the old harbour by a narrow basin or canal, the *Bassin de Radoub*, running behind the Fort St. Jean, which it has converted into an island. Beyond the Bassin de la Joliette is a smaller dock, the *Bassin de l'Entrepot*, and the seaside stat. of the rly. (*Gare Maritime*). Farther N. is the *Bassin du Nord*, and a larger dock still, the *Bassin National*, to the N. of this. This new system of dock accommodation covers a space of 394,000 square mètres, whilst there are 290,000 in the old harbour, making a total of 170 Eng. acres. The quays in the new docks measure 3100 yards: on one side of La Joliette are nouses, chiefly occupied by merchants' offices; and alongside the Bassins de l'Entrepot and du Nord, but separated by the road, are the bonded warehouses, a magnificent pile of buildings 400 yards long, and of 6 storeys, exclusive of the vaults beneath. They were erected by a company at an outlay of a million sterling, and are the finest of the kind in Europe. In the rear is the goods

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stat. of the rly., separated by a wide street from the new quarter of the Joliette or Arène, pierced in all its length by a wide *cours* or boulevard extending to the *Porte d'Aix*.

On the Quai, near the Bassin de la Joliette, stands the vast new *Cathedral*, designed by the late M. Vaudoyer. It is in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Latin cross, surmounted by several domes, and, like the public buildings of Genoa, is built in courses of white and grey stone. The interior decorations are not yet complete.

From the margin of the *Old Harbour*, lined with quays, the ground rises on all sides, covered with houses, forming an amphitheatre, terminating only with the encircling chain of hills. From this disposition of the ground the port used to be the sewer of the city, so that in hot weather the stench was very unpleasant. This inconvenience has been in a great measure remedied since the surplus water of the Aqueduct of Roquefavour has been made to flow into it, and from 2 large main sewers being carried into the sea, as well as by a large part of this high ground being levelled and drained elsewhere, to extend the new quarter on the W. of La Joliette.

The direction of the old harbour is from E. to W. On its N. side, and within the angle formed by the Rue Cannebière and the Cours, lies the old town of narrow streets, scarce worth entering. Modern improvement, however, has driven a wide avenue—the Rue de la République, and streets branching from it—through the midst of this labyrinth.

One of these avenues opens on the *Quai du Port*, at the back of the *Hôtel de Ville*, a heavy building, and overloaded with tasteless ornaments, erroneously attributed to *Le Puget*, his beautiful design having been rejected. Farther on, near the harbour's mouth, is the *Consigne*, or health office, where everything relating to quarantine is transacted, and whence the permission for vessels to enter the harbour is issued. To this office the captains of vessels come to give an account of themselves, and to show their bills of health. The council-room contains a few paintings, the most worthy of notice being those having reference to the plague: the Plague at Marseilles, by *Gérard*, in which Bishop Belzunce is introduced; and another by *Guérin* of the self-devotion of the Chevalier Rose in burying the dead, when even the galley-slaves had refused to do so; St. Roch healing the Sick, by *David*; a bas-relief, by *Le Puget*, of the Plague at Milan; the Cholera at Marseilles; and the Yellow Fever at Barcelona, 1822, by *Horace Vernet*.

The mouth of the old port is narrow. 105 yds. across, and was once closed by a chain. It is defended by two forts: on the N. by the old castle and tower of St. Jean, built in the 14th cent., in which Philippe Egalité was imprisoned with his youngest son, and whence after a time they escaped; on the S. the *Fort St. Nicolas*, much strengthened and extended since 1860. It was founded by Louis XIV., who, after capturing the disobedient city, and entering it by a breach in the walls, observed that "he also would have a Bastide at Marseilles;" and forthwith laid the foundation of this fort, of which the first stone bore the inscription—"Ne fidelis Massilia, aliquorum motibus concitata vel audaciorum petulantiâ, vel unicâ libertatis cupiditate tandem ruerit, Ludovic. XIV. optimatum populique securitate hâc arce prodivit." Close inside Fort St. Nicholas a graving-dock for repairing vessels, *Bassin de Carénage*, has been formed on the site of an ancient cemetery by costly excavations in the rock.

On the S. side, of the Old Harbour, is *St. Victor*, the most ancient church of Marseilles; its crypts and substructions alone are of the 11th cent. The upper part dates from 1200, except the two battlemented towers, which give it the air of a castle, erected 1350, by Pope Urban V., who had been abbot of the adjoining monastery, and is supposed to have been buried here. The entrance under the tower is by a round arch: near

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it is a curious pointed arch, its mouldings relieved with the dog-tooth ornament. St. Victor was one of the most celebrated Benedictine abbeys in Christendom, and possessed a host of other religious houses dependent on it.

Above St. Victor, to the S. of the town and harbour, rises the bare rocky hill of **Notre Dame de la Garde*, so called from the curious *Chapel*, now enlarged into a capacious Romanesque *Church*, situated within a small fort on its summit. An image of the Virgin, carved in olive-wood, and of great antiquity, is inclosed within this shrine; it is held in the highest veneration throughout the Mediterranean by the sailors and fishermen and their wives, and the walls and roof are hung with ex-votos, chiefly paintings representing moving accidents by flood and field—all the veriest daubs, but very curious, as illustrating the religious feeling of the people. Besides a vast number of shipwrecks, storms, steamboat explosions, escapes from British vessels of war, there is a whole host of representations of surgical operations, sick-beds, roadside accidents, &c. The cholera panic produced numerous offerings: among them a silver tunny-fish, presented by the Marseillaise fish-wives. Many ostrich-eggs and models of ships are suspended from the roof, and one corner is filled with cast-off crutches, the gifts of grateful cripples, and with ropes' ends by which men have been saved from drowning! The silver statue of the Virgin, 4 ft. high, over the altar, is modern.

The view from the top of the hill of Notre Dame is perhaps the best that can be had of Marseilles itself, spread over a gradually sloping basin, a city remarkably deficient in spires, towers, or domes. It is surrounded by hills which are covered with vineyards and olive-gardens, and speckled with white country-houses, called *Bastides*, to the number of 5000 or 6000, belonging to the citizens. *Monte Cristo*, well known from Dumas's novel, is conspicuous. It is an arid prospect of dazzling white, interspersed, but unrelieved, by dark streaks of dusky green. From this the eye is delighted to turn and repose upon the deep blue of the Mediterranean, the graceful curves of the coast of the Gulf of Lions, and the little group of islands. The nearest and smallest, the *Ile d'If*, is crowned by a *Castle*, once a state prison, in which Mirabeau was shut up; farther off are Pomègue and Ratoneau, connected by a breakwater to form the Port de Frivoul, under which a fleet of vessels in quarantine ride. Here probably was the *Fretum Julium*, where Cæsar's fleet of galleys under D. Brutus was stationed during the siege of Marseilles.

Along the lower slope of the same hill, within the town, stretches a wide promenade planted with trees, called *Cours Pierre Puget*. Those who have not time or patience for the long and somewhat fatiguing ascent to N.D. de la Garde, may content themselves with the fine *views* from the **Jardin* at the W. end of the cours above named. Lower down, at the waterside, stand numerous soap manufactories, and the *Customhouse*, with its piles of warehouses, isolated by a canal cut round it from the old Harbour.

On the headland W. of Fort St. Nicolas, commanding the S. entrance to the port, a marine villa, now called *Château du Pharo*, was built for the late Emperor Napoleon III.

A splendid Corniche road (*Chemin de Ceinture*), commanding fine sea-views, runs from the back of this villa along the shore, past the *Anse des Catalans*, at the base of the hill de la Garde, and round great part of the city until it joins the *Prado*, a handsome and very agreeable public walk and drive, a prolongation of the Rue de Rome.

The *Museum of Antiquities* (*open* to the public, Thursdays and Sundays 1 to 4, to strangers at any time) is placed in the *Château Borély*, which stands in a handsome park at the S. extremity of the Prado. It contains the few relics of antiquity which remain of *Massilia*, founded (B.C. 578) by Phocæan exiles from Asia Minor. In spite of its wealth, power, and pro-

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gress in civilization, the ancient city has left no remains of edifices, nor any traces of its existence beyond inscriptions (some in Greek), sarcophagi, mostly of the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, a few fragments of sculpture, and some tombs, &c., discovered in making the Rue de la République. Among the antiques is a draped torso of a female with a child, wearing a peaked cap of Greek workmanship: a marble sarcophagus brought from Arles, with a combat of Centaurs: several Christian sarcophagi, for the most part from the crypt of St. Victor; one of marble, designed for a child, contained the relics of St. Victor; another, of Abbot Isarn (d. 1048), whose effigy is covered with his epitaph in Latin verses, allowing only the head, which exhibits the tonsure, and the feet to appear.

The *Palais des Arts de Longchamp*, completed in 1870, at the top of the Boulevard Longchamp, consists of two buildings connected by an open colonnade, forming a handsome façade, with the cascade called the *Château d'Eau* in the centre. The building to the l. contains the

Picture Gallery (*open* daily 10 to 4, except Mondays and Fridays), not first-rate. Of the 150 pictures the following are the most worthy of notice:—St. John, in the Isle of Patmos; a copy after *Raphael*, ascribed to *Andrea del Sarto*. The Virgin and Infant Saviour with St. Anne, and below the 3 Maries, with St. Joseph, St. Cleophas, St. Simeon, &c., by *Perugino*; a very pleasing picture. *Rubens* (perhaps *Jordaens*): a boar-hunt. A Prince of Orange with his family, attributed to Rubens. Lord Strafford, a copy from *Vandyke*. One or two small paintings by *Puget* merit notice; he was a native of Marseilles, and architect and sculptor, as well as painter. There are several modern works; one of the landing of Queen Victoria at Cherbourg in 1860.

The rt. wing contains the

Museum of Natural History, of which the most remarkable portions are the collections of shells and birds of Provence. To the E. of these buildings lies the

Zoological Garden (*Jardin des Plantes*), a popular place of recreation, very handsomely laid out, and commanding fine views. Here ends the branch of the Canal de Roquefavour, destined for domestic uses, in a basin from which its waters are distributed over the city.

Beyond the *Musée* is the *New Observatory*.

The *Public Library* occupies a new building on the Boulevard du Musée, (*open* every week-day from 9 to 12, and 2 to 4). It contains upwards of 80,000 vols. and 1300 MSS., amongst which is a richly illuminated one of the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*. Attached to the library is a collection of coins and medals.

The *Exchange* (*Bourse*), a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, near the Vieux Port, and at the extremity of La Cannebière, was erected 1858–60. The interior arrangements resemble those of the Paris Bourse. The cost of erecting the building was principally defrayed by the Chamber of Commerce, a very important, wealthy, and ancient body here, which was one of the originators of the early schemes of colonization, and was mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Consulates. In front of the building, on the Place, is a statue of *Puget* the sculptor, inscribed with his not very modest speech to the Minister Louvois: "Le marbre tremble sous mes mains." A fountain surmounted by a bust of Homer, in the Rue d'Aubagne, bears this inscription: "Les Phocéens reconnaissants à Homère, 1803." !!

The *Lazaret*, once famed as the largest and best regulated quarantine establishment in Europe, has been removed, and its site now nearly covered with the new docks and buildings. It owed its foundation to the fearful ravages of the *plague at Marseilles* in 1720, which carried off be-

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tween 40,000 and 50,000 persons, half the population. Amidst the general despair, selfishness, and depravity which accompanied this dire calamity, many individuals distinguished themselves by their noble self-devotion. One of them has been commemorated by Pope:—

"Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath
When nature sicken'd and each gale was death?"

The name of the good bishop was *Belzunce*, who offered a rare example of courage and piety by his intrepid intercourse with the sick in the hospitals, where, aided by pious nuns, he constantly ministered to the support and consolation of the plague-stricken inmates. A *statue* of the bishop has been set up in the Cours Belzunce. The 2 échevins of the town, Estelle and Moustier, likewise exposed their lives. The streets soon became choked with dead, and of the galley-slaves, supplied at the rate of 80 a-week to conduct the dead-carts, none survived. The Chevalier Rose with his own hands then helped to bury the dead, when every one else refused the dangerous duty. 3 physicians, also, from Montpellier, repaired to the city of death to aid the sick and dying, when all the native medical men were dead or had fled. The pestilence, which had broken out in the spring, continued its fury till September, but abated after a violent storm, and disappeared in November.

The *Fish-market* displays a number of the finny inhabitants of the Mediterranean unknown in the seas of the N.; among others, the tunny is abundant at certain seasons. The *Flower-market* also, at the N. end of Rue Cannebière, deserves a visit.

The *climate* of Marseilles for a portion of the year is delightful, but in summer and autumn the heat is at times intense—the streets like an oven, so that it is scarcely possible to move abroad during the daytime, and all rest during the night is liable to be destroyed by the *mosquitoes*. To this not unfrequently succeeds the *Mistral*, or cutting dry N.W. wind. The (S.W.) wind called *le Libech* (Ital. Libeccio) blows with great force in this part of the Mediterranean, and the clouds of dust are at times intolerable.

English and *American Consuls* reside here.

Physicians.—Dr. Pirondi fils is skilful, and speaks English. Dr. Seux also speaks English, and is eminent.

Eng. Ch. Service in an apartment, No. 100, Rue Sylvabelle, at 10.30 and 3. P.M. on Sundays, by the British Consular Chaplain. *Fr. Prot. Ch.* in the Rue de Grignan and in the Rue Delille, at 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

The *Cafés* of Marseilles equal almost those of Paris in splendour: the decorations of the *Café de France*, in the Rue Cannebière, partly in style of the Alhambra, cost 16,000*l.*; *Maison Dorée*, 5 Rue de Noailles; *Café Glacier*, opposite the Bourse; *C. Bodoul*, in the Rue St. Ferréol; *C. des Mille-Colonnes*, Rue Beauvau; *Roubion* (formerly the *Réserve*), on the Corniche Road, commands a fine view, and is famous for its fish and beef-steaks. Try a "Bouillabaisse," a Provençal fish dish.

Theatres.—The *Grand Théâtre*, at the end of the Rue Beauvau, will contain nearly 2000 spectators. The *Gymnase*, in the Rue du Théâtre Français, is also large.

Baths. A small steamer plies every hour in the afternoon in summer from the Old Port, Quai de la Fraternité, for Roucas Blanc, E. of the city. Fare to and fro, bath included, 1½ fr. There is a good hotel (*du Roucas Blanc*) here. This bathing-place may also be reached by the tramway along the Prado. The *Sea-Baths*, known as the *Bains Catalans*, are upon a large scale.

The *Canal* which supplies Marseilles with *water from the Durance* is gradually altering the aspect of the country around the town, by the irrigation which it furnishes.

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Where once nothing but dust, scorched rocks, and bare high walls appeared, the eye now finds groves of trees and verdure to rest on. The *Bastides* already mentioned are little country boxes, which entirely dot the slopes around the town, prolonging it apparently to the tops of the surrounding hills. Some of them are handsome, and surrounded by gardens, but the greater part stand in mere bare inclosures. Every merchant, citizen, or shopkeeper must have one, and their number is said to exceed 6000.

Promenades. — Marseilles possesses numerous public walks, the finest being that of *Le Prado*, at the S. extremity of the city; it is nearly 3 miles long from the *Place de la Préfecture* to the mouth of the Huveaune; the *Chemin de Ceinture* forms a continuation of the Prado, and has been already noticed.

A common excursion is a "promenade sur eau," from the harbour's mouth to the islands of If (mentioned above).

Travellers should visit the *Aqueduct* of *Roquefavour*, which may be easily reached in 2 hours by taking the Aix branch of the rly. from Rognac Stat. (Rtes. 127 and 129).

Trade of Marseilles.—As a great commercial emporium, this city stands highest in France. It possesses numerous manufactories of soap and iron, sugar refineries, &c. It is the greatest place of resort for shipping in the Mediterranean, the number of square-rigged vessels and steamers frequenting it annually exceeding 10,000, measuring above a million of tons.

Railways to Arles, Avignon, Valence, and Lyons (see above)—to Nîmes, Montpellier, Cette, and Toulouse—(see Rte. 126)—to Aix, Sisteron, and Gap (see Rte. 134)—to Toulon, Hyères, Cannes, and Nice (Rte. 128). Paris is reached by the 10.50 A.M., 4.50 P.M., and 9.45 P.M. express trains, in 18, 15½, and 20 hrs. respectively.

Steamers.—Consult the published bills of the several Companies, which will be found in the Livret Chaix for the month. The office of the Messageries Maritimes is 16 Rue Cannebière, and the steamers that it may interest the English traveller the most to know the days and hours of sailing of, will be:—

From Marseilles to Civita Vecchia and Naples every Wednesday and Sunday at 8 A.M. Fraissinet & C^ie^, 6 Place de la Bourse.

To Genoa, Spezzia, Leghorn, and Naples, by the boats of various companies, several times a week.

To Constantinople, calling at the Piræus, every Saturday at 5 P.M. Arriving at Constantinople on the following Saturday, and in correspondence with the lines to Smyrna, Gallipoli, Salonica, and the ports of the Black Sea.

To Alexandria, touching at Messina, every Thursday at noon.

To Algiers every Saturday at 5 P.M.

To Oran on Wednesday at 5 P.M.

To Tunis, by Stora and Bone, every Wednesday at 5 P.M.

To Cannes and Nice every Sunday at 8 A.M.

History.—Scarcely anything is known of the early Phœnician settlers on the coast about Marseilles, who are said to have set up trading establishments here about B.C. 1000, but the traces discovered in 1863, when the Rue de la République was formed, seem to strengthen the view that the city owes its origin to the Phœnicians, though classical tradition assigns the foundation of *Massilia* to a colony of Phocæans, who left their native country, Asia Minor, with their wives and children, rather than submit to Cyrus, and sought for liberty on the then barbarous shores of Gaul. Their emigration (B.C. 600) is described by Herodotus, and alluded to by Horace:—

"Phocæorum
Velut profugit execrata civitas,
Agros atque lares patrios, habitandaque rura
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis:
Ire pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas
Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus."

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Favourably received by the inhabitants of the country, the settlement increased and prospered; became great in commerce and navigation, eminent in the arts and literature; was sought and esteemed by Rome as an ally, until, wishing to remain neutral in the wars between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally siding with the latter, she was besieged, taken, and reduced to great distress by his successful antagonist, who records that he preserved it "magis pro nomine et vetustate quam pro meritis in se."—*Cæsar.* Lucan has described the siege, but evidently without local knowledge. Cicero says, in his Oration for Flaccus, that Greece alone could compete with Marseilles as a seat of learning; Tacitus calls her "magistram studiorum." Her importance continued during the middle ages; she formed a sort of independent state, electing her own magistrates, and forming alliances with other states. She furnished alone all the galleys required by St. Louis to transport his army in the Crusade. The famous commercial code *Le Consulat de la Mer* is supposed to have been drawn up here. At length, conquered by Charles d'Anjou, Comte de Provence, she yielded to the rising superiority on the sea of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice.

Marseilles held out against Henri IV. long after Paris had submitted; when at length he was informed of its surrender, he exclaimed, "C'est maintenant que je suis Roi!" Yet was its turbulent spirit of independence not subdued, since, in consequence of an outbreak against Louis XIV., that monarch entered the city by a breach in its walls.

At the Revolution, which inflamed to madness the fiery spirits of the people of the south, Marseilles furnished, from the dregs of its own population and the outcasts of other countries, the bands of assassins who perpetrated the greater portion of the September massacres in Paris. The Reign of Terror at Marseilles itself, under the rule of the infamous Fréron and Barras, produced more than its usual proportion of atrocities and follies. The usual wholesale murders were committed, amounting to 400 persons, attended by confiscation of their property.

But not satisfied with this, it was proposed by one of the Représentants du Peuple to fill up its harbour. The name of Marseilles was absolutely abolished by a decree, which enacted that it should pass under the denomination of "la Commune sans Nom"! Even the death of Robespierre, which, for the most part, put an end to the Reign of Terror in other places, was here and elsewhere in the south the signal for fresh assassinations. Vengeance against those who had been the instruments of the revolutionary massacres was now the cry; the Fort St. Jean, in which about 200 of them had been confined, was broken open, and they were all murdered by an irritated mob of insurgents, employing cannon loaded with grape to finish their victims in their cells.

ROUTE 127A.

ARLES TO LUNEL, BY ST. GILLES—RAIL.

Distance, 28 m.; *time*, 1¼ hr.; *trains*, 5 daily.

Arles is described in Rte. 127. The completion of this line abridges the journey to Montpellier, by avoiding the détour by Nîmes; it proceeds W., and crosses both branches of the Rhône below the bifurcation of the river.

7 m. *La Camargue.* Beyond this the Petit Rhône is crossed.

4 m. *St. Gilles* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Luxembourg; a *Restaurant* near Stat.), a town of 6804 Inhab., and of great antiquity, situated on the Petit Rhône, originally the *Rhoda Rhodiorum*, a colony

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founded by the Rhodians according to Pliny, chiefly remarkable at present for its magnificent *Abbey Church* (M. H.), a fine specimen of the Byzantine style. The upper ch. was begun 1116, on a scale of great magnificence, by Alphonso, son of Raymond IV., Count of St. Gilles (called Jourdain, because baptized in the Jordan), but was destroyed during the Religious wars, having been turned into a fortress by the Huguenots in 1562, and demolished, when no longer tenable as such, by the Duc de Rohan, 1622. This magnificent ch., 290 ft. long by 88½ ft. wide, was originally formed of a nave of 8 bays, with aisles, a choir with apse, a circular E. end, a continuous aisle and chapels. Of all this only 5 bays of the nave of the upper ch. remain, but have been lowered, except one at the E. end of the N. aisle, which retains its original lofty pitch, the height of which is 62 ft., that of the vault of the nave having been 90 ft. The piers have been shortened, and some of the very fine original capitals replaced upon them.

"The great glory of the Ch. as it now exists is the lower part of the **West Front* (end of 12th cent.), principally of white marble. *Three portals* connected by pillars carry an entablature, in the style of St. Trophime of Arles, but more considerable. It is a masterpiece, upon which every species of ornamental decoration and rich sculpture has been lavished, crowded with pillars, Corinthian-like capitals, statues, relievos and cornices, and combining classical decorations and Byzantine treatment of figures. Sculptured lions are introduced as supports to the pillars of the doorways; and as the abbots of St. Gilles, powerful seigneurs in ancient days, used to sit at the gate of the ch. to dispense justice, many of the old charters begin with the words "Domino NN. sedente inter leones." In the vestibule of this ch., Raymond VI., Comte de Toulouse, accused of favouring the persecuted Albigenses, underwent, in 1209, the ignominious penance of being scourged on his naked back, in the presence of the papal legate and of 12 French bishops. To the E. are to be seen the lower parts of the remainder of the ch. dug out and laid bare—choir, apse and chapels; from which, combined with what remains in a perfect state, it would seem to have been the grandest ch. in the S. of France. The subjects and style of the sculptures at St. Gilles are so like those of St. Trophime of Arles as to make it probable they were the work of the same architect.

"A detached pile of ruin, behind the actual ch., is the N.E. tower, which escaped being destroyed in the 16th cent.; it contains a spiral *staircase*, called *le Vis de St. Gilles*, celebrated for its masterly construction as a piece of masonry. It was again saved from destruction at the Revolution by the influence of M. Michel, a lawyer of St. Gilles.

"The *Lower Church*, which coincided with the nave of the Upper, is also of the 12th cent., and has in it some classical details. It is not subterranean, but was formerly on a level with the cloisters on the S. side, now used as cellars. The central part over the tomb of St. Gilles and the S. aisle are of an earlier date than the rest, and may be part of the earlier ch. consecrated 1096 by Pope Urban II. In the S. aisle is a well communicating with the ch. above. The openings outside are few, the masonry is all excellent."—*D. T.*

In a narrow street facing the ch. is an old house of the 12th cent.; it is 3 storeys high and ornamented with handsomely and very perfect sculptured work, and is deserving attention as a specimen of the domestic architecture of the middle ages, said to be that inhabited by Pope Clement IV. St. Gilles is a place of considerable commercial activity; its principal trade is in wines. *The Tokay Princesse* wine produced hereabouts enjoys a great reputation throughout Languedoc.

The line continues through *Gallician* to

11 m. *Le Cailar* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N. to *Nîmes*, see Rte. 126A.]

2 m. *Aimargues* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S. to *Aigues Mortes*, see Rte. 126A.]

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Thence the line passes through Marsillargues to

5 m. *Lunel* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 126.

ROUTE 128.

PARIS TO GENOA, BY MARSEILLES, TOULON, HYÈRES, CANNES, NICE, AND MENTONE—RAIL.

Distance, 790 m.; *time*, 35½ hrs.; one express through *train* daily.

The *Terminus* of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Rly. is on the *Boulevard Mazas*, and for the line as far as

196 m. *Dijon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 104. Thence to

43 m. *Chalon-sur-Saône* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 106. Thence to

81 m. *Lyons* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 108. Thence to

143 m. *Avignon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 125. Thence to

76 m. *Marseilles* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 127.

Marseilles to Cannes.

Distance, 120 m.; *time*, 5 to 8 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

On leaving Marseilles the line traverses a district of great beauty and interest, especially between Toulon and Nice, the true garden of Provence.

4 m. *La Pomme* Stat.

Amidst cultivated gardens and numerous Bastides, alternating with deep cuttings in the limestone, the train proceeds to

6 m. *Aubagne* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Nôtre Dame), a town of 7450 Inhab. A monumental fountain was raised in 1828 before the H. de Ville to the Abbé Barthélemy, author of the 'Voyages du Jeune Anacharsis,' Aubagne with Cassis disputing the honour of having been his birthplace. It is a pretty excursion to the valley of *Géménos*, nearly 3 m. distant; and 5 m. off are the ruins of the Abbey of *St. Pons*, of the 13th cent. Another interesting excursion may be made from Aubagne to the place of pilgrimage called *La Sainte Baume* by carriage to St. Zacharie, and thence 1 hr.'s walk or ride on donkey to the Dominican convent, where the traveller will be well fed and lodged. The Grotto and ch. are in the face of a magnificent cliff. Here St. Mary Magdalene is said to have lived and died. From the ruined chapel of St. Pilon, above the grotto, there is a very fine view.

[Branch Rly. 11 m. N. to *Valdonne*, for the small coal-field of *Fuveau*.]

6 m. *Cassis* Stat. The town, of 2000 Inhab., on the seaside on rt. was the *Portus Carsacis* of the Romans: its port is chiefly frequented by small vessels engaged in the coral fishery.

The caper, a pretty flowering plant, is cultivated near Cujés, a poor-looking town, but the country around productive and well cultivated.

6 m. *La Ciotat* Stat. (Pop. 10,017): the town, on the shore, on rt., contains the large establishment for the construction of iron steam-vessels belonging to the Messageries Nationales navigating the Mediterranean and Indian Seas. The Company employs 2500 workmen, and supports admirable technical and ordinary schools.

4 m. *St. Cyr* Stat., in an extensive amphitheatre of hills.

The railway keeps nearer to the coast and penetrates the hills by means of 2 long *tunnels*. On emerging from them, the landscape is more cheerful; orange-trees are first seen; the pomegranate grows in the hedges; the olive-trees, the cactus, and palm occur at intervals in this favoured region, sheltered from the N.

4 m. *Bandol* Stat., above the very pretty bay of the same name on rt.

5 m. *Ollioulles St. Nazaire* Stat. The village of St. Nazaire lies 2 m. to the S., and *Ollioulles*, nearly 3 m. to the N. For the description of the picturesque *Gorge d'Ollioulles* see Excursions from Toulon.

3 m. *La Seyne* Stat.: the town, of 11,600 Inhab., 1¾ m. on rt., in the Bay of Toulon, has a large factory for

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steam vessels and engines, employing 3000 workmen, and connected with the main line by a short branch.

3 m. **Toulon** Stat. (Buffet, table-d'hôte excellent). Omnibus from rly. The Stat. is at the upper part of the town, within the fortifications.

Inns: Grand H., a large and handsome building, close to stat., comfortable; *H. Victoria*, Boulevard de Strasbourg, and *H. du Louvre*, Rue Corneille, about ¼ m. from stat.; *H. du Nord*, Place Puget, in the old town.

Cabs, within the town, 1 fr. 25 c. the course; 1 fr. 80 c. by the hour; for places outside the town make a bargain. *Omnibuses* run to all the suburbs.

Cafés and *Restaurants:* the best are in the Place d'Armes.

Post Office: 48, Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Eng. Ch. Service: 35, Rue Picot, Sunday at 10·15 and 3·15.

Baths: 14, Rue Neuve, and at Les Sablettes (reached by steamer).

House Agent: E. Vandenberg, Rue de l'Arsenal.

Toulon is the Plymouth of France, the seat of her naval power in the Mediterranean, the greatest naval arsenal in that sea, and second only to that of Brest on the Atlantic. It is a strongly fortified town, situated at the bottom of a deep double bay, which forms the roads. Behind it runs an amphitheatre of hills rising on the N. into the heights of Mount Faron, which stretches its arms as it were round the bay, so as nearly to land-lock it, rendering it a safe anchorage, except from the S. and E., in which direction it is somewhat unprotected. Several forts on the land side defend the town, while the mouth of the harbour and hills commanding it are studded with forts and redoubts. The *climate* is dry and bracing, but the town itself is exposed to the Mistral, though on the sheltered slopes of the Mt. Faron and La Malgue the temperature is extremely mild, the thermometer rarely falling below freezing-point.

The *Port* is divided into the old and new, separated from the roadstead by moles, hollow and bomb-proof, begun in the reign of Henri IV., formed externally into batteries on a level with the water's edge. The Port du Commerce, or *Darse Vieille*, on the E., is appropriated to merchant-vessels, and is bordered by a quay. The *Darse Neuve*, on the W., is surrounded by the dockyard buildings, the arsenal, the storehouses for provisions, &c., cannon foundry, artillery, &c.

Toulon has been greatly extended since 1860—to the N. towards the rly., round which a new and elegant quarter is rising. The old town, between the latter and the sea, consists of a series of narrow streets descending towards the wide Quay, the busiest portion of the city. The Pop. amounts to 77,126 persons, exclusive of the garrison, and a large body of seamen.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, on the Darse Vieille, facing the sea, is ornamented with 2 colossal Terms, by Le Puget, supporting a balcony; in the street behind it, close by, is a house built after the designs of the same architect (now a *temple protestant*), and by the same artist are the two lions decorating the tympanum of a doorway in the fish-market.

The *Cathedral*, originally Romanesque of the 11th cent., was restored in the transition style of the 12th, and successively enlarged and renovated up to the 18th cent. It contains two good marble angels by Veyrier, the nephew of Le Puget, and some pictures by Vanloo and Mignard.

The *Theatre*, on the Boulevard de Strasbourg, is large (2000 seats), with a graceful group by Klagmann ornamenting the façade.

In the *public garden* (military band Tues. and Sat., 2 to 4) is a good statue by a pupil of Houdon, brought from the tomb of the Marquis de Valbelle of Tourves, and on the W. of the garden is the ancient porch removed from the ruins of *Six Fours* (see below).

The *Museum* (open to the public on Sund. and fête days 11 to 4, at other times apply to the concierge), in the Rue Nationale, near the Theatre, con-

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tains some good pastels by Victor Corduan; but some of his best paintings are to be seen in the Salle des Prud'hommes, 40, Rue du Gars.

The *Office of the British Vice-Consul* is in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville. The best shops are on the Quay and in the Rue des Chaudronniers. The great lines of communication between the old and the new towns are the *Cours Lafayette*, planted with double rows of plantain-trees, in which are held the fruit and vegetable markets, and the Rue des Chaudronniers, parallel to it, but farther W.

Near the *Darse Vieille*, on the wall separating it from the sound, is the Masting Machine. On the W. side are moored several screw line-of-battle ships. From here is the seaway into the Arsenal, and near it the Health Office.

The *Dockyard* (Port Militaire), or *Darse Neuve*, covers a space of 240 acres, more than twice the area of that at Portsmouth. In it are a series of pontoons, or laid-up sailing line-of-battle ships, in which are housed a reserve of several thousand sailors. The *Basins* or Floating Docks have an area of more than 80 acres of deep water, fit throughout for the largest ships fully equipped. There are several building-slips (*cales*); in the smithery there are 100 forge fires. The store of oak timber is very large. The rope-house (*corderie*) is nearly 1200 ft. long, of 3 vaulted aisles of masonry, fire-proof. In the centre of the yard is an opening into the Petite Rade, and a line-of-battle ship, fully armed and stored, may sail at once out to sea. Immediately after crossing this opening on the rt. is *Le Bagne*, a large airy building. The convicts (*forçats*) used to number about 4000, but they were in 1874 all removed to New Caledonia.

The Dockyard has been greatly extended towards the W., and occupies the whole of the N. side of the Bay, forming the Arsenal de Castigneau. They have not been excavated in the land, but formed by quays and piers carried out into the port.

Strangers are allowed to visit the Arsenal Maritime by a permission granted on application at the Admiral Superintendent's, or *Major-General's* offices, near the gate leading into it from the Place d'Armes; also the Ateliers des Forges at La Seyne.

The *Musée de la Marine* contains a large collection of models of nautical inventions, ship-building, &c. On the Gun Wharf, fronting the Salle d'Armes (Small Arms Repository), may be seen many hundred rifled guns.

A supplemental building-yard has been formed at Mourillon, in the S.E. of the town, between it and Fort la Malgue, E. of the Petite Rade. Here are several large roofed slips; and hither are transferred the timber, sawmills, &c., with basins for preserving timber afloat. At the new Arsenal of *Castigneau* are 2 docks of the largest size; also workshops for the construction and repair of steam machinery on the largest scale. On a canal opening into the basin are the provision-stores for the fleet.

One of the most interesting sights for the traveller will be the *Roadsteads, Petite* and *Grande Rades*, which can be easily visited by means of boats, plenty of which will be found at the Quay opposite the Rue des Chaudronniers, the fares being 2 frs. 50 c. an hr. The boatmen are generally well informed, and good guides.

The dockyard and fleet of Toulon were destroyed by a British force under Sir Sidney Smith, detached from the fleet of Lord Hood, in November, 1793, previous to the evacuation of the town by the British. It was a work of danger, as the republicans, having already gained possession of the surrounding forts and heights, poured in a merciless hail of shot and shells; and the work was but imperfectly performed, that is to say, the great magazine and several vessels on the stocks escaped. 27 vessels were destroyed, being ignited in the harbour by a fire-ship, 2 of them

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blowing up: 15 ships were brought away. It must be remembered that the English gained possession of Toulon not by force of arms, but by convention with the royalist portion of its inhabitants, on condition of their being protected from the cruel vengeance of the republicans. But the means at the disposal of Admiral Hood, a fleet of 21 ships, aided by a Spanish squadron of 17, were totally inadequate to effect this; 5000 British troops, the amount of his land force, were far too few to garrison so vast an extent of works, and little good was done by our 8000 Neapolitan and Spanish allies. Although the surrounding forts were manned and put into a state of defence as far as possible, the important pass of Ollioules, commanding the only approach to Toulon from the W., was left unguarded, and the republican forces, reeking from the massacres of Lyons and Marseilles, marched in, and speedily invested the town to the number of 50,000, breathing vengeance against the inhabitants of Toulon for the defection of a place so important. When at length, at the end of 3 months, the harbour became no longer tenable, and the British fleet was obliged to weigh anchor, nearly 15,000 of the inhabitants were embarked on board the British fleet, by the light of the burning ships and dockyards, amidst the cries and groans of the multitude that remained behind, praying for the means of escape from the hands of the merciless republicans. Nor were their worst anticipations unfounded; more than 6000 miserable victims were sacrificed to the vengeance of the agents of the Committee of Public Safety, in spite of the remonstrances of Dugommier, the French general, and his lieutenant Buonaparte. With such blind rage did the besieging soldiery rush into the town, that they murdered, without question, 200 Jacobins who had gone forth to meet them. The horrors of the fusillades and the butcheries of the guillotine were then exercised against the inhabitants with a rage which did not wait to distinguish those who had opposed from those who had favoured the English. Fréron and the other members of the Committee of Public Safety, including the younger Robespierre, presided in person over the fusillades. They sent orders for 1200 masons to raze the town, but their commands were only partly carried into execution, and they decreed that its name should be abolished, and that it should in future be known only as Port de la Montagne.

The *Roadstead* is the most picturesque and interesting feature about Toulon, and the views of it from the neighbouring heights are very pleasing. A small *steamer* plies from the quay opposite the Rue Neuve every hour (fare 25 c.) across to *La Seyne*, where are the engineering works (Ateliers des Forges). The inner road (*Petite Rade*), which Toulon faces, covers nearly 3 sq. m., and has now been dredged to a uniform depth of 33 ft. It is divided from the outer (*Grande Rade*) by two capes or headlands, and is completely sheltered. The headland on the E. is defended at its point by the *Batterie du Salut*, which overlooks the old fort, called Grosse Tour, and is backed by the square *tour du Mourillon*, built in 1848, and a conspicuous object from all points. At the neck or root of this headland, and S.E. of the town, stands the strong *Fort la Malgue*, commanding a fine *view*, and surrounded by ramparts 30 ft. high, defended by 200 pieces of cannon. Opposite to this, on the W. side of the bay, stretches forth a two-horned hilly promontory, the N. point occupied by the strong fort of *l'Eguillette* and the S. point by that of *Ballaguier*, armed to the water's edge, while the commanding heights, de Caire, above them are crowned by the Fort Napoléon, which replaces the field-works of 1793, called *le Petit Gibraltar*. L'Eguillette was regarded as the key of the British position in 1793, but was occupied by a garrison of which unfortunately only a small part were English, the rest Spaniards and Neapolitans. After keeping possession of it between 3 and 4 months, in spite of the besieging French force from without, on

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the 16th of December a range of batteries, which had been formed secretly by the French and concealed behind the olive-gardens, suddenly opened their fire upon le Petit Gibraltar and the Fort Eguillette from the heights behind, throwing, in the course of 36 hours, 8000 shot and shells. Early the next morning, the French, led by Dugommier, their commander-in-chief, advanced to the attack, but were so warmly received, that at first there seemed no hope of success, until the brave Muiron, followed by his men, entering by an embrasure on the side of the line intrusted to the Spaniards, overpowered them, and cut to pieces the British detachment of 300 men.

The planner of this attack, the constructor of the concealed batteries, was a young officer of artillery, aged 23, named Buonaparte, who for the first time received a command and had an opportunity of displaying his military genius on the heights above Toulon. On arriving 2 or 3 months previously to take a subordinate command, he found that the incapables who had preceded him had raised their batteries at a distance of 2 gun-shots from Toulon, and were directing useless efforts against the place itself. His quick eye at once perceived the mistake, and singled out the points where a successful attack might be made. In 5 or 6 weeks, under his directions, batteries were constructed, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, on the heights of Brégaillon, Evesca, and Lambert, commanding the forts held by the British. While awaiting the time when all should be ready to make his great effort, the Representatives of the People, discovering so many guns lying unemployed, would have caused an immediate cannonade, and would in their ignorance thus have marred all his well-calculated plans. Then it was that the young officer had the boldness to reply to Barras, one of them, "Tenez-vous à votre métier de Représentant, et laissez-moi faire le mien d'artilleur. Cette batterie restera là, et je réponds du succès sur ma tête." He promised that, in 2 days after gaining the fort, Toulon would fall, nor was he wrong: the morning after the capture took place of Petit Gibraltar, Eguillette, and Fort Pharon (an important work on the heights to the N. of the town), whose guns together swept the roadstead from end to end, the British and Spanish fleets had weighed anchor, and were standing out to sea.

A previous attempt was made upon Toulon, in 1707, by an Austrian and Sardinian army, under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy, aided by an English and Dutch fleet, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel; but after an ineffectual bombardment, they found it so stoutly defended that they were compelled to retire.

The *Outer Roadstead* (Grande Rade) is formed by a hilly peninsula stretching from W. to E., terminating in Cap Sepet, and corresponding with Cap Brun on the N. side of the bay. The Rade is open to the sea from the E., but is sheltered from the S.W. wind by the above-mentioned peninsula, on which stands the

Naval Hospital at *St. Mandrier*, (steamer 25 c.), a splendid building with 2000 beds, excellently managed. For travellers, however, the chief attraction will be the beauty of the spot and of the *Garden* (Jardin d'Acclimatation) attached to it, where the fig, aloe, cactus, palm, and banana flourish in the open air. The *view* from the heights behind the hospital is amongst the finest in the S. of France. The traveller can return either on foot, by way of Les Sablettes and La Seyne, or by boat. 2 m. W. of St. Mandrier is the Lazaret.

Toulon forms a convenient haltingplace on the way to Italy. As a winter residence the best situation for persons suffering from nervous or bronchial complaints would be at *Claret* or *St. Anne* on the hill-side, ½ hr.'s walk from the town and commanding a fine view of the bay. For persons of limited means, the Villa Emeriau has been opened at Claret by a committee, with the chaplain of the Eng. Ch. (Rev. H. R. Wadmore) as president. For those who do not fear the exciting

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properties of the sea air, the district of *Mourillon* offers many attractions. In the town itself apartments are scarce and expensive.

Drives and Excursions:—

Cap Brun, 1½ hr. on foot (*omnibus* from the Place d'Italie, 30 c.), fine view. Further on is the *Villa Ste. Marguerite*, opposite to which a narrow lane leads down to the creek, whence the pedestrian may enjoy a lovely view of the coast by returning along the shore in front of the Villa Cloquet, with its fine palm-trees, to the foot of La Malgue, which he may cross, or, continuing along the shore to the Rue St. Louis, take the omnibus back to Toulon.

La Valette (*omnibus* from the Place d'Italie every ½ hr., 25 c.). The beautiful grounds of the *Villa Ste. Marie*, on the slope of the Mount Faron, are the chief attraction in this sheltered spot. Permission to enter obtained at the gardener's house.

Gorges d'Ollioules. *Omnibus* from the Place Puget, 45 c., but better to take a carriage (12 to 15 frs., 1 fr. the driver) for the day, and drive to the further extremity of the gorge, which is situated N.W. of Toulon, on the road to Marseilles. The town of *Ollioules* is nearly 3 m. N. of the stat. of that name on the rly. to Marseilles, and is a picturesque little place of 3400 Inhab., doing a thriving trade in oranges and fruit, as well as in the cultivation of the immortel, the place being one of the warmest in the Riviera, the fruit of the date-palm being often found ripe. The gorge itself, about 2 m. in length, is very wild and savage, and the abundant traces of volcanic action give the whole district a peculiar character. Above the gorge, to the N., is the village of *Evenos*, with the ruins of a castle, which formerly guarded the passage, and commands a fine view. About 3 m. beyond Evenos are the sandstone quarries called the *Grès de Ste. Anne*, interesting to the geologist, and remarkable for the curious forms assumed by the stone where it has been subjected to the infiltration of water.

The drive home may be agreeably varied by keeping to the S. through *St. Nazaire Reynier* and *La Seyne*.

Mont Faron (1715 ft.), reached by the Porte St. Anne, and the little hamlet of *Ste. Anne*, which is about 20 min. distant, whilst *Fort Faron* is about ¾ hr. further, where there is a *Restaurant*. The summit commands a fine view. Good walkers will pursue the road to the l., along the top of the mountain, descend by the Fort Rouge, through *Claret*, and return to Toulon by the Porte de France.

Cap Garonne and the *Col Noir*. *Omnibus* from the Place d'Italie to Le Pradet, 50 c., thence 1 hr.'s walk. The view is very fine, and in the side of the hill is a copper-mine.

Valley of Dardennes (*omnibus* from the Place St. Pierre, 35 c.). The sources of the Dardennes, the curious spring called the Ragas, and the little village of *Revest* deserve a visit. They are described by George Sand in her 'Confessions d'une Jeune Fille.'

Six Fours, in the peninsula of Cap Sicier, by carriage or omnibus to Reynier, alighting at the foot of the hill. The pedestrian should cross by steamer to La Seyne, whence it is 1 hr.'s walk, proceeding through the market-place of the little town, where he will find a guide who, for a few sous, will show him the way. The summit of the hill (686 ft.) commands a fine view, but the ruins of the old Phœnician city which existed here have disappeared to make room for the new fort. The *Ch.* of Six Fours (M. H.) is of 1606, but is built over an older underground structure dating from the 4th cent. The ch. contains a curious triptych on wood of the 15th-cent. Venetian school, and a picture by Volterra.

Isles d'Hyères (described below). The courier to these islands leaves on Mond., Wed., and Frid., at 7 A.M., and crosses to *Porquerolles* in 2½ hrs. Mond. is the best day, as the steamer then touches at *Port Cros*, and sometimes crosses to Briançon on the opposite coast, returning to Porquerolles.

The *Charteuse de Montrieux* (*omnibus* for the day, 25 to 30 fr.), a dependence of the Grande Chartreuse, and lying

17 m. N. of Toulon, offers no interest in itself; but in the month of April or May, 5 or 6 hrs. may be well devoted to the drive to and fro through Belgentier, and the beautiful valley of the Gapeau.

Public conveyances to (11 m.) Hyères from the Place des Trois Dauphins, at Toulon, in 1½ hr.

The rly., on leaving the Toulon stat., cuts through the fortified wall, and passes 2 forts upon the heights on the l.

The first portion of the line, as far as Roquebrune, runs more inland, between the Montagnes des Maures, a granitic range which borders the Mediterranean from Hyères to the Gulf of Fréjus, and the northern one, on which are situated Brignoles and Draguignan. The depression between the two, the real Garden of Provence, is cultivated in olives, vines, and corn: the greater portion being situated on the marls and limestones of the New Red sandstone formation, with a very luxuriant soil; the hills are clothed to their base with olive-trees, whilst above rise thick woods of the Pinus Maritima, the brilliant green of which forms so fine a feature in the landscape, and contrasts with the dull grey of the olive-trees.

5 m. *La Garde* Stat. Castle in ruins on l.

2 m. *La Pauline* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. of 11 m. (4 trains daily) to *Les Salins d'Hyères*, passing *La Crau* Stat. and

6 m. **Hyères** Stat.

Inns: H. des Isles d'Or, Boulevard National, a vast edifice, with baths, and commanding fine views, the most fashionable and best: Pension 9, 11, or 13 frs. per day. *H. des Ambassadeurs*, in the Route Nationale, good situation, and good views. *H. des Iles d'Hyères*, Place de la Rade, comfortable and good. *H. et Pension des Hespérides*, at the entrance of the town, moderate. *H. d'Orient*, in a sheltered situation near the Place de la Rade, but not so good as formerly. Arrangements for living *en pension* may be made at all the hotels.

A town of 10,878 Inhab., on the S. slope of a hill crowned by ruins, sheltered from all winds except the mistral by the chain of Les Maures, so that it enjoys a temperature as mild as Nice. It faces the Mediterranean, but is separated from it by an intervening space 3 m. broad, over which it enjoys a view of the sea.

The mildness and dryness of its climate causes Hyères to be chosen as a winter residence for invalids, and renders it perhaps one of the best in Europe, during that season. It is hot in summer, but, from being seldom without a breeze, the heat is not so oppressive as in many places. The best lodgings are in Boulevard d'Orient and Place des Palmiers; they are let generally for the season only, from Nov. to May. Visitors staying only for a few weeks must put up at the hotels.

Pretty villas may be hired for the season at *Costebelle* and *Carquiranne* (omnibus daily). The former is being rapidly settled, and will probably prove the most attractive quarter of Hyères.

Physicians.—English: Dr. Griffith, Dr. Adams.—*French*: Drs. Chassinat, Long and Verignan.

Cabinet de Lecture in the Place des Palmiers.

The *Place des Palmiers* is so called from the palms growing on it in the open air. The *orange-groves* will be a novelty to strangers from the N., but not an agreeable feature in the landscape, the trees being shut up in walled gardens. The *palm-tree* produces fruit, though it does not fully ripen in this latitude. The old or upper town, composed of narrow streets, steep and dirty, retains a fragment of its *Castle*, and part of the line of the former fortifications still climbing up the steep. Many neat villas for visitors have been built outside the wall on the face of the hill. The principal *Ch.*, *S. Louis*, on the Place Royal, restored 1840, has a handsome Romanesque façade.

The defects of Hyères, as elsewhere in the Riviera, are the want of efficient drainage and cleanliness; but the prices of provisions are not so high as at Cannes or Nice, and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Apartments range from 600, 700 to 4000 frs. for the season (15th Oct. to 15th May). Ground-floors should be avoided, and the advice of an English resident obtained before selecting apartments or villas. The "English Agency" will afford information on these points.

English Ch. in the Boulevard des Palmiers; Chaplain, Rev. P. Singer; open during the season.

Pattison's is a good shop for groceries and English stores.

Massillon, the great pulpit orator, to whom a marble *pillar* and *bust* have been raised in the Place Royale, was born here 1663.

The low ground is richly cultivated: olives, vines, figs, mulberries abound; the pomegranate, pistachio, caper, myrtle, jessamine flourish: and cypresses form a striking feature in the landscape; the hills are rocky, with underwood mixed with pines and cork-trees.

Fine views obtained from the summit of *Fenouillet*, distance 4 m. and of easy ascent, and from *L'Ermitage* 2 m., with the *Ch. of Notre Dame* on the top of the hill, a favourite pilgrimage, and filled with offerings. There is a *pension* on the S. flank of the hill.

In 1843 excavations near the handsome Gothic château, *St. Pierre des Horts*, led to the discovery of the remains of the Gallo-Roman town, *Pomponiana*, 3 m. from Hyères, on the shore near the Pres-qu'île de Gien—consisting of foundations, vaults, a castellum, baths, and a harbour, now imbedded in mud.

On the shore, about 3 m. to the E., are large saltworks.

Diligence daily by a beautiful road in 7 hours to *St. Tropez*, 32 m. (*Inn:* Grand H.), a small sea-port of 3739 Inhab., beautifully situated in the Gulf of the same name, and occupying the site of the *Heraclea Caccaburia* mentioned in the 'Antonine Itinerary.'

The *Isles d'Hyères* (or *Iles d'Or*) consist of a wooded group of 3 principal islands, lying some 9 m. from Hyères or 2 m. from the extremity of the peninsula of Giens. They may be reached from Marseilles or Toulon by steamer, or by boat from Hyères.

Porquerolles (300 Inhab.) is 5 m. long, with a tolerable little hotel-restaurant, and a fine sandy beach. It is used mainly as a military convalescent prison, and the lighthouse commands a fine view.

Portcros is more sheltered and milder, and has been successfully tried as a winter residence.

Bagaud was until recently uninhabited, but fortifications are now erected upon it.

Levant (or *Titan*) is the largest and most beautiful, and contains a penetentiary for boys.

The railroad from La Pauline, leaving Hyères on rt., passes through

3 m. *La Farlède* Stat., surrounded by olive-groves.

2 m. *Solliès-Pont* Stat. Cross the Gapeau river, fine olive-gardens.

4 m. *Cuers* Stat., walled town and castle on the declivity of the hills on the l. Plain covered with olives and vines. Omnibus to 16 m. *Brignoles* in Rte. 129.

7 m. *Carnoules* Stat. Summit-level of the line 800 ft. above the sea.

2 m. *Pignans* Stat. Extensive woods of cork-trees. On rt. a fertile plain, backed by the wooded hills of Les Maures. Deep cuttings along the line in the red marls.

7 m. *Le Luc* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, indifferent), a town of 3396 Inhab. For the road hence N.W. through *Brignoles* and *Aix* to Avignon, see Rte. 129.

5 m. *Vidauban* Stat. The Argens is crossed on a handsome bridge of 3 arches.

4 m. *Les Arcs* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), a village of 3003 Inhab., with a ruined castle, and considerable trade in cork-bark.

[Branch Rly. (4 trains daily, in ½

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hr.) to (8 m.) *Draguignan* (*Inns:* H. de France fair; H. Bertin, good, but drainage defective), chief town of the Dépt. du Var, on the Artuby. Pop. 9819. It has a botanic garden, soap-works, and oil-mills. There is a remarkable *dolmen*, about ½ m. from the town by the side of the road to Castellane. It is a large limestone slab, 2 ft. 6 in thick, 18 ft. long, and 15 ft. wide, supported 7 ft. from the ground by 4 upright stones. 13 m. from Draguignan at *Thoronet* is a ruined Cistercian Monastery *Ch.* of the 12th cent.].

5 m. *Le Muy* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Poste). In 1536 Charles V., on his retreat from his disastrous expedition into Provence, was fired at from a tower (seen from the rly. on l.), which had been occupied by a band of Provençals, lying in wait for the Emperor. He owed his escape mainly to his sombre attire, and the superior splendour of the armour of one of his attendants, the Spanish poet Garcilaso de la Vega, who thus fell a victim to the ambuscade prepared for his master.

4 m. *Roquebrune* Stat., so called from a rock or promontory jutting from the chain of Les Maures.

2 m. *Le Pujet de Fréjus* Stat.

The remains of a Roman *amphitheatre* are passed on the l. of the line close to

3 m. *Fréjus* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Midi, best). This town, which occupies part of the site of *Forum Julii*, founded and named, it is supposed, after Julius, and enlarged by Augustus Cæsar, the birthplace of Julius Agricola, father-in-law of Tacitus, is an insignificant place of 3050 Inhab.: its Roman remains have considerable interest. N. of the town, on the road to Cannes there is the base of a *Gateway* of large stones, La Porte d'Italie, and the vestiges of a theatre.

The direction of the old Roman town walls may be traced by existing fragments of them. The ancient harbour, in which Augustus posted the fleet of 300 galleys captured at Actium, is sanded up by the deposits of the Argens (*Argenteus*). Fréjus is now a mile from the shore.

Close to and N. of the Rly. is a *Roman arch*, built of rubble-work alternating with layers of tiles, called *La Porte Dorée*, and S. of the rly. are remains of Thermæ.

The *Cathedral of St. Étienne* is neither large nor handsome, but may interest the antiquary as a Romanesque edifice of 12th cent. Attached to it is an octagonal *Baptistery*, having 8 antique columns of grey granite with marble capitals.

The most considerable and interesting Roman remains here are those of the *Amphitheatre* and of an **Aqueduct*. The latter has been traced for more than 24 m. up to the Siagnole, whose clear water it conveyed to the town. Many of the arches and piers remain perfect. It is a picturesque subject for the artist's pencil. Shortly after its commencement the aqueduct passes through a long tunnel, probably partly natural.

The train, on quitting Fréjus Stat., passes over the site of the Roman harbour. l. is seen the Porte Dorée, and rt. the citadel and sea-wall of the harbour, terminating in a pyramidal building which marked the entrance of the harbour. Soon after the shore is reached at

2 m. *St. Raphaël* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Nord).

Napoleon landed here in 1799, on his return from Egypt, and embarked hence, in 1814, for Elba. St. Raphaël was the birthplace of the Abbé Sièyes.

Between Fréjus and Cannes the rly. is carried along the shore of the Mediterranean, skirting the rocky base of the *Esterel* chain. The promontory separating the Bays of Fréjus and Napoule, and ending in Cap Roux, is traversed by tunnels cut in the red sandstone and porphyry, deep cuttings, high embankments, &c.

This part of the route is wild and picturesque, a real Corniche in miniature, passing by

5 m. *Agay* Stat. on a small, pretty bay.

Though the peaks of the Esterel are bare, the bases are well clothed with maritime pines and with thick underwood of heath and arbutus. The Esterel mountains are chiefly of por-

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phyry, and are highly picturesque in their forms, as is invariably the case where that rock occurs. The grey porphyry exclusively found between St. Raphaël and Agay was worked by the Romans, and used by them for the buildings of Fréjus and Rome. The ancient quarries may be visited, about an hour's walk from Agay stat.

After leaving behind Cape Roux, the rly. crosses a sandy plain relieved by the graceful umbrella pine. Several villas are passed on the l., among them those of the late Lord Brougham, Mr. Woolfield, the Duke of Vallombrosa, &c.

15 m. **Cannes** Junct. Stat., N. of the town, near the principal street (the Rue d'Antibes). The principal hotels have *omnibuses* in waiting.

Inns: H. Bellevue; H. Beausite; H. de l'Esterel; H. du Pavillon; H. de la Terrasse (formerly Antonia), opposite Christchurch, good; H. Square Brougham, close to the Public Gardens —all in the best situation of the W. quarter, and outside the town, on the high ground of the road to Fréjus.

Grand H. de Cannes; H. Gonnet; H. de la Plage, good; H. Gray et d'Albion, good, with fine gardens and avenue of palms running down to the sea—all on the sea-side E. of the town; H. Mont Fleuri, also on the E. side, and near the Californie hill, well sheltered; H. Beau Séjour and H. Windsor, on the Antibes road; H. des Princes and H. Splendid, on the Cours de la Marine, good; H. St. Charles; Central H., north of rly. stat., good.

H. de Provence, H. des Anglais, H. Riche-Mont, H. Paradis and H. de Hollande, all five are good hotels on the Cannet side, and like the H. Beau Lieu, which lies N. of the Grasse road well inland and to be preferred by those who suffer from the sea air; H. de la Californie, 1 m. E. of the town, excellent position, and good.

H. des Quatre Saisons, recommended as a good second-rate hotel; also H. Desanges in the Rue d'Antibes; H. St. Victor, on the Boulevard d'Alsace and the H. du Luxembourg and d'Alsace Lorraine. The H. de France on the Boulevard du Cannet, is a good French hotel.

At most of the hotels are tables-d'hôte at 6 P.M., 4 to 5 fr.

Pensions.—Many of the hotels take "*en pension*" at from 10 to 12 frs. per day, and most of the so-called pensions have been enlarged into hotels. Amongst the best of those remaining are the Maison Allovon, the P. Anglaise, the P. de la Tour, a good way W. in the Quartier de la Bocca. The Villa Marie-Therèse, on the W. side of the town; the P. Bel-air, the P. d'Angleterre, and the P. Anne Therese, Perrimont and d'Orleans to the E. It would be advisable for strangers to lodge at an hotel on their arrival, and to seek for themselves a suitable hotel or pension when they have determined on the quarter of the town where they will take up their abode.

House Agents.—Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, 15 R. de Fréjus, general and estate agents, English bankers, and wine merchants, publish a weekly general list of visitors and new arrivals in their paper, 'L'Indicateur de Cannes,' and can be recommended for the hiring of villas or apartments, engaging servants, removing luggage, &c., and may be consulted on all matters connected with a sojourn at Cannes. There is a *Reading-room* adjoining their office, which contains the principal English newspapers, &c. Subscription 7½ fr. per month, 25 fr. for the whole season.

Villas.—About 400 houses, mostly with gardens attached, can be hired of every size, and in all situations. They are invariably let by the season (from October to May); but all particulars, and forms of leases, can be obtained of Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, who will draw up the agreements and inventories, take charge of and deliver up the furniture, &c.

Restaurateurs supply families in their own villas with dinner at 3 or 4 frs. a head. On the W. side are Ramoin, Rue de Fréjus, Tournaire, Pension Anglaise; on the E. side, Splendid Hotel; Restaurant du Commerce; Donnet, *au friand,* and Ferrand, *faisan doré.*

Cafés.—De l'Univers and des Allées,

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both on the Cours. Grand Café de la Paix in the new Hotel de Ville and Café de France, Rue de la Gare.

Baths.—Hot and cold, fresh- or sea-water baths, at the Bains St. Roch, Villa Mathilde, R. de Fréjus; and Bains Notre Dame, R. de la Foux, and five establishments on the sea-shore.

Club.—Cercle Nautique de la Méditerranée, on the Plage, to which strangers are admitted for one month or a longer period. Subscription balls and concerts are given here during the season; Cercle Philharmonique.

Skating Rink, behind the Cercle Nautique, and good *Tennis Court* on the Boulevard Notre Dame de Pins.

Post-Office and *Telegraph Office* in the new Hôtel de Ville. Letters must be posted by 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 and 9 P.M. for Marseilles, Paris, and England; at 6.15 A.M., 1 and 2.30 P.M. for Nice and Italy. They are delivered at 7.30 A.M., 2.30 and 5 P.M.

Bankers.—(English) Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, 15 Rue de Fréjus; M. Marius Barbe, British Vice-Consul; and A. Rigal fils, 19 Rue d'Antibes.

Physicians (English).—Dr. Battersby, Villa du Printemps; Dr. Whiteley, Villa Marianne, the longest established at Cannes; Dr. P. Frank, 52, Rue d'Antibes; Dr. Bright, Villa Clairmont; Dr. Marcet, Villa Bianca.—*French:* Drs. Buttura, Gimbert, and Dr. de Valcourt (M.D. of Paris); the latter speaks English thoroughly, and has practised at Cannes since 1867; English *homœopathic* doctor, Mr. Stephens.

Chemists.—Ginner (English), Rue d'Antibes; Gras, on the Cours; La Fonge, Quai St. Pierre.

Booksellers.—Robaudy, R. d'Antibes; Veuve Maillan, R. du Port; Ferran, 16 R. d'Antibes. Robaudy sells Winsor and Newton's moist colours.

Masters of Languages, Music, Drawing, &c., can be heard of at Taylor and Riddett's, or at Robaudy's Library.

Guide-books.—'Visitor's Guide to Cannes and its Vicinity,' by F. M. S., London, Stanford, is a useful companion for a resident, and 'Cannes, son climat et ses Promenades,' by Dr. de Valcourt.

Carriages and Horses can be hired by the season or job of Delpiano, La Place, and at the Laiterie Layet, 24 R. d'Antibes. At the last place, and also at the Laiterie of Lanteri Joseph, R. de Fréjus, very good asses and saddles can be procured at 2 frs. 50 c. the course, or from 3 frs. to 3 frs. 50 c. when a guide is taken. Excellent milk and butter, and also ass's milk, can be had of Mad. Layet.

Omnibuses ply from St. François on the E. to La Bocca on the W., and to Antibes, &c., serving the line of hotels and villas on the Antibes and Fréjus roads, also from the town to the Croisette.

Cabs (*Voitures de place*) are stationed at either end of the Cours de la Marine, at the Pont du Riou, R. de Fréjus, and at various other points, with charges fixed by a tariff.

Steamers every Monday evening for Marseilles, and twice daily for the islands.

Pleasure-boats, sailing, or with oars, are well-appointed. Fares, with 2 men, 1 fr. 50 c. to 2 frs. an hour, or from 10 to 15 frs. for the day.

Grocers.—Priest (successor of Barbéry), Buchillon, Rue du Port; Pahud, Rue d'Antibes; Escarras-Maillan frères, and Moutet.

Confectioners.—Barneaud and Servelle.

Hairdressers and Perfumers.—Gourin, Rue d'Antibes, Guigues, R. du Port; Vital, R. d'Antibes.

Wine-merchants.—Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, at the English Agency, 15 R. de Fréjus, and the principal grocers.

Bakers.—Rohr, Rue d'Antibes, for French, English, and German bread; Joseph Bonnet and Rumpelmayer, both in the Rue d'Antibes.

Perfumery, Candied Fruits and Sweets, and *Pottery*, are the peculiar products of the locality: the first can be obtained at L'Ile Notre Dame, and Lubin, Rue de Fréjus, the second are prepared to perfection by Joseph Nègre and Rumpelmayer. Also F. Barneaud, 11 R. d'Antibes; Blanc, R. du Port; A. Servelle, and others. As to the *pottery*, see below, excursions to *Vallauris*.

Tailors.—Belgrand, from Nice; Ver-

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meulen, from Lyons; Lumbert (English), all in the Rue d'Antibes.

Circulating libraries.—Robaudy; and also an excellent English library belonging to the members of the congregation of Christ Church, at the Châlet du Ministre.

Modiste.—Madame Randon.

Gloves. — Boulade, R. d'Antibes; Guigues, and Gants de Grenoble, both R. du Port.

Hatter.—Pecout, Rue d'Antibes.

Merceries, silks, &c. — Bonniard, R. du Port; A. Girouse, and Ville de Londres, both R. d'Antibes.

Bootmakers.—Guirard, Rue d'Antibes; Giraud, and Lasserre, both R. du Port.

Marqueterie of Nice, &c.—Robaudy; Châlet Suisse; and Dozo, R. d'Antibes. The latter gives lessons in wood carving and inlaying.

Maps.—Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett publish the 'Plan Indicateur,' a map of the town and environs, and a useful 'Tourist's Map of Cannes,' showing the country for about 15 m. round.

Climate. — The climate is perhaps more equable than that of Nice or Mentone, the air not being so keen as in the more exposed situations at the former, nor so relaxing as at the latter. The W. side of the town, on the Fréjus road is, perhaps, the best for residence. The E. side is the French quarter. The drainage on the low ground is bad. Strangers should keep clear of the shore. For those who suffer from the sea air, producing often nervous irritability and want of sleep, the villas and hotels on the N. side of the town, and towards *le Cannet*, will be preferable.

English Churches.—*Christ Ch.*, in West Cannes, Route de Fréjus, a neat Gothic edifice, erected entirely at Mr. Woolfield's expense, who also pays for the warming and lighting. Service on Sundays at 8.30, 11 and 3; *Trinity Ch.*, in East Cannes, S. of the R. d'Antibes, near the Grand Hotel and the rly. stat.; Rev. W. Brookes, M.A.; service on Sundays at 11 and 3. *St. Paul's*, Boulevard du Cannet, near the H. de Provence; Rev. W. M. Wollaston, M.A.; service on Sundays at 8.30, 11 and 3.

Scotch Presb. Ch.—Route de Fréjus, near the Traverse du Rédan; service on Sundays at 11 and 3. *Fr. Prot. Ch.*, in the Route de Grasse and in the Rue Notre Dame; service on Sundays at 10·30 and 7·30. *Germ. Ch.*, Boulevard du Cannet; service on Sundays at 10.30.

Cannes, down to 1834 a poor fishing village, has rapidly risen to be a flourishing popular watering-place, with a Pop. of 14,000. It owes its prosperity, in a great measure, to the late Lord Brougham, who, having been prevented crossing the Italian frontier to Nice, by the Sardinian authorities, on account of the cholera in that year, took up his residence here, being attracted by the beauties of the spot, its fine vegetation, and the serenity of its climate. He died here on the 7th May, 1868. His remains lie in the *Cemetery*, where a plain and lofty cross of granite marks his grave.

The old town, on the shore, on the margin of a small harbour, and on the E. slope of the hill, is an uninteresting place in all respects, save the lovely views from its summit. The principal street is that which forms the high road from Fréjus to Antibes. From either side of the old town, along the shore, and up the hills in its vicinity, have spread a swarm of houses and villas with gardens. The W. end of Cannes is considered the English quarter: it extends from the Port to La Bocca, an eminence on the R. de Fréjus, before descending into the Plaine de Laval. Here is the Villa Brougham, in an orange-garden on the N. side of the road, recognised by its Doric portico and a baronial coat of arms on the front. The Château des Tours, a miniature castle, the residence of the Duke of Vallombrosa; the villas La Rochefoucauld and Victoria; the Beausite, Bellevue, and Pavillon hotels.

The sea-bathing is very agreeable, and may be continued till November, but the best months are May and June. As there is little or no tide in this part of the Mediterranean, horse machines are not required, but little

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wooden huts are erected on the sands to serve as dressing-rooms for the bathers.

On *Mont Chevalier*, round which the old town was built, stands the 17th-cent. *Ch. of Notre Dame d'Espérance*, much revered by sailors, and decorated with their ex-voto offerings. Adjoining it are the ruins of a square *Tower*, erected in A.D. 1070 by the Abbot of Lérins, feudal lord of the coast from Fréjus to Antibes, and which was, in later times, surrounded by defensive works. The view from the terrace on the E. of the ch. is very fine and extensive.

The Market is held on the Cours de la Marine. Game is somewhat scanty, but partridges, woodcocks, wild ducks, and roe-deer will be found during the winter season. John dory, red and grey mullet, sea basse or loup de mer, sardines, and the langouste or sea crawfish, are the best fish. Mackerel are sometimes taken in the bay. Mutton and veal good. Poultry excellent.

Flower Culture. — Jonquils, violets, roses, lemon-scented geraniums, cassia, jessamine, and other flowers, are grown in great quantities for making scents. The *orange* is cultivated chiefly for its blossoms, and the essence from it, called Néroli, is employed in the manufacture of Eau de Cologne. The gathering of them commences about the end of April. The dried peel is also used for the manufacture of Eau de Portugal and other perfumes. For the mode of extracting the perfume, see under *Grasse*, in Rte. 135.

Walks and Excursions, in carriages, on foot, or on ponies or donkeys, are numerous, and the scenery is everywhere beautiful. Towards the end of February the wild flowers, which are the glory of this neighbourhood, begin to appear, scenting the air and delighting the eye. The striking feature of these coasts is the luxuriant and semi-tropical nature of the vegetation. Date-palms, aloes, agaves, yuccas, cacti, Japanese medlars, &c., not only grow, but flourish, and the eucalyptus, introduced here in 1859, attains in a very short time a great size, a proof of the mildness of the climate and of the light, dry and fertile soil. The hills are cut into terraces for the growth of orange-trees, more for the sake of the flowers than the fruit, which is indifferent, and fields, vineyards, and orange-groves are replacing the olive, the cultivation of which has of late years proved unprofitable. The roots of the heath (Erica Mediterranea), with which the mountains are covered, are used for the manufacture of briar-wood pipes.

La Croix des Gardes, a rocky height, about 500 ft. above the sea, N.W. of Cannes, a walk of ¾ hr., crossing the so-called Roman bridge over the ravine of the Riou, or by the road which passes the H. Bellevue, commands a view extending, in clear weather, to the mountains of Corsica.

About 1 m. farther to the N.W. are the picturesque crags of the Roccabillière, commanding a magnificent view.

Le Cannet, a village 2½ m. from the centre of the town. The climate here is even milder than at Cannes, the valley being very sheltered. Here, in the *Villa Sardou*, Mlle. Rachel, the tragedian, died 1858. At the foot of the hill is the ruin of the chapel of S. Claude. Passing a mediæval tower, and through the new road, the Place is reached, which commands a beautiful view. Café de la Place.

St. Cassien and its chapel, 3 m., an isolated mound covered with trees. There are some fine specimens of cypresses and of the *Pinus pinea*. A little beyond the hermitage, the road crosses the *River Siagne* by a suspension-bridge. This river now supplies the town of Cannes with abundance of excellent water, by means of an aqueduct called the *Canal de la Siagne*. It is about 3 m. to the next bridge and the little group of houses called *Le Tremblant*, by a good hard level road, and thence it is almost a continuous gradual ascent to the foot of *Mt. Vinaigre*. Carriages can be put up at the *Auberge de l'Esterel*, but it is a poor place, and is a scene in Mdme. Reybaud's novel 'Misé Brun.' A carriage can go for 1¼ m. further to the cross-roads 13 m. from Cannes, and about two-

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thirds of a mile along the l.-hand road, the path up the mountain begins. The view from the top (2000 ft.) is very fine.

La Napoule, 5¾ m. from Cannes, gives its name to the bay. There are some ruins of an ancient castle, restored, but the principal attraction is the beauty of its situation at the foot of the Esterel Mts.

Théoule, farther on, is a most picturesque spot commanding a fine view of the bay and islands. The road beyond La Napoule is not good for carriages, and the place is best reached by sea.

Auribeau, 13 m. by the high road to Fréjus, as far as the glass-works. This village and that of *Pégomas*, are beautifully situated near the mountains, and *Grasse*, 10 m. [Branch Rly., 4 trains daily, in 40 min., from Cannes], described in Rte. 135, may be visited on the same day, returning by the road or rly. which passes through Mouans and Sartoux.

Mougins, 6 m., on the rt. from the Grasse road, on a steep hill. From the summit of the tower of the church there is a splendid view, perhaps the finest in the district. The key can be procured from the sacristan.

The *Chapel of Notre Dame de Vie* can be reached either by a road N.W. of Le Cannet, or by following the Canal de la Siagne. The situation is beautiful, and the avenue of ancient cypresses in front of the chapel will repay a visit.

Vallauris, 5½ m. A bridle-road leads to it over the hill N.E., passing the *Chapel of S. Antoine*, or in carriages by the Golfe de Jouan, through a rocky valley on the l. of the Antibes road, or by the new road through the building ground called Cannes-Eden, a magnificent drive. Since the time of the Romans this has been the seat of a manufactory of pottery, owing to the fineness of the clay in the valley. The works of Messrs. Massier should be visited.

From here by bridle-road N., 2 m., to the picturesque ruin of the Roman aqueduct at Clausonne (10 m. from Cannes), better known as the *Ponts de Vallauris*, on the high road from Grasse to Antibes.

Strangers should not fail to visit the *Jardin des Hespérides*, with fine orange-groves, on the Croisette, a narrow promontory dividing the Gulf of la Napoule from that of Jouan; and the grounds of the Duke of Vallombrosa, and Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, on the R. de Fréjus, both creations of Mr. Woolfield.

Iles de Lérins.—This boating excursion is among the most popular and usual of all from Cannes. (Boats to go and return 12 frs.; small steamer twice a day). The distance from the light-house to the Ile St. Honorat is about 4 m.

The *Ile Ste. Marguerite*, one of the group of 2 isles called Lérins, is covered with a pine-wood. The fort once a state prison, was built about the year 1633, and the dungeon in which the Man in the *Iron Mask* (? Count Mattioli, Minister of the Duke of Mantua) was confined (1687 to 1698) is still shown; its walls are 12 ft. thick, and its solitary window is guarded by treble ranges of iron bars. The only approach to it was through the governor's dwelling. Marshal Bazaine, whose sentence of death by the council of war at Versailles was commuted into 20 years' detention in a fortified place, was imprisoned here 26th December, 1873, but made his escape in the night of the 9th August, 1874. The *Ile St. Honorat* is interesting to the antiquary as possessing the remains of a 12th-cent. monastery, originally founded by St. Honorat in the 5th cent. It was fortified to protect the monks from the attacks of the Saracens or other pirates, and there are remains of a donjon-tower, surrounded by a loop-holed wall, and a chapel. The modern building is now occupied by a religious order engaged in the education of boys. The *ch.*, of the 11th cent. with parts as old as the 7th cent., was rebuilt in 1876. Over the E. door is an early Christian bas-relief in white marble. There are remains of 5 of the 7 chapels which formerly existed in different parts of the island. Suppressed during

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the first Revolution, the Abbey of Lérins, and the island, became the property of Mlle. de Sainval, a celebrated actress, and was finally repurchased, and restored to devotional purposes, under the protection of the Bishop of Fréjus.

A fine and settled day should be selected for this excursion, as the trip is disagreeable in squally weather. Those who are curious in provincial gastronomy should try the "*bouillabaisse*" of Provence, which can be skilfully prepared on the Ile Ste. Marguérite by the boatmen if ordered beforehand.

Cannes to Nice.

Distance, 20 m.; *trains*, 8 daily, express in 50 min.

On leaving Cannes the rly. crosses the plain near the sea, and afterwards rises over the low ridge of la Croisette that separates the gulfs of Napoule and Jouan; several handsome villas are seen on the declivity of the olive-clad hills on l.

4 m. *Golfe Jouan* Stat. (*Inn:* H. d'Orient), near the sea, in the midst of orange-gardens. A French squadron frequently comes here to manœuvre. A small column commemorates the landing of Napoleon I. from Elba, Mar. 1, 1815, with a force of 1100 men, including 500 grenadiers of his former guard, 200 dragoons, and 100 lancers, without horses, and 4 pieces of artillery, which he left here. He bivouacked in a neighbouring olive-garden, and at midnight took the road through Cannes to Grasse.

The rly. now crosses the peninsula, passing on rt. the fortified walls and the principal gate into the town of

4 m. *Antibes* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Escoffier). This little seaport (6064 Inhab.), situated at the base of a promontory jutting out into the sea, commands fine views of the Maritime Alps, and is probably on the site of the Roman Antipolis, of which city, however, scarcely any vestiges remain. Close to the *Ch.* are 2 *towers* of so-called Roman but really 11th-cent. masonry; some Latin inscriptions are built into the walls. There is a small harbour, enclosed and sheltered by high loop-holed walls. The fortifications are very well preserved, and were erected by Vauban (1691), who also built the strong fort on the N. side of the entrance to the harbour. *Eng. Ch. Service* on Sundays.

The conical hill of La Garroupe, surmounted by a *Lighthouse*, ½ an hour's walk from the town, commands a wide expanse of sea and coast-line E. as far as Bordighera and San Remo.

5 m. *Vence-Cagnes* Stat. The town of *Cagnes*, upon a hill on l., crowned by an old *Castle* of the Grimaldi family, converted into a private residence. There is a picture of the Fall of Phæton in it, by Carlone. *Vence* (7 m. distant), the Vintium of Roman times, is an old town (*Inn:* Chez Isnard; good lunch may be had here; the Vin de la Gaude, when old, is good) of 2800 inhab. The Ch. of Notre Dame contains monuments of several bishops. The Roman inscriptions on stones built into the walls of a courtyard near the Hotel de Ville are very remarkable. Beyond here the rly. descends through some deep cuttings towards

3 m. *Var* Stat. The river Var once divided France from the Sardinian states. It is an unmanageable stream, rolling enormous masses of shingle down into the sea, which the current of the Mediterranean pushes constantly to the W., grinding them smaller the farther they are carried. Embankments have now been constructed, by which large plots of ground have been recovered and brought under cultivation, and on the l. bank of the stream is, to the N. of the rly., a jardin d'acclimatation, and on the S. side the race-course.

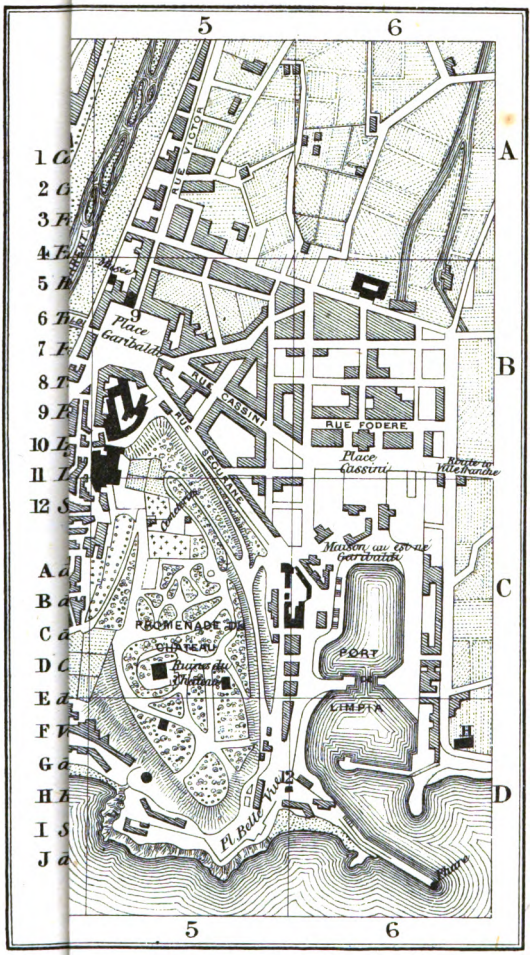
The rly. and carriage-road cross the Var by a fine viaduct of 6 arches. Its piers are founded on piles sunk nearly 30 ft. deep in the sand of the river-bed.

From here the line turns gradually inland along the low hills bordering the Mediterranean.

3 m. **Nice** (*Nizza*) Stat. (Buffet.)

Omnibus to all the best hotels; fare, including luggage, 1 to 1½ fr. Omnibus

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to every part of the town, setting down travellers; fare 50 c., portmanteau 25 c. Hackney carriages and flys; fares high (see below), especially after dark and for luggage. The station is scarcely half a mile from the town, descending by the Avenue de la Gare, a fine wide street, to the Place Masséna and Pont Neuf.

Nice is now reached—1st, by rly. in 23 hrs. from Paris; invalids may break the journey by sleeping at Dijon, Mâcon, Lyons, Avignon, and Marseilles, where the most comfortable Inns are;—2nd, by steamer from Marseilles in 15 hrs.;—3rd, from Turin by rly. through Genoa, or by rly. to Cuneo, and thence, until the completion of the rly., by posting or diligence in about 25 hrs. from Turin.

Inns.—H. des Anglais, near the sea, at the corner of the Jardin Public, overlooking the sea; table-d'hôte at 5 frs. (Good draught Bass's ale 40 cents. the bock). This hotel belongs to an English Joint Stock Company.

Grand H. Royal, in Longchamps, kept by the Santis, the wife an Englishwoman. The house is elegantly and comfortably fitted, but the scale of charges has been very much increased. The situation is good and is well suited to invalids labouring under nervous or asthmatic affections, by whom living near the shore ought to be avoided. It has also the advantage of a garden, and of being close to the English ch. and promenade.

**H. d'Angleterre*, in the Place du Jardin Public; good table-d'hôte, with a civil master, Steinbruck, who speaks English fluently. This is now one of the most comfortable hotels at Nice. Madame S. is an Englishwoman.

H. de la Grande Bretagne, also on the Jardin Public, kept by a limited Company; charges affixed in each room; comfortable, and good liberal diet.

H. de France, on the Quai Masséna, one of the best tables-d'hôte in Nice, 5 frs.; the house in every respect comfortable and good.

H. de la Méditerranée, on the Promenade des Anglais, facing the sea; table-d'hôte 5 frs., dinner in apartments 7. Well situated for persons wishing for a sunny aspect and not fearing the effects of the vicinity to the sea.

H. du Luxembourg, on the Promenade des Anglais, very handsomely furnished, much resorted to by large foreign families.

H. Chauvain, on the Quai St. Jean Baptiste, near the Pont Neuf, a very good house, but high charges.

H. de Rome (formerly Victoria), a large establishment W. of the town, on the Promenade des Anglais, close to the beach: good table-d'hôte at 5 fr.; the mosquitoes here and in the houses along the shore in the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec., are often annoying.

Grand H. kept by Schmitz, Quai St. Jean Baptiste, facing the new garden over the Paglion. Comfortable.

H. des Iles Britanniques, in the Avenue de la Gare, nearest the rly. stat.

H. de Nice, in the Quarter of Carabacel (E. Kraft, landlord), excellent, in one of the best situations for persons suffering from asthma and nervous affections, the air being less exciting and irritating than near the sea.

H. Windsor, Avenue Beaulieu, also in the Carabacel Quarter, and sheltered from the sea-winds.

H. du Louvre, Rue St. Étienne, very good table-d'hôte; much praised for its cookery.

H. des Etrangers, Rue du Pont Neuf; charges reasonable; table-d'hôte 4½ frs. with wine; chiefly frequented by travellers passing through Nice.

H. de l'Univers, kept by How in the business quarter, the Place St. Dominique—improved.

H. du Paradis, on the Boulevard Longchamp, in a good situation, good cuisine, and table-d'hôte, more economical perhaps than the houses on the Promenade des Anglais and Jardin Public: the landlord civil and obliging.

H. des Princes: Rue des Ponchettes, at the E. extremity of the town, near the shore, under the Castle-hill, which protects it from the northerly winds, "clean and comfortable."

H. de l'Europe et d'Amérique, Boule-

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vard Carabacel, consisting of 3 houses; charges moderate; well kept.

H. de la Paix, Quai St. Jean Baptiste, well situated.

Other hotels are—H. *Helvétique,* in the Longchamps quarter; *H. des Empereurs,* Avenue de la Gare, &c.

Those frequented by commercial travellers, and therefore cheaper, are—the *H. des Deux Mondes; H.* and *Restaurant Français,* Avenue de la Gare.

As a general observation, it may be stated, that the hotels at Nice have become of late years as expensive as those in the largest capitals in Europe, and during the height of the season complaints are not unfrequent of the want of attention, and of the inadequacy, little variety in, and bad quality of the food at the tables-d'hôte. The taxes imposed for the war indemnity have been an excuse for extortion, out of all proportion to the advance which has really occurred. Unfortunately visitors are in some measure at the mercy of hotel-keepers, as lodgings can usually only be procured in private houses for the six months' season from November to May.

Boarding-houses: Pensions.—The following are amongst the best:—*Marine Villa,* pension, Promenade des Anglais, with a small garden; *Pension Villa Garin, Villa Maria,* and *Villa Visconti;* all three at Cimies, near the Roman Amphitheatre — *Pension Millet,* in the Rue St. Etienne: this is an extremely well-managed house; terms 12, 11, and 10 francs a day, according to the floor on which the bedrooms are situated. Wood for firing, and lights, the only extras, supplied at the dealers' prices. No charge for *service.* Board of servants, 5 frs. a day.—*Pension Rivoir,* in a good situation on the Promenade des Anglais: very clean; meals served in private apartments.—*Pension Suisse,* 11, Rue des Ponchettes, and *Pension Julien,* Rue Pastorelli, are chiefly frequented by French, Swiss, and Germans.

Persons living in boarding-houses will do well to settle their bills at the end of every week, as cases have occurred, and by no means rarely, of a demand being made for breakages, which could not be verified after a lapse of time, and hence nothing remained but to pay.

Lodgings may be had to suit every class of persons, and, since the war, prices have been somewhat reduced. A list of the houses and apartments on hire may be seen at the offices of the

House-agents. — *Dalgoutte,* No. 3 Place du Jardin Public (under H. de Grande Bretagne), keeps also a list of foreigners arriving at and leaving Nice;—*Samaritani,* on the Quai Masséna, the longest established in this line of business; his wife speaks English and German; *Tiffin,* Rue Ste. Clotilde, &c. In hiring furnished apartments, the general system is that the agent is paid by the owner; but in this respect there is a good deal of shuffling. Visitors ought to see that all agreements are made in writing, and to mark particularly that charges for water, gas, porter (*concierge*), be included in the rent; and that a clause be inserted, if any necessary article of furniture be wanting, they can procure them at the owner's cost, he paying for the inventory. All crockery, china, glass, linen, &c., should be gone over piece by piece, since, if on giving up possession there be the smallest stain or crack, the lodger will have to pay for it as if it were new. It will also be necessary to stipulate that all washing of furniture, hangings, curtains, &c., be at the charge of the person who lets, that of table and bed linen only being at the lodger's. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the price of lodgings, but the following figures will serve as a guide:—"An apartment of 7 or 8 rooms, of which 4 or 5 look towards the south, on the Promenade des Anglais or Jardin Public, will cost 5, 6, or 7000 frs. for the season; one of the same size at Carabacel, in a villa, from 4000 to 6000 frs.; at St. Étienne Longchamps 3500 to 5500; an apartment of 8 or 9 rooms on the Quai Masséna from 3000 to 5000, and on the Boulevard du Midi something less. Small villas in the environs from 4000 to 6000; larger ones from 9000 to 15,000. Very com-

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fortable apartments may be procured in the Place and Rue Grimaldi at Longchamps, well situated, and sheltered from dust and wind."

Restaurants.—None very good; several send out dinners in heated tin boxes on the Roman plan. The best are—*Restaurant Français*, Avenue de la Gare; the *London House* (*Frères Provençaux*), on the Jardin Public and in the Rue Croix de Marbre, in the English style. The system is to pay so much a day; bread, wine, and dessert not being generally included. Persons living in furnished lodgings will find it more economical to obtain their meals from a restaurateur's than to employ cooks, who are not here remarkable for their honesty.

Cafés.—The *Maison Dorée*, in the Avenue de la Gare; *Victoire*, on the Place Masséna; *Américain*, Rue St. François de Paule.

Confectioners, Pastrycooks, &c.—Rumpelmayer, Place St. Étienne, perhaps the best in Nice, furnishes evening parties, good ices; Maras, Rue du Pont Neuf; Café Américain; Cresp, Rue St. François de Paule, for biscuits and rusks.

Physicians.—Dr. Hughes Bennett, F.R.S. Edin., 5 Rue Grimaldi; Dr. Gurney, 6 Rue de France; Dr. Crosby, 7, and Dr. Drummond, 17 Promenade des Anglais; Dr. Lubanski, 4 Place Masséna, a Polish physician, and author of a work on Nice. The fee expected from English visitors is 20 frs., and double when called to Cimies or places at a similar distance from Nice.

Post Office in the Rue St. François de Paule, open from 8 to 7. Letters for Nice 15 c., for the rest of France 25 c., for England 30 c. Letter-boxes in different parts of the town.

Telegraph Office.—12 Rue du Pont Neuf. 20 words to England, 6 f.

Chemists, Apothecaries.—Daniel, on the Quai Masséna, and Musso, Rue du Pont Neuf: both have English assistants. Musso is also celebrated for his dried fruits and syrups, of which he is an exporter upon a large scale. Peyron, Rue Geoffredo; Fouque, Place Garibaldi. Leoncini, Place St. Étienne, has also an English assistant.

Dentist.—Mr. Hall (American), 1 Place Masséna.

British Vice-Consul's office in the Avenue de la Gare. *American Consulate* in the Place Masséna.

Bankers.—Lacroix and Co., 13 Quai Masséna; Carlone and Co., 3 Avenue de la Gare.

Tradespeople.—As a general rule, tradespeople employed by foreign visitors make higher charges than those whose business is more confined to the native population; but it must also be stated that the shops of the former are better supplied.

a. Grocers.—Berlandina, Place des Phocéens, is one of the best for teas, wines, and groceries in general; he is an obliging man, and will give information as to lodgings, servants, &c.; Braud, 17 Rue de France; Stafforelli, 7 Rue Gioffredo.

b. Wine Merchants.—Hodgson, Rue du Pont Neuf, English—good and moderate; Vial, on the Cours, for wines of the country.

c. Bakers.—English bread may be procured at Martin's shop, forming the corner of the Rues de Masséna and du Paradis; Braquet, Rue de France; and Renz for German bread, No. 5 Rue du Paradis.

d. Tailors.—Russell, in the Jardin Public, and Thibaut, Place Charles Albert, are good gentlemen's tailors; Augier, successor to Gavarry, for ladies' habits, in the Rue du Pont Neuf; Laugier (from Poole's), an English tailor, in the Rue du Paradis.

e. Bootmakers.—Bouchon, in the Cours; Durante, in the Place Rosetti.

f. Hatters.—Visconti, Rue du Pont Neuf, keeps French and English hats; Medecin, for ladies' hats. Nice is celebrated for its *straw hats* for ladies, perhaps the best for protection against the sun; the principal shops where they can be procured are at Torri et Fils, Place S. Dominique, and Rue du Gouvernement. *Linen Umbrellas*, called *sun-shades*, an indispensable protection against the hot sun of Nice, may be procured at Fiat's, No. 1 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, price 5 to 10 frs. Those in grey silk (*soie écrue*) lined with green are the best, but more expensive.

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h. Merceries, Silk, &c.—Ade, Place Masséna, well supplied, but expensive; Orengo, Place S. Dominique, more reasonable; Mazoury and Sauvin, in the same Place, aux Villes de France; Gonin, Jardin Public.

i. Modiste. — Mme. Gonin, Jardin Public; Botto, Quai Masséna; Mamby, Jardin Public.

k. Linen-drapers.—Weeks, Place du Pont Neuf, Cassini, and Messiah: all well supplied.

l. Turnery, Marqueterie. — Nice is celebrated for its inlaid woodwork, a kind of mosaic in coloured or died woods, like those of Sorrento and Tunbridge Wells. The manufacture was commenced by Claude Gimelle, in 1822, whose son has a shop on the Quai St. Jean Baptiste. By his method the outlines are made by small pieces of black wood, and are therefore very durable; but in inferior specimens the outline is traced in Indian ink. Other shops for it, as well as for turnery, which is largely manufactured here, are—Galiena and Cera, in the Place S. Étienne, who also give lessons in their art, now a good deal practised by English ladies; Nicolas, Avenue de la Gare.

m. Ship-Chandlers. — Garaccio Brothers, 4 Quai Cassini.

n. Booksellers, Circulating Libraries, News-rooms, Stationery, &c. — The establishment still carried on in Visconti's name, in the Cours, is the largest of the kind at Nice, and a general place of rendezvous for foreigners; the collection of newspapers, reviews, and other periodicals in the reading-room is extensive and well chosen, for which the subscription is 5 frs. for 1 month, 13 for 3, and 24 for the season or 6 months. English and French papers let out. Barbery Fréres, 7 Place du Jardin Public. There is a good library in connection with the English Church. Subs. for season, 25 frs. Books exchanged Mondays and Thurs. 12 to 1.

o. Parcels Conveyance Agency.—A. Collin and Co., 15 Place St. Dominique, can be recommended for this purpose; they despatch parcels to and from England regularly. Time employed on the way (by rail) about a fortnight; their agents in London being Messrs. Bosson and Co., 18 Fish Street Hill. This will be a convenient mode of disposing of one's winter luggage at the close of the Nice season.

Theatres.—Th. Municipal, erected in 1830, an opera-house with good Italian company during the season; *Th. Français* for the drama, vaudevilles, &c.

Clubs (*Cercles*). The *Cercle de la Méditerranée*, a new and magnificent establishment on the Promenade des Anglais, containing concert, ball, and reading rooms. Subs. varies, from about 8*l.* to 10*l.* for the season.

The *Cercle Philharmonique*, Rue St. François de Paule, the oldest, and to which foreigners are admitted on being presented by one of the members, gratuitously for the first ten days, and afterwards by paying 10 frs. a month, 25 frs. for 3, and 50 for the year.

The English Club, in the Place Masséna, has become a gambling club; high play; ought to be avoided (see *Times*, April 6, 1870). Strangers admitted for 3 days on the invitation of a member, and afterwards on paying 20 frs. a month. There is a table-d'hôte dinner at 6 frs., for which the members must inscribe their names at an early hour.

Baths.—Polythermes, on the Boulevard du Midi; *des Quatre Saisons*, Place du Jardin Public; *Turkish*, Place Grimaldi.

Masters.—It is difficult to give a list of the masters in different departments; the best plan will be for foreigners to apply to their bankers, and at Barbery's and Visconti's libraries, for information, or for music-masters at the principal music-shops. The following can be recommended:—for *French*, Mons. Laurent, Mons. Mallard; Madame Vallée, Rue Croix de Marbre. *German*, Herr Weber. Sig. Bertoni, Rue Masséna, a Roman, is an excellent *Italian* master; Madlle. Hubnerd, Rue Adelaïde, is a good mistress for the *piano* and for ladies.

English Boarding Schools and Educational Establishments.—The Rev. D. S. Govett, M.A. Oxon., private tutor, at the Villa Girard, who has resided some

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years at Nice, and holds excellent testimonials, receives a limited number of pupils to be prepared for Public Schools, the Universities, &c. Mr. Nash, Rue de France, keeps a very respectably conducted boarding and day school for English boys; in the summer he removes his establishment and pupils to one of the cool valleys in the mountains.

Pianofortes can be hired at Ferrara's, Quai Masséna; and at Nolfi's, Place St. Étienne.

English Ch. Service. Trinity Church, Church of England, Rue de France. Rev. C. Childers, British Chaplain. Service on Sundays, at 11 and 3.30. This handsome Gothic edifice is supported by the contributions of the British residents. A single sitting, 10 francs for the first month, 15 for two, 30 and 35 for the season, and half these rates for children. *Chapel of ease*, a neat Gothic edifice, in the suburb of Carabacel, on the way from Nice to Cimies, Rev. J. Lacy Hulbert. Service, Sunday, 11 and 3. Close to the church in the Rue de France is the Protestant cemetery, chiefly tenanted by our countrymen. A new one has been opened in a less objectionable situation outside the town, and near the Var. *American Episcopal Church*, Grande Maison Tiranty, Rue Chauvain. Rev. Wm. A. Mac Vickar, D.D. Service, Sunday, 11 and 3.30. *Vaudois Church*, in the Rue Gioffredo; the Rev. M. Pilatte, minister. *Lutheran* (Confession d'Augsbourg), in the Boulevard Longchamp; service in German and French. *Scot. Presb. Ch.*, at corner of Boulevard Longchamp and Rue St. Étienne, minister, Rev. A.B. Murdoch; service twice on Sundays.

Public Conveyances. — Pending the completion of the rly. there is a malle-poste diligence from Nice to *Cuneo* in 23 hrs., thence *Rly.* to *Turin* in 3¼ hrs., see *Handbk. for North Italy.*

Railway along the coast to Genoa (see below). Circular tour tickets for *Italy* at a reduction of 45 per cent., may be obtained at Nice, Bureau des Messageries Nationales.

Steamers:

— to *Genoa*, 95 m., 4 times a week, in 9 hrs. The *Peirano Danovaro Postal Company's* leave Nice at 9 A.M. on Wednesdays (time liable to vary, enquire at the office, 16 sur le Cours), reaching Genoa at 6 P.M., consequently by daylight. These boats correspond at Genoa with those for Leghorn. *Fraissinet and Co.*, and *Valery and Co.*, also have steamers for Genoa. The boats hug the land, and for a description of the scenery see Rte. 11A, *Handbook for Northern Italy.*

— to *Marseilles* frequently; those of the *Fraissinet* Company, 6 Place Bellevue, 3 times a week.

— to *Bastia* in Corsica, and thence to Leghorn, a weekly boat of the *Fraissinet* Company.

— to *Monaco*, frequently during the season, performing the voyage in about 1 hr., and returning in the evening.

Vetturini. — The great majority of travellers naturally make use of the rly. along the coast, although from its low level and the numerous tunnels they thus lose much of the delightful scenery. The views from the old Corniche (*Cornice*, Ital.) road are infinitely finer and more varied, and some persons may still prefer to take that mode of reaching Genoa, notwithstanding the considerable additional expense; for the hire of a carriage and horses will amount to more than double the rly. fares even for a party. It will be necessary, before leaving, to sign a written engagement, which should state the amount *per day*, in case the traveller should wish to spend more than 3 days on the road. The charges will be highest when foreigners are rushing away from Nice towards Southern Italy, and especially to Rome, in the early spring: a good carriage with 4 horses ought not to cost more than 17 to 20 napoleons; with two horses, 10 to 12, including 5 frs. per day to the driver. In former days the vetturini took 3 days; one night being passed at Oneglia (where there is now no good inn) and the next at Savona. For persons who wish to travel by very easy stages, Mentone, San Remo, Bordighera, Alassio, Savona and Pegli are the best sleeping-places,

as there are good hotels at these towns. It will be well to come to an understanding with the landlords beforehand. If the whole journey from Nice to Genoa by the carriage-road seems to involve a greater expenditure of time than can well be spared, it is suggested that the carriage should be taken only as far as Mentone, and by starting in good time a train may be caught there to convey the traveller to Genoa the same evening.

It will be found cheaper to take carriages along the Corniche Road from *day to day*, as the aggregate of the sums paid for the short journeys will be less than that asked for the whole distance from Nice to Genoa or Spezia; 2 horses are sufficient if the load is not unusually heavy. For the cost of posting to Mentone, or the whole distance to Genoa, inquire at the Poste aux chevaux behind the Théâtre Français, open day and night.

Cabs abound in the principal squares and Boulevards, 2 horses and 4 places, 1 fr. 50 c. the course by day, 2 frs. by night, 2 frs. 50 c. and 3 frs. by the hour. One horse, 2 places, 75 c. the course by day, 1 fr. 25 c. by night, 1 fr. 50 c. and 2 frs. by the hour. To the rly. stat., 25 c. extra for each passenger over 1 in cab with 2 places, or over 2 with 4 places, portmanteau 25 c. The fares for outside the town are also fixed by tarif. Basket-carriages, with pair of ponies, driving yourself, conducteur behind, 5 to 10 fr. an hour during season. A carriage and pair costs from 800 to 1000 frs. a month.

Climate.—When Nice first became the resort of British residents, the salubrity and advantages of its climate were perhaps overrated, but at present there is too great a tendency in a contrary direction, in comparing it with other places adopted as a residence for invalids. With its few drawbacks as regards climate, Nice offers advantages from its situation, its resources, the facility of now reaching it by railway, from England, &c., vastly superior to most of the places which have been placed in competition with it. Situated at the opening of a mountain valley inclosed by hills which in winter are often covered with snow, the wind descending from them is sometimes cold; but the greatest drawback perhaps is the dry N.W. wind or *mistral*, which, crossing Provence from the Pyrenees, is very trying to invalids while it lasts, and is attended with another inconvenience, clouds of dust, which no amount of watering can prevent. The great advantage which the climate of Nice offers in winter is its clear atmosphere, bright sun, and comparative absence of rain, which always renders the chamber of the invalid cheerful. The temperature seldom falls below freezing during the clear, serene winter nights, and is then produced more by radiation than by an absolute diminished temperature. The daytime is warm, sometimes inconveniently so, even in December; and persons subject to nervous headaches, or determination of blood to the head, will do well not to expose themselves too much to the sun, or in doing so to use the grey linen parasols so generally adopted. The mean temperature of Nice, deduced from 15 years' observation, has been found to be 60½° Fahrenheit. The greatest heat in July and August, 88¾°; the greatest cold in January, 27½°; the mean temperature during the 3 winter months, 48¾°; during the 3 spring ditto, 58°; in June July, and August, 78°; in the autumn, 62°: January being the coldest, and August the hottest months. As regards the effect of the climate of Nice on disease, it may be pronounced excellent in cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, and paralysis; very good in visceral obstructions, dyspepsia, &c., in scrofulous and glandular affections, especially in children, owing to the dry, bracing nature of the air. In pulmonary complaints of an advanced stage, a residence at Nice is not to be recommended; in incipient or threatened consumption, unaccompanied by febrile irritation, a winter residence in Nice is less objectionable. In all affections of the brain, this climate will prove prejudicial in the extreme. "In female ailments patients cannot go to a better place."

The *Sea-bathing* at Nice is good,

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something similar to that at Brighton, on a shingle beach. Bathing machines on the English system have been introduced; those who prefer a sandy beach will find some beautiful situations in the deep coves, near Villefranche, and round the peninsula of Saint Hospice.

Among the low hills on the W. side of the Paglione and behind Nice the air is milder and less stimulating than in the lower situation about the town and nearer the sea. The climate of some of the towns along the *Riviera* is undoubtedly milder than that of Nice, as is also the case round the bay of Villefranche, owing to their more protected situation by headlands from the sharp mistral, and not being at the mouths of valleys descending from the Alps; Mentone and San Remo are peculiarly favoured in this respect.

The advantages of Nice may be summed up in a few words: a delightful winter climate (except during the few days that the mistral blows), with very little rain; a town possessing all the resources of many capitals as regards lodgings, masters, recreations, tradespeople, supplies, a Protestant church, English medical men, and abundant society for those inclined to take part in its gaieties; and, since the rly. has been opened, at the easy distance of 3 days' journey from England. The climates of Pisa and Hyères, Cannes and Mentone, are perhaps more equable, but certainly damper, than that of Nice, and consequently more relaxing, and these places possess fewer social advantages and resources.

The following note has been furnished us by one of the most eminent medical men of Nice, on the selection of a residence by invalids:—

"In the selection of a residence during the winter, invalids will do well to consult their medical attendant, as all quarters are not equally well suited for different ailments—thus the Promenade des Anglais will be very favourable for children generally, especially in scrofulous affections, so much benefited by sea bathing, in chronic gout and paralysis, and even in pulmonary complaints, where there is no acute inflammation, and in certain varieties of chronic asthma. In cases of active consumption, in inflammation of the bronchiæ, in subacute bronchitis, the best places of residence will be away from the sea, such as the quarters of Longchamp, the lower part of Carabacel, and in that of the Lazaretto beyond the port, which being well protected from the mistral by the Castle hill, has the advantages of Mentone and towns on the Riviera. Patients suffering from chronic catarrh, asthma, &c., will be much more favourably located on the hills above Carabacel extending to Cimies than in the plain below. In all cases of nervous irritability, depending on irritation of the brain and nervous system, the lower part of Longchamp will be the best. Persons suffering from affections of the liver, atonic dyspepsia, &c., for which the climate of Nice is particularly adapted, may live either near the sea or in the more removed quarters of Carabacel. For people in ordinary health the sunny quarters of the Promenade des Anglais, Quai du Midi, or Place du Jardin Public, will be preferred, which are, however, not without their drawbacks, from the strong sea-breezes, from the pestilential mistral, the glare and clouds of dust, which at times prove most trying to the eyes and mucous membrane generally."

For persons wishing to avoid the fatigue of leaving this part of the country during the summer months, *St. Martin Lantosque*, 38 m. N. (8 or 10 hrs.) from Nice, and about 3000 ft. above the sea, is highly spoken of as a pleasant place of residence, beautifully situated. (*Inns:* H. des Alpes, fair; Pension Raiberti, good, 6 to 8 fr. per day.)

History. — Nice, called in Italian *Nizza di Marc*, and *N. Maritima*, to distinguish it from N. della Paglia, in the province of Alessandria, was formerly the capital of a small independent sovereignty governed by its counts in the middle ages. It passed successively into the hands of the Counts of Provence,

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of the Angevin sovereigns of Naples, until the end of the 14th cent., when it was sold by Ladislaus to Amadeus VII. of Savoy, in whose family it has since remained, except from 1792 to 1814, when it was in the power of the French, to whom, as one of the results of the Italian war, it again fell in 1860, and it is now the chief town of the Dépt. des Alpes Maritimes. (Pop. 50,180.) Considerable doubt exists as to the first foundation of Nice, but it is generally believed to have been peopled by a Phocean colony from Marseilles, as early as the 5th cent. of Rome; during the Imperial period it was a port of some importance, from its vicinity to *Cemenelum* (the modern Cimies), the Roman capital of the Maritime Alps. The name of Nice is derived by some philologists from Νικη, in memory of a victory gained by its early Phocean colonists over some neighbouring Ligurian tribes.

Modern Nice offers few remains of ancient art; we must seek this on the hills above it, near where the capital of the Maritime Alps stood. The mediæval town appears to have been entirely situated on the l. bank of the Paglione torrent, and round the base of the hill on which its castle stood, the whole of that on the rt. bank being of very modern date, chiefly during the present cent., and since the great influx of foreigners; of late years the town has been much extended also in a northerly direction, and the quarter bordering on its little port much enlarged and embellished.

The city consists of three principal portions: that on the rt. bank of the Paglione, called the Quartier de la Croix de Marbre; the Old Town with its modern additions; and the Port. The quarter of the Croix de Marbre is that principally occupied by foreigners; it borders the river with a handsome quay filled with gay shops. The square called the Jardin Public is surrounded by handsome buildings and there is a wide parade—Promenade des Anglais—facing the sea, constructed by subscriptions chiefly of the English visitors, in 1822, to employ the poor during a year of scarcity. The English church and cemetery is in this part of the town, which derives its name of *Croix de Marbre* from a marble cross erected in 1568, to commemorate the arrival in 1538 of Paul III. to bring about a reconciliation between Charles V. and Francis I., "when so great was the difficulty of adjusting the ceremonial, or such the remains of rancour and distrust on each side, that they refused to see one another, and everything was transacted by the intervention of the Pope, who visited them alternately." —*Robertson's Charles V.* The white marble column opposite this cross was put up in 1823 to commemorate the two visits of Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814.

N. of this runs the Rue Grimaldi, a newly built street, with several good houses, amongst which the Hôtel du Louvre, all tenanted by foreigners. The broad Avenue de la Gare leads N. from the Place Masséna to the rly. stat.; on the l. is the Gothic *Ch. of Notre Dame*, designed by Lenormant in the style of the 13th cent., and completed in 1874. N.W. of the Place Masséna is the widened quay of St. Jean Baptiste bordering on the Paglione, which has been partly arched over, as has the Canal above the Bastille in Paris, forming a public garden on a broad bridge, bordered by handsome hotels; in the centre of these pleasure-grounds has been erected a *statue* to Marshal *Masséna*, the spoiled child of victory, who was born at Nice. Another native of Nice is *Jos. Garibaldi*, b. at No. 4, Quai Cassini, 19th July, 1807 (when Nice belonged to France), son of Jean Domenigue G. by Rose Raymondo, his wife. The "*Rue Smollett*" commemorates the residence here (1763–65) of the author of 'Humphrey Clinker.' *Napoleon* I. was kept for a time under arrest in 1794, in a villa now No. 1 Rue de Villefranche; and 2 years later, when in command of the army of Italy, he lived for a few days at No. 8 Rue St. François de Paule. *Paganini* died in 1840 at No. 11 Rue de la Préfecture.

The quarter of the Old Town extends from the Paglione to the foot of the Castle-hill; on the side of the sea

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it is bordered by the Boulevard du Midi, a handsome quay or parade, affording a delightful walk, in the direction of the port, of more than a mile. Parallel to this are the Rue St. François de Paule and the Cours, where the theatre and public library are situated. Farther N. is the Rue du Pont Neuf and Place St. Dominique, the centre of business; and at its N. extremity the large Place Garibaldi which forms the entrance from the sides of Turin and Genoa. The street running from the S.E. corner of the Place Garibaldi to the Port is called Rue Segurana, in memory of a woman who cut down the Turkish flag when it was planted on the castle during the attack by the allied French and Turkish forces in 1542. The quarter close under the hill is the oldest part of Nice. Near this are the market, the cathedral, principal churches, &c.

Between this quarter and that of the port is the *Castle-hill*, an insulated mass of limestone, which rises to an elevation of 300 ft. It was formerly crowned by a strong castle, besieged, taken, and razed to the ground by the Duke of Berwick, general of Louis XIV., in 1706. In the Duke's memoirs will be found a very interesting account of the siege operations, and of the successful carrying out, with very inadequate forces, of his plan of attack in opposition to the method proposed by Vauban, and transmitted to the Duke by the King. This hill has been laid out as a public promenade, the entrance to which is towards the Place Garibaldi. Some Roman remains have been discovered on the summit, towards the S.E., especially 3 sepulchral sarcophagi of the 5th century. From the summit the view is most extensive, Corsica being easily seen, in clear weather, especially early in the morning and before sunset.

The quarter of the port, originally a low crowded place, has been greatly improved, and is approached by the Quai Parade of the Ponchettes from the W., and by the Rue Cassini from the N. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring persons. The little port itself, capable of admitting vessels drawing 15 ft. water, is protected by 2 moles, at the extremity of the outer one of which is a small lighthouse and a strong battery. The entrance to the harbour is narrow, and no one not very well acquainted with the approach could venture to use it as a port of refuge.

The drainage of the town is not well managed, and considerable annoyance is at times experienced by visitors from this cause, especially after several days of dry weather.

Trade and Manufactures.—The principal are in vegetable productions of the country around. *Candied fruits* and *syrups* are made in large quantities for exportation; one of the largest establishments being that of M. Mousso, on the road to Villefranche, beyond the harbour. *Perfumery* and *Essences.*—Messrs. Warwick and Co. have a large wholesale establishment, on the same system as those at Grasse, in the Avenue de la Gare, near the rly. stat., to which visitors are freely admitted. The *Marquetterie Niçoise* is well known, and is chiefly made of olive wood. For shops, see above. Decoration in fresco is very common, and painted ceilings are almost universal. In some cases a great deal of taste and skill is displayed. It is said that in the department the population varies with the number of olive-trees. The olive flowers at Nice at the end of April, and the harvest commences in October. The gathering is gradual, as the finest oil must be made from freshly picked fruit, and the mills can only prepare a limited quantity at a time. The orange does not become ripe before March, but it is gathered for exportation at the end of December.

The principal objects worthy of the traveller's notice at Nice are—

The *Cathedral* or Ch. of S. Reparata, the principal ecclesiastical edifice of the town: it is in the Italian style of the 17th cent., and offers nothing remarkable as a work of art.

The *Public Library*, in the Rue St. François de Paule, is open daily from 9 till 5. It contains about 50,000 volumes, and is well supplied with

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works of modern Italian and French literature. In the first room are fragments of 3 ancient milestones, the best preserved of the 3rd Consulate of Hadrian, discovered on the Via Julia, a branch of the Via Aurelia, near Turbia; indicating the DCV. mile from Rome.

The Museum of Natural History, at No. 6 Place Garibaldi, near the Post-office, is open from 12 to 3 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. In the first of the two large rooms is a remarkable series of painted models or facsimiles of mushrooms found in the province, and formed by the Chevalier Barla, an amateur, who has expended a large amount on it. Here also are the Palæontological Collections formed by Dr. Perez, particularly rich in the cretaceous and tertiary fossil shells of the county of Nice, and in the bones of quadrupeds in the breccia which fills the crevices and caverns of the calcareous rock of the Castle-hill. In the second room are the *Zoological Collections*, formed by the late Dr. Verani, a local naturalist of great merit, which are rich in ornithological specimens, in the fishes and other marine animals of the adjacent Mediterranean, especially of the naked mollusca.

The *Palais des Lascaris*, No. 15 Rue Droite, belonging to a banker in the town, has a staircase in the style of the palaces of Genoa, and the ceilings are painted by Carlone.

Many of the villas scattered in the neighbourhood of Nice deserve notice. *Smith's Folly*, a castellated edifice on *Mount Boron*, built by the late Col. Smith, an officer of Engineers in the service of the East India Company, is a conspicuous object to the E. of the town, and forms a very effective termination to the view in that direction. At the foot of this hill, near the Restaurant de la Reserve, is *Villa Vigier*, in the Italian style. The quarter of Carabacel contains the *Villa d'Abbadie*, the *Villa Massigny*, *Villa Pierlas*, with large greenhouses; and further N. the *Villa Arson*, where Lord Lytton wrote one of his novels; and nearer the rly., the *Villa Bermond* and the *Villa Peillon*, both fitted up for the Emperor of Russia, and the last surrounded by beautiful grounds. Close to this is the house where Alphonse Karr lived. On the Promenade des Anglais are the *Villa Carlone* and *Villa Avigdor*.

Excursions.—Cimies, the *Civitas Cemeneliensis* of the Romans, and once the capital of the Maritime Alps, is one of the most interesting, in an antiquarian point of view. It is less than 3 m. from Nice, and may be reached in an hour either on foot or in a carriage. The pedestrian can combine in the same excursion other interesting points, as St. Pons, returning by the Fontaine du Temple, the Vallon Obscur, and St. Barthélemy. The road to Cimies branches off from the rt. bank of the Paglione at the N. extremity of the town, and, ascending rapidly between high walls which exclude all view, and bordered by villas, at the end of 2 m. reaches the well-preserved ruins of a small Roman Amphitheatre, called by the peasantry the *Tino delle Fade*, or Bath of the Fairies; it is 210 ft. by 175, and could have contained about 8000 spectators. A short distance farther on the rt. is the Franciscan Convent of Cimies, which is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana at the ancient *Cemenelum*. The ch., which has been repaired, contains a picture by Ludovico Brea, the only artist of any eminence whom Nice has produced. In front of the ch. is a square planted with gigantic ilexes, and an interesting Gothic marble cross of the 15th cent. Annexed to the convent is a burying-ground, a favourite spot of repose for the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Nice. Not far from here, in the villa of Count Garin, are some Roman ruins, the supposed remains of a Temple of Apollo.

At *St. Pons*, about a mile from Cimies, by an abrupt stony path, is an extensive convent over the rt. bank of the Paglione, with fine view from the terrace. It stands on the site of one where Charlemagne is said to have dwelt on his way to Rome in 777. The place is more celebrated as having witnessed the assembly of the inhabitants of Nice in 1388, when they declared for Amadeus VII. of Savoy.

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The *Fontaine du Temple* derives its name from the ch. of St. Marie du Temple, founded by the Templars. The neighbouring *torrent*, or *Vallon Obscur*, is a fine gorge ½ m. in length, a Via Mala in miniature. Pedestrians may climb on the l. bank beyond the cascade to the top of Mont Geina (fine view), and return by the Aspremont road. The *Fontaine de Mouraille* is also very picturesquely situated, and is 15 min. walk from the ch. at Raï. Another ¼ hr. leads to the *Fontaine Sainte*, an intermittent spring; and beyond this is the Villa of the Marquis de Châteauneuf, at *Gairaut*, commanding a fine view of Nice, and containing portraits, by Mignard, of Madame de Sévigné, &c.

To the W. of Nice the scenery is tamer; but charming drives may be taken up some of the valleys running N. from the sea. A pedestrian may avail himself of the *omnibus*, fare 25 c., leaving the Place Garibaldi for the Pont Magnan (near which a fine view from the terrace of M. Barbe, on the summit of the hill), and thence visit the valleys of *La Madeleine* (near which is the *Quartier de Bellet*, where the best wine is produced), *Fabron* and *Barla*.

Château de S. André, Falicon and its Grotto. Mont Chauve. Mont Gros, &c.—This excursion may be performed in a carriage by the road running along the rt. bank of the Paglione as far as St. Pons, and from thence along the same side of the torrent of S. André by the road to Levens. The Castle of S. André is a very picturesque ruin, surrounded by plantations of aloes and cacti: the Grotto is at a short distance beneath the Castle, from which a path leads to it. Crossing the torrent, the pedestrian will soon reach the village of Falicon, from which, following the road to Levens, he will arrive, about a mile farther, at the Grotto of Falicon, at the base of Mont Cavo or Mont Chauve, one of the elevated limestone peaks which bound the district of Nice towards the N. The so-called petrified casts made and sold at the spring are curious. They are obtained by placing a model in sulphur under the spring for some months.

From Falicon the ascent of *Mont Chauve* (2800 ft.) may be easily made in 1½ hr. by a stony footpath up the S.W. flank of the mountain. The view from the top is extensive and fine. A carriage may be taken as far as St. Sebastian. The ascent may also be made from the Aspremont road.

The valley of Hepaticas is also a pretty excursion, and may be reached out of the path leading from Falicon to Cimies. The ruins of *Châteauneuf* lie to the rt. of the Levens road, 9 m. from Nice. A guide may be had at *Tourettes* (*Inn*), and the ascent made in 2 hrs., fine view. The descent may be made to *Contes* (small *Inn*), a town of 2000 Inhab., on a promontory to the N.E., and thence (*omnibus* twice a day, 1 fr., in two hrs., 11 m.) back to Nice. *Levens* is 3 hrs. by omnibus from the Pont Vieux at Nice (14 m.), and contains some Roman remains. Beyond is the fine valley of *Vésubie*.

The ascent of Mont Gros (1200 ft.) is easy, as a carriage may be taken along the Corniche road to the farm of M. Bonfils, and thence 20 min. to the summit, fine view.

Mont Vinaigrier, to the S. of Mont Gros, is a few feet higher, and is reached from the old Villafranca road. Both these mountains are of Jurassic limestone. Mont *Pacanaglia* (1889 ft.) is reached by the same route, and lies N. of the *Inn* Masséna, at the Quatre Chemins.

Villefranche, Cape St. Hospice, &c.—This excursion, the most interesting for beautiful scenery, may be easily performed in a day. To the geologist it offers a great variety of objects for observation, as during it all the formations found about Nice may be seen in a limited space (see below). *Rly.* to (3 m.) *Villefranche* Stat., 6 trains daily in ¼ hr. *Omnibus* 4 times daily from the Boulevard du Pont Neuf, 40 c. *Boat*, with 4 oars (make a bargain) takes about 1 hr. Pedestrians by the old route over the hills will reach Villafranca from the Place Masséna in about 1½ hr., but the best mode of proceeding for ladies will be to take a *carriage* to Villefranche, and from there to cross the bay in a

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boat, or to walk round the head of the bay along the beautiful Corniche road which leads to Beaulieu. It is a very pretty drive from Nice keeping the sea in sight all the way, rounding the point up the hill by Smith's Folly, on Mont Boron, to Villefranche along the road made in 1863; the distance from the Place Garibaldi and the Rue Cassini, where the road commences, being about 3 m. There is a fair little *Inn* (H. de l'Univers) at Villefranche; but we would advise travellers to lunch or dine at old Gianetta's homely Locanda, at the pretty little cove of St. Jean, on the S. side of the peninsula of St. Hospice, where they will find a comfortable meal and a good bed, should they desire to prolong their stay. A new Inn, the Victoria, of greater pretensions, has been lately opened near St. Jean.

The old and now less frequented road, leaves the Place Garibaldi on the rt., and, after passing a kind of faubourg, reaches the bottom of the hill which separates the Bay of Nice from that of Villefranche. An ascent of 450 ft. through olive groves leads to the summit of the low neck or pass called the Col de Villefranche. Instead of proceeding immediately to Villefranche, the lover of the picturesque will do well to take a path on the rt., which in a few minutes will bring him to the Fort of Montalban, on the highest point of the range of Montboron, which separates the two bays, and from which, or a little farther S., near some ruined buildings, he will discover the whole coast-line from near S. Remo on the E., by Ventimiglia, Mentone, Monaco, to St. Tropez, on the W., passing by Antibes, the islands of Ste. Marguerite, the mouth of the Var and its low delta. The Fort de Montalban commands the Bays of Nice and Genoa, and from its height (950 ft.) a magnificent view of the valley of the Paglione, Nice, and of the rich district between it and the Var, covered with one continuous olive forest extending to the foot of the last spurs of the Alps. Returning to the Col of Villefranche, a road leads to the pretty town of that name, which from its cleanliness offers a striking contrast with the older parts of Nice, and with the other towns along the sea-coast. The little town, with houses built pell-mell one above the other, contains nearly 3500 Inhab., and when a French or American squadron is anchored in the roads some 4000 sailors are added to the population. *Villafranca* (or *Villefranche*), owes its foundation to Charles II. of Anjou, King of Naples and Count of Provence, in the 13th cent. It is near the head of a most lovely bay, about 2 m. long by 1½ broad, offering an anchorage for vessels of the largest size. Before the Government of Piedmont became possessed of Genoa and its maritime territory, Villefranche was the naval arsenal first of the Dukes of Savoy and then of the Kings of Sardinia; it contains a harbour enclosed by a mole, with slips, barracks, storehouses, &c.; but the change of frontier has diminished its importance. Commanding the dock is an extensive fortified castle, and a Lazzaretto. Though so close to Nice, the climate is much milder, scarcely ever feeling the inconvenience of the cutting mistral, or of the blasts from the snow-capped Alps. Orange, lemon, and carouba trees abound in its territory, and its beautiful gulf is not only rich in fish for the table, but furnishes a very ample field for the student in zoology, from the abundance and variety of its marine mollusca and zoophytes; indeed, Villefranche will prove one of the best localities for the naturalist wishing to study the varied animals of the Mediterranean, as the fishermen are the most expert, and furnish the greater proportion of fish for the market at Nice. A beautiful road leads from Nice to Beaulieu along the N. side of the bay, on a ledge overhanging the Mediterranean, and parallel to the rly., and passing through woods of orange-trees, olives, carouba, pistachio, &c.: at the distance of about a mile it suddenly emerges on the Bay of St. Jean, and a very agreeable path, which strikes off on the rt. and along the

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top of the cliff, will carry the tourist to the small village of St. Jean, on the E. side of the peninsula of St. Ospizio, which forms a second tongue of land jutting out in an easterly direction; or a boat may be hired at Villefranche, which will enable him to cross the bay to Passable, from which a stony path across the isthmus leads to the same village; but, although less fatiguing, this route offers nothing of the beauty or interest of the former. St. Jean consists of an Inn (Gianetta's), where a fair fish dinner may always be had; and while this is preparing, a walk of half an hour will bring the tourist to the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, crowned by a circular fort, remains of the fortifications razed by the Duke of Berwick in 1706, at the foot of which is the chapel of the patron saint, a recluse, who died in the tower where he was here immured in the 6th century. It was on this portion, called *Fraxinet*, that the Saracens established themselves, and were only expelled in the 10th cent. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after abandoning Rhodes, had a considerable establishment here prior to the cession to them of Malta. In the bay between Cape St. Ospizio and Beaulieu, opposite to St. Jean, is the *Madrague* or *Tunny-fishery* of Nice; it is in activity from February until the autumn, and, being the one most accessible to the passing traveller along the shores of the Mediterranean, will well repay the trouble of a visit; no other exists until we arrive near Genoa. Instead of returning by the same route, let the tourist take the path S. of St. Jean, leading to the lighthouse, along the E. declivity of Mont Ferrat, and along the W. side of the wild bay des Fosses: a different path will take him from the lighthouse to Passable, where boats will generally be found to carry him across the bay to Villefranche in 10 minutes; or he will find a pleasant path round the head of the bay, amidst olive and carouba trees. The little bay or cove N. of the landing-place of Passable is by some antiquaries supposed to be the *Olivula Portus* of some ancient Itineraries destroyed in the 9th cent. The extreme S. point is Cap Ferrat, which has been planted with trees and surmounted by a lighthouse. The largest lizards found in Europe are plentiful here. From Beaulieu the part of the shore to the N.E. known as *La Petite Afrique*, and bounded by Cape Roux, may be reached by boat, or on foot, in ½ hr.

The excursion N., by the Turin road, along the base of the Mont Vinaigrier and Mont Gros, up the l. bank of the Paglione, to the villages of *Ariane*, *La Trinité*, and *Drap*, does not present much attraction to the ordinary traveller, but is interesting to the geologist as offering one of the best fields for the examination of modern marine deposits.

Geology of the District. — "Commencing in the ascending order, the oldest rock in this part of the Maritime Alps is a metamorphic conglomerate, called *Verruccano* by the Tuscan geologists, which may be seen about San Dalmazzo and on the road to Tenda. On this lies, at Isola, an extensive calcareous deposit referable to the lias and inferior oolite of England and to our Oxford clay, and with the characteristic fossils of the latter beds in the Vallée de St. André. The *Coral rag* constitutes the greater part of the range of hills that separate the bays of Nice and Villefranche, and the promontory of Montboron. To this portion of the oolitic series belong the deposits of gypsum which exist close to the town. The limestone of this period is frequently converted into *dolomite*, as may be seen at the foot of Montalbano and in the Castle-hill of Nice. The only fossils hitherto discovered have been corals and the Diceras Arietina, near to S. Pons. Upon the coral rag, near the small bay *des Fosses*, lies a series of beds of a compact limestone, without fossils, which may be referred to the Portland system. The Neocomian and Cretaceous systems are well developed about Nice. The *gault* exists, with its characteristic fossils, in the valley of the Madonna del Laghetto, in the ravines W. of the village of Esa, a

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on the Mont Chauve, N. of Nice. In the two former places good collections of its fossils may be procured. *Greensand.*—The best points for studying this formation will be perhaps along the E. side of the peninsula of Sant Ospizio. The same may be said of the upper cretaceous rocks, which abound in the most characteristic chalk fossils, Gryphæa columba, Ananchites ovatus, about the village of S. Jean, and on the headland of San Ospizio itself. *Tertiary System.*—The members of the tertiary period, the most developed about Nice, are the eocene and pleiocene. The eocenic strata are well characterised by their fossils in the escarpments along the E. side of the peninsula of S. Ospizio, between Beaulieu and the village of S. Jean, especially in the small Baie des Fourmis. The richest localities, however, for these fossils are in the vicinity of Drap and Pallarea, on the road from Nice to Turin, where about 400 species have been already found and described by Signor Bellardi. The pleiocene strata, with the exception of a small patch near La Trinité, are confined to the W. side of the Paglione, and occupy all the low hilly region between it and the Var, so remarkable for its rich olive-plantations, and which presents so marked a contrast with the bare and arid region of the limestone hills on the E. side of the first-mentioned river. The pleiocene strata appear identical with those of the Subapennine hills, and of the patches which exist along the Corniche road and at Genoa. *Quaternary.*—An interesting quaternary deposit, which rises to upwards of 50 ft. above the present sea-level, and containing marine shells identical with those now living in the Mediterranean, may be seen covering the eocene beds between Beaulieu and S. Jean, on the E. side of the promontory. The dolomitized coral rag, which forms the greater part of the insulated hill on which stood the castle of Nice, is penetrated at its S.E. extremity with fissures and caverns, in which bones of extinct quadrupeds have been frequently found. These remains are accompanied by bones of fresh-water turtle and some marine shells, as may be seen in the museum. The bones of quadrupeds are referable to the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, hog, several species of ruminants, &c."

Nice to Genoa.

Distance, 110 m.; *time*, 1 *express* train daily, in 8¼ hrs.; 2 ordinary trains in 10 hrs.

[*Steamers* from Nice to *Monaco*, twice a day during the season; performing the voyage in about an hour. Omnibuses and other conveyances to the town of Monaco, the Casino, and Mentone on the arrival of the boat at the pier.]

The line avoids the town by a tunnel, on coming out of which it crosses the valley of the Paglione and then enters a long tunnel under the hill of Montboron, to debouche at its E. extremity on the Bay of Villefranche.

3 m. *Villefranche-sur-Mer* Stat., leaving which on the rt. it crosses a second tunnel, and then traverses the olive-clad peninsula of Beaulieu—

1 m. *Beaulieu* Stat.—along which it runs, close to the shore, passing by

2 m. *Eza* Stat., at the base of precipitous limestone cliffs, on a pinnacle of which the village with its ruined *Castle* is most picturesquely situated. The ruined *ch.* is said to stand on the site of an ancient Temple of Isis, from which the name of the village may be derived.

Numerous tunnels are traversed to reach

4 m. *Monaco* Stat., 10 min. from the town, and situated in the depression between the town on the rock and the Casino.

1 m. *Monte Carlo.* Special Stat. for the Casino of Monaco.

Road from Nice to *Monaco.*

The traveller may also proceed to Monaco by *Turbia.* Although occupying much longer, it will be far more interesting in a picturesque point of view.

Leaving Nice by the Place Garibaldi and the alley of plane-trees which leads also to the road of the Col di Tenda

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and Turin, the road to Mentone soon commences to rise, and for the next 8 miles is one continuous ascent: this route was commenced by the French, who, before the fall of Napoleon I., carried it nearly to Ventimiglia, from which it has been completed by the Sardinian Government to Genoa, under circumstances of great engineering difficulties. The views during the ascent to Turbia are very fine, especially over the subjacent lovely bays of Villefranche, St. Jean, Beaulieu, the promontory of St. Ospizio, and the village and castle of Eza on a high peak. The road attains its greatest elevation (2100 ft.) 2 m. before reaching Turbia: soon after passing a column on the roadside, called the *Colonna del Rè*, from its having been erected to commemorate the visit of one of the late kings of Sardinia, a road turns off on the l. leading to the sanctuary of *La Madonna del Laghetto*, in a romantic valley at the foot of Monte Sembola, and through which the Via Julia, a branch of the Via Aurelia, passed between Turbia and Cimies: several remains of Roman antiquities have been discovered hereabouts; the most remarkable is the Milliarium, now preserved in the library at Nice, marking the DCV mile. The Monastery is 12 m. from Nice by the Corniche road; but the route usually taken by pilgrims is through the village of La Trinité, from which it is distant 2 hrs. on foot. A very gradual descent from here brings us to

11 m. *Turbia*, a village at an elevation of 1900 feet above the sea, upon a *Col* or saddleback between two limestone peaks. Turbia, a corruption of Trophæa, was probably a Roman station on the Via Julia. The *Trophæa Augusti*, which stands close to and S. of the village, was erected by Augustus: it is now a ruin; the mediæval tower by which it is surmounted forms a remarkable object in the landscape. Of the Roman construction only the basement remains: it consists of fine blocks of quadrilateral masonry, and is supposed to have been surmounted by successive storeys, tapering to a point, decorated with sculptures and statues like some of the sepulchral monuments on the Via Appia near Rome. On this basement was an inscription commemorating the victories of Augustus over the Alpine tribes, of which only some detached fragments have been discovered: one contains the letters RVM-PILI, forming part of the name of one of the vanquished tribes (Trumpili), which is recorded in Pliny's description. It is not known at what period the Gothic tower which surmounts the Trophæa Augusti was erected, but it long served as a mountain fastness, and was reduced to its present dilapidated state in the 17th cent. by the Maréchal de Villars, who blew it up at the instigation of Louis XIV.'s ally, the Prince of Monaco, thus destroying what man and 17 centuries had spared. In some of the itineraries Turbia is assigned as the limit or boundary between Italy and Gaul, and is certainly naturally so, being placed on a pass over the most inaccessible spur of the Maritime Alps, which descends to the shores of the Mediterranean, and round the base of which neither the ancient nor modern rulers of Italy had succeeded in carrying a line of communication now to be effected by the rly. Leaving Turbia, the road descends rapidly. Soon after emerging from the village a splendid view, embracing Monaco, Mentone, and the Mediterranean, opens, and a road branches off to the former town, but with so rapid a descent as to be only suited for mules or pedestrians: the traveller who may wish to reach Monaco by carriage, must proceed by one which branches off on rt. after passing Roccabruna.

Travellers will do well on reaching Turbia (2 hrs.) to send their carriage on to the junction of the Mentone and Monaco roads to wait for them, and walk down the rapid slope to Monaco: the descent on foot may be accomplished in an hour. Donkeys can be hired at Monaco to reach the carriage.

Monaco. (*Inns.*—In the town: *H. d'Angleterre; H. de France.* At La Condamine: *H. des Bains*, fair. At

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Monte Carlo: *Grand H. de Paris*, adjoining the Casino—annexed to and forming part of this hotel are a magnificent salle-à-manger, a restaurant, and café; *H. Beau Rivage.*

This capital of the smallest European monarchy, which is now reduced to the town itself, and to a very small territory of barely 3 sq. m., near the promontory, on which it stands, seen from the N. presents a picturesque appearance, still surrounded by the old fortifications erected under Louis XIV., and flanked with batteries commanding its pretty bay, in the little harbour of which English and other yachts are often moored. It contains a population of about 2000 souls, and is the only part of its prince's dominions over which he still retains any authority: his flag, a shield supported by two monks, in allusion to the name of Monaco (Monachus), may be seen floating over its castle whilst he resides in it.

The site is of remote antiquity, its foundation being attributed by some writers to the Greeks, even to Hercules, who undertook several expeditions to the coasts of Liguria; it is frequently alluded to as the *Monœci Portus*, and is noticed in the Antonine Itinerary, under the name of Portus Herculis Monœci. Lucan gives an accurate description of its situation:—

"Quaque sub Herculeo sacratus nomine Portus
Urget rupe cava pelagus; non Corus in illum
Jus habet aut Zephyrus; solus sua littora turbat
Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monœci."

The history of the principality of Monaco, including the towns and territory of Mentone and Roccabruna, is obscure; it seems to have been one of those allodial domains which escaped feudalization in the middle ages, and over which the Emperors of Germany had no authority: but in 1162, the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa appears to have granted it to the Republic of Genoa for the part taken in expelling the Saracens from Provence and this part of Liguria, and the Genoese commune erected a fort which became a refuge alternately for its Guelf or Ghibelline exiles, its Spinolas or its Grimaldis. The *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, of fine 12th-cent. work, is the only monument remaining of this earlier time. At the commencement of the 14th cent. Monaco passed into the hands of the family of the Grimaldi, and the place became a haunt of buccaneers, rendering the navigation of this part of the Mediterranean very insecure. Carlo Grimaldi was a foremost leader in the Italian wars of his time, and as a mercenary in the service of France appeared against Edward III. at the battle of Crécy (1346) with the 15,000 Genoese bowmen whose destruction drove him home, where, by piracy, he accumulated wealth enough to add Mentone and Roccabruna to his dominions. In 1505 Prince John II. was murdered by his brother Lucian Grimaldi, and the latter fell in 1523 by the hand of his nephew. The reigning family became extinct in the male line in 1731, in the person of Antonio Grimaldi, whose eldest daughter married into the French family of Thorigny, and from whom the present Prince of Monaco, Charles Honoré III., born 1818, of the house of Goyon-Matignon, and who has assumed the arms of the Grimaldis, is descended. Considerable discussion had arisen as to his being the legitimate heir: by the exertions, however, of his relative Prince Talleyrand, his title was acknowledged at the Congress of Vienna, in spite of the protests of the then existing Grimaldis, one of the most ancient families of Genoa, also now extinct in the male line, whilst the principality was placed under the protection of the King of Sardinia, as suzerain. In 1848 the inhabitants of Mentone and Roccabruna, who had much to complain of the exactions and misgovernment of this petty despot, annexed themselves to the Sardinian monarchy, which was subsequently confirmed by a decree of King Charles Albert, and by placing Piedmontese garrisons at Mentone and Monaco. An attempt of the late prince to re-establish his authority at Mentone, in 1854, was met by his ultimate expulsion. France has stepped into Sardinia's shoes as regards the principality, having purchased it for 4,000,000 frs., whilst this

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petty sovereign is allowed to preserve his castle and to exercise authority in Monaco and its immediate vicinity, and, what is more to be regretted, to permit a company to establish at it a public gaming-house.

The territory consists of 3 parts. (1) The old town of *Monaco;* (2) *Condamine;* (3) *Monte Carlo.* The old town is most picturesquely situated on the level top of a rock, about ½ m. long and 160 ft. high, projecting into the sea, and precipitous on all sides.

The *Castle* crowns the centre of the rock, and is a romantic construction, with bastions, portcullises, drawbridges, &c. It was built upon the site of a much more ancient edifice in 1542, and is a good specimen of the military architecture of the 15th and 16th cents. The marble staircase is fine, and the frescoes in one gallery are attributed to Michael Angelo, though little of the original design remains. Another is the work of the Genoese Carlone; one of the doors from this gallery leads into the room where the Duke of York, brother of George III., died; another into the room where Lucian Grimaldi was murdered (see above). This last was walled up, and not re-opened until 1869. A third door leads into the Grimaldi hall, a state chamber of good proportions and handsomely decorated with a fine white marble Renaissance chimney-piece, covered with excellent bas-reliefs. The chapel has some good frescoes and Roman mosaics.

Overlooking the sea and the port are two dilapidated batteries, with some dismounted brass guns, presented by Louis XIV. to the then Prince, and a few other antiquated specimens of cannon: behind the palace is a garden (open at 2 P.M.), with good specimens of semi-tropical vegetation; and at the other end of the rock is another public garden, with lovely terraces overhanging the sea.

Attached to the *Ch.* is a recently restored Benedictine Abbey, and the Jesuits have a fine college and convent. There are excellent bathing establishments surrounding the port.

Condamine is on the flat between Monaco and Monte Carlo, and contains baths, hotels, lodging-houses, &c. *Monte Carlo,* occupying the promontory about 1 m. from the old town, owes its existence entirely to M. Le Blanc, who built the handsome casino in which, though on a somewhat smaller scale, rouge-et-noir and roulette are played exactly as in former days at Hombourg and Wiesbaden. It contains a large entrance-hall, reading-room, handsome concert-room, where a band performs twice a day, and the usual gambling-rooms. The cliff at the back has been laid out in terraces overhanging the sea, and planted with palm-trees and aloes, which grow luxuriantly. At the foot is a grassplat on a system of arches, and intended for pigeon shooting. In front of the casino is a small square, on one side of which is the H. de Paris, and on the other a large café. In front is a new boulevard, on which buildings are rapidly rising; and in fact the Prince and his territories now depend entirely on the casino at Monte Carlo.

[A continuous descent of 8 m., by the post-road, leads from Turbia to Mentone; about 3 m. from the former we pass on the l. the village of Roccabruna, one of the former possessions of the Prince of Monaco, perched upon a mass of Eocene breccia, of which two large pyramids are seen standing amongst the houses of the village; there are remains of an old castle and of some mediæval towers and walls above the town. A short way lower down the carriage-road to Monaco joins from the rt.

All this part of the country is highly romantic; every inch of ground capable of cultivation is attended to; gigantic olives rise to a considerable height on the mountain sides; and Mentone is approached by a handsome avenue of plane-trees.]

6 m. **Menton** (*Mentone*) Stat. (now reached in 23 hrs. by the evening express train from Paris.)

Inns.—In the town: *Grand H. de Menton; H. Victoria,* large and good; *H.*

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Westminster, good and well managed; *H. Bristol*, small but good; *H. de la Méditerranée: H. du Parc*, near rly.

West Bay.—*H. Splendide; H. Pavillon*, at the entrance to the town from Nice, and near the sea; elegantly fitted; *Grand H. de Russie.*

East Bay.—*Grand H.; H. des Anglais*, clean, comfortable, and moderate; *H. de la Paix*, well situated; *H. Mirabeau; H. d'Italie; H. Bellevue*, clean and good; well situated, standing back, but with fine view of the sea. The Eng. Christ Ch. is in the garden. *H. and Pension Grande Bretagne.*

All the hotels receive visitors *en pension*, the general charge for a room to the south, with board, but without wine, fire, or lights, is from 12 to 15 frs. per day, according to the floor. Almost all the good houses are let furnished; *Willoughby*, the English grocer in the principal street, who can be recommended for his activity and fair dealing, is the principal agent; he prints, at the commencement of the season, a list of all the apartments to be let, with their prices. His son has also a good grocer's shop, where information may be obtained.

There are two good *chemists*, with English attendants.

Pensions.—*Boarding-houses*, several. Villa Prau can be recommended as very good, kept by an English lady of respectability; the price of board and lodging being from 9 frs. to 12 frs. daily, according to the floor and look-out of the rooms. There is a "home" for reduced gentlewomen, well superintended; boarders are taken at 25 frs. per week, including medical attendance.

This town, of nearly 10,000 Inhab., is situated in a fertile district, and carries on a trade in oil and lemons, the produce of its territory. It has a clean, neat appearance, and a look of more prosperity and comfort than most of the towns of the Riviera. It consists of two portions, called the E. and W. Bays—the former the best suited, perhaps, for invalids, from its being more protected from the cold winds from the Alps, and where now are some of the best hotels, with one of the English chs.; these two portions being separated by the old Genoese fort on a projecting promontory. French is generally spoken at Mentone, whilst the lower orders use a peculiar patois. On the hill above are the remains of an *old Castle*, now converted into the public *Cemetery*, from which descended to the seaside some turreted walls. At a short distance, under the Cape S. Martino, is a roadstead, resorted to by the coasters employed in carrying off its produce.

The *climate* of Mentone is one of the mildest on the Ligurian seabord, and perhaps better calculated for invalids than Nice, as, fogs being unknown, the sky is generally cloudless; and the N.W. wind, or mistral, is little felt, in consequence of the town being surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains in the direction from which the wind blows, and from the base of which, extending to the sea, the lower hills are covered with gardens of lemon and olive-trees, the former blossoming during the greater part of the winter. Of late years Mentone has become a favourite residence for invalids, and numerous villas in the vicinity and houses in the town have been fitted up for their accommodation, so that now they can obtain as many comforts and luxuries as in any winter resort in the south of Europe.*

* The advantages of Mentone, as a winter residence for invalids, have been well summed up by Dr. Henry Bennet (who has resided here for several years, and who has greatly benefited by its climate in his own case), as endowed "with a cool but sunny atmosphere, so dry that a fog is never seen at any period of the winter either on sea or land, which must be bracing, invigorating, and stimulating." According to the same experienced authority, persons affected with pulmonary consumption, either in the early or secondary stages, derive great benefit from passing the winter here, whilst those in an advanced stage of that cruel malady will experience little advantage: indeed, in such hopeless cases, it will be much better not to expose the sufferers to a long and fatiguing journey, and to deprive them in their last moments of those comforts with which they will be surrounded at home. Consumption among the natives is rare, not one-tenth of what it is in the large towns of Northern Europe; and cholera, which has exercised its ravages in the other towns of the Riviera, has never broken out here as an epidemic. For further information respecting this Sanatorium the traveller is referred

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English Ch. Service on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.: *Christ Ch.*, East Bay; *St. John's Ch.*, West Bay. There is *Scottish Free Ch.* service in winter in the old Fr. Prot. ch., Rue Pietà.

Boarding School.—Dr. G. A. Müller, a German gentleman and a good English scholar, accustomed to tuition, and married to an English lady, has an educational establishment in the Maison Gismaldi, as well as a large establishment for pupils at St. Martin Lantosque, in summer.

An elegant *Casino*, or club-house, has been erected in the centre of the town, furnished with ball, concert, reading-rooms, &c. Visitors admitted on paying a subscription, 60 frs. for the season. Frequent balls and concerts are given.

Physicians.—The medical men who reside at Mentone from the middle of October until May are Dr. *Henry Bennet*, who lives at the Hotel des Anglais, in the E. Bay, Member of the London College of Physicians, and who has spent several winters here for the benefit of his health; his fee is that of a London physician, 25 frs.; he goes out at night only in extreme cases. Dr. *Siordet*, and Dr. *Marriott*. There are several French and German medical men, the number of invalids from the latter country having considerably increased of late years.

Cabs, same regulations, but somewhat higher charges than at Nice.

Omnibuses run from one end of the town to the other—a great boon for visitors. Fares 30 c.

A new harbour is contemplated to the E. of the old Genoese fort, which will be a great advantage to the trade of the place, and will allow steamers, now obliged to lie off and land their passengers in boats, to approach the new pier.

The scenery about Mentone is very beautiful: some of the mountains behind it, rising to 4500 ft. above the sea, afford splendid views over the sea extending as far as Corsica, and they also offer very agreeable *excursions*—those to Castellare, Gorbio, Sospello, passing by Monti and the cascade of Carrei (known as the Gourg de l'Ora by the peasantry), Ciutto, Grimalda, and Castello di S. Agnese, amongst others; whilst the more distant ones to the peaks of the Aiguille, le Berceau, il Gran Mondo (4510 ft.), Cima d'Orso, l'Acquelle, &c., can be recommended. The drives about Mentone are beautiful: in addition to that to Monaco along the shore, those to the Col di Guardia along the river of Carrei, and up the parallel valley of Borigo, being level for a certain distance and well planted, are admirably suited for invalids; indeed, in this respect Mentone has advantages over Nice. The excursion to Cape St. Martino, through olive and carouba groves, is most agreeable; it may be performed by the indifferent carriage-road, but more agreeably on foot, or by donkeys.

A very general complaint has been made of late years against visitors at Mentone trespassing in the olive-grounds and vineyards, &c., in search of flowers, by which damage to a considerable extent is inflicted on the peasantry. The following extract from Dr. Bennet's book will convey a well deserved, and every day becoming more necessary, caution: "I would earnestly request visitors not to pay the children and donkey-women for seeking and bringing them flowers; the result has been already felt. Peasants, who formerly delighted to allow children and strangers to gather flowers of no value to themselves, begin to guard them jealously, and to drive off all who attempt to pick them. Were this to become general, half the charm of the mountain walks would be destroyed. I would also urge on all not to pull up the flowers by the roots, and not wantonly destroy and deface flowering shrubs, or to pull up ferns not required for preservation." We may add that the depredations of strangers are not only confined to flowers, but extended to lemons, &c. Let them be made aware that the

to Dr. Bennet's work ('Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean,' London), which, in addition to the medical information and advice to invalids which it contains, conveys many useful details on the geology, botany, and natural history generally of this particular district.

laws in France as to trespass are very stringent in such cases, the punishment extending to fine and imprisonment, and that peasants are made liable for their children's misdoings.

Geology.—The amphitheatre of mountains which surround Mentone are composed of limestones of the oolitic series, upon which rests the Eocene deposit which forms the lower hills descending to the sea. The strata on which the town rests, and the olive-clad hills rising from the sea, consist chiefly of a coarse sandstone, similar to the *pietra serena* of Tuscany, in highly inclined beds, with interstratifications of calcareous slates, the Tuscan *Galestra.*

[*Mentone to Turin.*—A carriage-road runs up the valley of Carrei by Monti, as far as Sospello, on the high road between Nice and Turin. It ascends the valley of Carrei to the Col di Guardia, which it crosses by a short tunnel (2400 ft. above the sea). By means of it travellers can avoid the *détour* by Nice on their route to and from Turin and N. Italy generally; and it offers a good way of reaching San Dalmasso, the Col di Tenda, and Turin, from Nice. (See *Handbook for North Italy.*)]

Mentone to Genoa.

Distance, 94 m.; *time*, 7 to 8 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

[The *road* begins to ascend, and passes the frontier at the bridge of St. Louis over the picturesque ravine. The French Custom-house is close to the town. The Italian Custom-house is a short way beyond, at St. Mauro, between the village of Grimaldi and Murtola. From the Pont de St. Louis the road rises over the promontory of Murtola, to a height of 500 ft., affording a fine coast view, embracing the picturesque little village of Murtola, the fortress of Ventimiglia, the plain of the Nervia, the town of Bordighera, and westward Mentone, Monaco, and the bold range of the Esterel, near Cannes. Not far from the bridge and on the shore are some natural caverns in the red cliffs, in which have been discovered bones of extinct quadrupeds, with flint implements. At Murtola the road passes through a fort on the edge of the cliff. The fort above the town, with the approaches on the W. side, have been strengthened, making it the first frontier defence on the Italian side.]

Proceeding by *railway*—at the first ravine after leaving the E. bay of Mentone we enter the Italian territory, and the line passes through a long tunnel to

7 m. *Ventimiglia* Stat. (Buffet). *Italian* and *French* Custom-house—delay of about 1 hr., and carriages changed. This is the first *Italian* town, and *Roman* time (47 min. in advance of Paris) is now used on the Rly.

For the remainder of the line, through Albenga and Savona, to

87 m. **Genoa**, see *Handbook for North Italy.*

ROUTE 129.

AVIGNON TO LUC, BY AIX AND BRIGNOLLES.

N.B. For the *Rly.* to Aix by *Cavaillon* and *Pertuis*, see Rtes. 130 and 134.

The *post-road* from Avignon to Aix (22 m.) is comparatively deserted, and without post-horses. On quitting Avignon, it runs along the rt. bank of the Durance (Druentia), which separates the Dépt. of Vaucluse from that of Les Bouches du Rhône, and near

7 m. *Bonpas*, the *Ch.* of which was erected by Simon Langton, Archbp. of Canterbury, to the rt., is

Noves, the reputed birthplace of Petrarch's Laura. The road crosses the *Canal de Crillon*, made by the order of the grandson of Le Brave Crillon.

12 m. *St. Andiol.* [There is a cross-road from this to St. Remy, whose Roman monuments are noticed in Rte. 127.] It lies at the foot of the low chain of bare limestone hills, called *Les Alpines*, visible to the S., extending from Tarascon to Orgon.

6 m. *Orgon* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, not to be recommended), a town of 2984 Inhab., near the l. bank of the Durance, at the foot of a hill crowned by a ruined castle.

[*Rly.* N., crossing the Durance to *Cavaillon*, in Rte. 130, and S. to *Miramas*, in Rte. 127.]

The *Canal de Boisgelin*, a branch of the Canal de Crapoune, which conveys the waters of the Durance to the Rhône at Arles, fertilising a very extensive tract of land on its passage, is here carried through the rock by a *Tunnel*, known as the *Pierre Percée.*

The *Canal de Craponne* is crossed at

12 m. *Pont Royal:* there is a pretty fountain near the post-house here.

6 m. *Lambesc*, a town of 3500 Inhab., is passed on the way to

9 m. *St. Cannat*, where our road is joined by that from Salon, Arles, and Nîmes.

A hilly country succeeds, bare and bleak, but abounding in olives, and not interesting. A long and steep hill leads down to **Aix**; on its brow, close to the road, are subterranean *Quarries of Gypsum*, in connection with which a great number of well-preserved fossil fish and insects are found. They occur in a fresh-water shale, whose laminations are so minute as to resemble the leaves of a book; on splitting them open the fossils are found between.

The Montagne de Ste. Victoire, rising to the E. of Aix, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

11 m. **Aix** (*en Provence*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Négre; H. Mule Noire; H. du Louvre), Pop. 28,152, is a flourishing town, agreeably situated in a basin surrounded by hills of abundant fertility, amidst almond-groves and plantations of olive-trees, which furnish the esteemed *sweet oil of Aix*, the best produced in France.

The broad street called the *Cours*, by which the town is entered, is very striking; it is lined with handsome houses, closed at one end by an iron railing, and ornamented with 3 fountains, one of which bears a statue by *David d'Angers*, of *le Roi René*, who is represented holding a bunch of Muscat grapes, the cultivation of which he introduced into France. During his reign Aix was a scene of gaiety and luxury, and the seat of art and literature.

Travellers pressed for time should turn off to the l. from the cours by the great fountain, and by the Grande Rue St. Esprit (in which is an old beffroi, worth notice), to the Rue des Orfèvres, which leads past the Horloge to the cathedral.

Within the modern or outer quarters of the town, which assume somewhat the aspect of boulevards, is the *Old Town*, the ancient capital of Provence, the resort of the troubadours, the home of poetry, gallantry, and politeness; the theatre of the courts of love, and of gay fêtes and tournaments, during the reign of Raymond Berenger IV. as well as of René of Anjou. It still retains in part its feudal walls and gates; its streets are narrow. Here stands, surmounted by an octagon belfry, the *Cathedral of St. Sauveur* (M. H.), parts of which are very ancient, as the S. aisle of the nave, resting partly on a wall of Roman masonry, entered by a curious portal flanked by 2 Corinthian columns, probably antique, within which is a plain round arch. Attached to the aisle is a *Baptistery*, restored 1858, resting on antique pillars of polished granite. These portions are all in the Romanesque style, of the 12th cent., as well as the *Cloister*, remarkable for the variety of the columns supporting it. The nave is later, in the florid Gothic of the 15th cent., and the N. aisle shows traces of the Italian style. The main *W. entrance* resembles in character somewhat our perpendicular English Gothic, overloaded with ornament. The heads of the statues ornamenting it, destroyed at the Revolution, have been restored

in the worst manner. The carved cedar-wood doors merit notice; they were executed in 1503. The bas-reliefs upon them represent the 12 Theological Virtues (or the Sybils), and the 4 Greater Prophets, below: the ornaments, a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance, are very delicately executed. These *doors* are covered with a shutter to protect them, which the sacristan will remove for a small fee.

Within the ch. is a very good *old picture* of the Virgin and Child, on the top of a clump of trees, surrounded by a glory of Cherubim. Below, an angel appears to a shepherd, probably intended to represent Moses and the burning bush. On the outside of the two wings or shutters which cover the picture, painted in black and white, is the angel Gabriel appearing to the Virgin; and within are King René, and his second wife, Jeanne de Laval, both evidently portraits: he, attended by his patron saints, the Magdalene, St. Anthony, and St. Maurice; the queen, by St. John, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine, the last a beauteous countenance. This picture is attributed, like many others in different parts of Provence, to King René himself; it is probably the work of a Flemish artist of the school of Van Eyck: its date must be posterior to 1455, as René did not marry Jeanne de Laval until that year. There are some marble bas-reliefs, which belonged to an antique Christian sarcophagus, representing Christ and the Apostles, in the chapel of *St. Mitre*; and others of the 15th cent. behind the altar of *St. Maurice*.

The *Ch. of St. Jean de Malte* (M. H.) includes some monuments to the Counts of Provence. The building is Gothic, and dates in part from the 13th cent. In the sacristy of the modern ch. of *La Madeleine* is a painting of the Annunciation, attributed to *Alb. Dürer*.

The *Museum* contains numerous fragments of antiquity, inscriptions, mosaics, sculpture, bronzes, chiefly Roman, and found in the neighbourhood; including a torso of a youth, a tripod carved with a dancing female in relief, and a statue called Hercules; some curious bas-reliefs discovered at Entremont, near the city, and mosaics of Apollo and Marsyas. The *Pictures*, as usual, are for the most part mediocre; among the modern works one by *Granet*, a native of Aix, and the Night of the 30th of March (Louis XVIII. leaving the Tuileries) by *Gros*. In one of the halls is a monument to the Marquis de Mejanes, the founder of the library, his bust by *Houdon*. There are several other busts of celebrated individuals connected with Aix—Tournefort, Adanson, Peiresc, Vauvenargues, &c., all executed by *Ramus*.

The *Public Library* in the H. de Ville consists of 100,000 volumes, and some MSS., amongst others the Heures, or Book of Prayers, of King René, the miniatures said to have been painted by himself; several letters of Mary Stuart, &c.

In the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is an old gateway with a clock bearing the date 1512. There are many pretty *bits* of carved stone, and other relics of ancient taste and splendour, in the narrow closes of the old town.

Aix, the *Aquæ Sextiæ* of the Romans, derives its origin from a Roman colony sent hither to defend the Phocæan colonists of Marseilles from the attacks of the Salyes, in A.U.C. 630. Its mineral springs served probably as an inducement for them to select this spot. The hot saline spring still exists, but it is neither very strong nor in high repute for its sanitary effects.

A *Bath-house* (*Etablissement Thermal*) is erected over the source in the suburb; there are remains of Roman vaults. The water is so slightly impregnated with mineral substances that the baths may with safety be taken as ordinary warm ones. The chief spring, called Source de Sextius, from the founder of the Roman colony, Caius Sextius Calvinus, has a temperature of 87° Fahr. At the beginning of last century it diminished greatly in quantity, in consequence of wells being dug at a place called Barret, 2 m. off, which brought to light, at a short distance from the surface, very copious springs, similar in nature to those in the town, but cold. The authorities,

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however, ordered these sources to be stopped up; and 22 days after, the warm one of Sextius had regained ⅔ths of its original volume. It would appear, from this occurrence, that the source of heat must lie between the Source de Barret and that of Sextius.

Few provincial towns in France have produced a greater number of remarkable men than Aix: among them the learned Peiresc, the Marquis d'Argens, the naturalists Tournefort and Adanson, the painters J. B. Vanloo and Granet, General Miollis, and the historian Mignet. The late M. Thiers passed through his legal studies at the university here as fellow student with his friend Mignet.

Diligences to Le Luc. *Rly.* (1 hr.) by Roquefavour to Rognac (Rte. 127), for Marseilles or Arles, and direct line to Marseilles (see Rte. 134).

Canal to Marseilles from the Durance.—This highly important work of hydraulic engineering was begun 1839, and completed 10 years afterwards, under the able direction of the late eminent M. de Montricher. The canal derives its waters from the river Durance at a point near to Pertuis, 30 m. in a *direct* line from Marseilles; but, from the hilly nature of the intervening country, its length is developed to 54 m. before it reaches that city. The point of derivation, at Pertuis, is 614 ft. above the sea, between which place and Les Beaumes St. Antoine, near Marseilles, a length of 54 m., it falls to a level of 490 ft. (about 27 in. per m.) The section of this portion of the canal is calculated to convey the enormous quantity of 1½ million tons of water per day, or 198,000 gallons per minute. In its course three chains of limestone hills are pierced by 45 tunnels, forming an aggregate length of 8½ m., one of which, the Galerie des Taillades, is 4026 yards long, whilst numerous intervening valleys are crossed by aqueducts. The *Aqueduct* of *Roquefavour*, the most remarkable, over the ravine of the river Arc (about 5 m. from Aix), is a structure of gigantic dimensions, and well worthy the attention of the traveller. In admiring this work many will doubtless be surprised to find so large a volume of water, with such ample fall, still carried across on the same principles as those adopted by the Romans, instead of by the substitution of iron pipes, which, owing to the facilities of the manufacture of iron, now so generally supersede the necessity of such expensive constructions. As a work of art this aqueduct will not suffer in comparison with the famous Pont du Gard, which it surpasses in height; while it partakes much of the same character in design. The whole is carried out in excellent taste, although it may be regretted that its principal arches are not of a more noble span. The greatest elevation of the aqueduct is 262 ft. and its length 1287 ft., its width at the base 44½, of the water way 14, consequently double of the dimensions of Pont du Gard. Its total cost has been 151,394*l.* sterling, and it contains 51,000 cubic yards of solid masonry. In the execution of the tunnels great difficulties were encountered owing to the hardness of the rock and the presence of large quantities of water, particularly in sinking the shafts of the tunnel of les Taillades, where the expense amounted to an average of 24*l.* each yard in depth. The total cost of these shafts, added to the expense of the tunnel, amounted to 57,200*l.* a mile. The whole work, from its origin to St. Antoine, at Marseilles, has cost 52 millions of francs, or 2,080,000*l.* sterling.

The object of this canal is to convey to the arid territory of Marseilles an almost unlimited supply of water for irrigation, and to the city a quantity sufficient for domestic and public distribution; for giving activity to various branches of industry which may require water-power; and for disinfecting the tideless Old Port, by throwing a large body of fresh water into it.

Perhaps no work of this description has been undertaken in modern times with a greater amount of hardy conception, and determination to complete it to its fullest extent, almost regardless of expense. It has already succeeded in converting a bare rocky soil, almost unproductive hitherto, under the effects

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of a southern sun, to the condition of a teeming garden. The principal channel is continued from St. Antoine, but reduced in size one-third, and progressively diminishes, taking a circuit round Marseilles of 25 m., at an elevation of from 200 to 300 ft., commanding an area of many square miles. 5 other branch canals strike out of this, the aggregate lengths of which, including the main line and trunk canal to St. Antoine, amount to 97 m.

One of these branch canals is exclusively for the supply of the city of Marseilles, where it arrives at the level of 242 ft. above the sea.

A large filtering and service reservoir has been built alongside the Zoological Gardens, containing 40,000 cubic mètres, from which the water is distributed over the city by means of iron pipes, and to more than 400 fountains within its limits.]

On leaving Aix, the *road* to Luc by Brignoles passes under the heights of the *Mont St. Victoire*, and not far from the spot where Marius is supposed to have defeated the Cimbri, B.C. 125. 100,000 of the barbarians are stated to have been slain or taken prisoners, and the battle-field on the banks of the Aix was long known by the name "Campi Putridi," whence the name of the modern village of Pourrières.

7 m. *Châteauneuf-le-Rouge.*

7 m. *La Grande Pugère.*

9 m. *St. Maximin* (*Inn:* H. de France), a town of 3450 Inhab. It has a fine Gothic *Ch.* (M. H.), very lofty within, but destitute of a W. front, without transepts, ending in 3 apses. It was founded by Charles II., King of Naples and Count of Provence, 1279, but is chiefly of the 14th cent. The stalls are remarkable for delicacy of finish, and were executed in 1692, the pulpit in 1756. The treasury contains, in a gilt-bronze shrine, the skull of the Magdalen, with a bit of flesh adhering to the forehead, where our Saviour touched it! and her bones are said to lie in the *crypt*, which is older than the ch., and has several early Christian sarcophagi, said to be those of her servants. *Ste. Baume*, where the Magdalen is said to have lived, may be visited from here, and is described in Rte. 128 as an excursion from Aubagne. The paintings at the extremity of the N. aisle, bear the date of 1520; there are also some old ecclesiastical vestments in the sacristy. The organ is considered very good.

14 m. *Tourves*, a town of 2800 Inhab., in the Dépt. du Var, with a ruined castle, given by Queen Joanna of Naples to Raymond de Baux, but destroyed at the revolution; it commands a fine view and has an obelisk in front, erected in 1772 by the Marquis de Valbelle, to whom also is due the Grecian portico with 8 Doric monolith columns. An interesting Roman inscription, found on the Via Aurelia between this and Brignoles, has been placed here; it relates to repairs effected by the Emperor Nero in the 8th year of his reign. No Inn.

7 m. *Brignoles* (*Inn:* H. de la Cloche d'Argent). In this town, of 5946 Inhab., an extensive trade is carried on in dried fruits. The "prunes de Brignoles," though sold here, are produced in the country around Digne (Basses Alpes). In the principal square (Place Caramy) there is an *elm* said to be over 800 years old.

Diligence by the road (16 m.) direct S. to

Cuers Stat., and also road E. to

14 m. *Le Luc* Stat. on rly. from Marseilles to Nice (Rte. 128).

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ROUTE 130.

AVIGNON TO PERTUIS—RAIL.

Distance, 49 m.; *time*, 3 to 4 hrs.; *trains*, 8 daily.

The rly. runs E., crossing the Durançole and Crillon Canals to

12 m. *Le Thor* Stat. For the description of the *Ch.* of *Ste. Marie au Lac* here, and for the road to *Vaucluse* from

3 m. *L'Isle sur Sorgues* Stat., see *Excursion* (*a*) *from Avignon*, in Rte. 125.

The line here turns S. to

6 m. *Cavaillon* Junct. Stat., on the rt. bank of the Durance (*Inn:* H. Arnaud), Pop. 8304, where are some mutilated Roman remains—an *Arch of Triumph* (half-buried in the buildings of the Bishop's palace), attributed to the Emp. Constantine, and a Romanesque *Cathedral* of St. Véran (M. H.) of the 13th cent., with an apse of the 12th; attached to it is a curious 11th-cent. *Cloister*. A great deal of madder-root is grown about Cavaillon. [*Rly.* N.E., 40 m., to *Apt* (*Inn:* H. des Alpes). A town of 6000 Inhab., with a venerable *Ch.*, once *Cathedral* (M. H.), façade and crypt of 9th or 10th cent. It possesses an enamelled shrine of the 11th cent., an old altar, and priests' robes. 2½ m. farther, ruined *Castle of Saignon*. The *Pont Julien* is a well-preserved Roman bridge].

[Rly. S. 22 m., across the Durance, through *Orgon* and *Salon*, to *Miramas* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 127.]

The line takes a S.E. course on the rt. bank of the Durance to

28 m. *Pertuis* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Cours)

[Rly. N.E. 101 m., to *Gap*, and S., 20 m., to *Aix*, see Rte. 134.]

For the description of the canal hence to Marseilles, see Rte. 129.

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INTRODUCTION.—SKETCH OF THE COUNTRY.

THIS province has been much neglected by travellers, yet its scenery is of first-rate beauty and grandeur. "I saw nothing among the Alps," says Arthur Young, "that offered such pleasing scenes as the N. parts of Dauphiné." The valley of the Isère is made up of a series of beautiful scenes, and the part of it about Grenoble, the deservedly vaunted Vallée de Grésivaudan, combines with the mountain forms of Switzerland the luxuriant vegetation and umbrageous foliage which characterise the S. slope of the Alps.

The *Grande Chartreuse* is rarely visited by the English since Gray and Horace Walpole first drew attention to it, yet the approach to it from St. Laurent is by a gorge as fine as any in the Alps. Grenoble itself is a striking city in a very romantic situation; and now that several railways lead to it there are few places better deserving a visit. The carriage-road, from Grenoble to Briançon, by Bourg d'Oysans and the Col of the Lauteret, opens a magnificent Alpine pass.

Above all, Dauphiné includes, in the block of mountains situated between the Romanche, the Durance, and the Drac, the *highest mountains in France*, 13 peaks between 13,000 and 14,000 ft. high, 17 between 12,000 and 13,000 ft., from which descend more than 100 glaciers. The loftiest of these are—1. The Ecrins, 13,462 ft.; 2. The Meige, or Aiguille du Midi de la Grave, 13,081 ft.; 3. The Pelvoux, 12,973 ft. Yet, though the loftiest summits in the Alpine chain between Mont Blanc and the Mediterranean, and considerably higher than Monte Viso, they rarely appear on maps and in books of geography even published in France. Several members of the Alpine Club have visited this district since 1861, and have ascended some of the peaks.

* The name *Dauphin* (Delphinus, whence Dauphiné), borne by the eldest son of the King of France down to 1830, is of unknown origin, but belonged to the Counts of Vienne, who carried a dolphin as their coat of arms, from the 11th or 12th century down to 1349, when Count Humbert II., the last *native* Dauphin, made over his title and domains to the eldest son of Philippe de Valois.

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Previous to this, almost the only persons who had visited it, besides engineers employed in the vicinity, were M. Elie de Beaumont, and Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, who have examined it geologically.* The scenery around Mont Pelvoux will well repay the trouble of a visit: it is of a sublime but desolate and savage character. It is best approached from Bourg d'Oysans, whence a path runs up Val Christophe to Bérarde, a desolate village at its base, buried by snow 7 months of the year, and hemmed in by precipices, with the scantiest vegetation around, and beyond it moraines and the glacier of la Pilatte or Condamine. Mont Pelvoux is surrounded by other lofty peaks, all inclining their heads to it as in homage to the monarch of the French Alps, but presenting sides nearly precipitous, surrounding the desolate valley of Bérarde as it were with a colossal circus 36 miles in circumference, forming an arrangement which has been compared to the petals of a flower.

The *Valleys of the Hautes Alpes*, including the Val Freissinières to the S. of Mont Pelvoux, and the Vals Queyras and Pragelas, running E. from Embrun and Mont Dauphin towards Monte Viso, although destitute of roads and accessible only by the pedestrian, will be explored with additional interest, not only for their noble scenery, but as the refuge of persecuted Protestants, the kindred of the Albigenses and Vaudois, and in recent times as the scene of the labours of the virtuous pastor Felix Neff.

Inns and Accommodation for Travellers can scarcely be said to exist in this wild district. Travellers must be fully prepared to rough it. Not only are the inns in the remote valleys mere cabarets, but they exceed in filth and vermin those of any part of Europe, and are nearly destitute of ordinary food. Visitors should provide themselves with tea, chocolate, portable soup, biscuits; and those who intend to ascend peaks, and cross difficult passes, had better provide ropes, ice-hatchets, and a bag, coarse cloth or sacking canvas, to sleep in.

Diligences.—The public conveyances are sadly ill-appointed. The pace slow, and the number of horses provided insufficient for the weight. Travellers are recommended to use private vehicles.

The *native Guides*, with few exceptions, are little to be depended on. Explorers will do well to bring with them guides from Savoy.

Maps.—The French Government Survey is now nearly complete, and the greater number of the sheets, to a scale of $\frac{1}{80000}$, to be had.

Gilly's 'Life of Felix Neff,' of which there is a pocket edition, will be read with interest amidst the scenes of his ministry.

Joanne's Dauphiné is very complete in details, and as accurate as complete.

Mr. John Ball's 'Dauphiné and Piedmont,' extracted from his Guide to the Western Alps,' will be found useful.

* See *Forbes'* 'Norway and its Glaciers, with Excursions in Dauphiné,' &c.—1853.

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ROUTE 131.

LYONS TO GRENOBLE, BY BOURGOIN (RAIL).—EXCURSION TO THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

Lyons to	Kil.	Miles.
Bourgoin	42	26
La Tour du Pin	57	35
Voiron	96	59
Voreppe	108	73
Grenoble	121	81

4 trains daily, in 4 to 4½ hrs.

Terminus in Lyons, at Perrache. After the Rhône is crossed, and beyond Fort Colombier, this line detaches itself from the rly. to Marseilles.

17 m. *St. Quentin* Stat. Here are some iron-furnaces. The *Castle of Fallavier*, close to a small lake, belonged to the Princes of Orange.

10 m. *Bourgoin* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe). 4853 Inhab. The Bourbre river turns several paper and cotton mills. Extensive marshes and peat bogs hereabouts.

The rly. is carried up the valley of the Bourbre, by

7 m. *La Tour du Pin* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Cholat; H. Poste), an industrious town of 2809 Inhab.

[*St. Chef*, 7 m. distant, has a *Ch.* of 12th cent., with some curious paintings at the end of the transepts, of the same period.]

9 m. *Virieu* Stat., a village of 1150 Inhab., overlooked by a well-preserved feudal castle, belonging to M. de St. Ferreol.

5 m. *Chabons* Stat.

The rly. now passes from the valley of the Bourbre, over a summit-level, into that of the Isère, skirting a small lake, not far from

2 m. *Le Grand Lemps* Stat.

1 m. **Rives** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. Poste), a town of 2507 Inhab., on the Fure, which sets in motion paper and silk mills. There are numerous *steel* works hereabouts. [The rly. from *St. Rambert* (Rte. 125), on the line from Lyons to Marseilles, joins here.]

7 m. *Voiron* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Midi, tolerable (make a bargain for a carriage to the Chartreuse); H. du Commerce; H. Poste), a thriving town of 10,089 Inhab., where quantities of canvas and other coarse tissues are made. [From this, or from Voreppe, travellers can most easily make the excursion to the *Grande Chartreuse*. See below.]

4 m. *Moirans* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S. W. to Valence, Rte. 132.] Here we enter the valley of the Isère. The portion of it extending upwards from Voreppe to Chapareillan is called the *Valley of Grésivaudan*, and is deservedly celebrated as one of the most beautiful in France. In its culture and its different kinds of produce, it is scarce surpassed by those luxuriant valleys stretching down into Italy on the S. side of the Alps. Up to the point where the mountains rise in bare precipitous rocks, or are girt with dark forests, every portion is laid out in tillage, and produces a vast variety of crops. Besides corn and clover, hemp, for which the valley is celebrated, grows often to the height of 15 feet. Orchards, chesnuts, and mulberry-trees rise above these; and the vine, very abundant, instead of being allowed to crawl along the ground, or being clipped like a currant-bush, slings its graceful festoons from tree to tree, or is trained along wooden trellises. The roads are lined and shaded with trees, and it is difficult to see across the valley for the dense screen of foliage, but it hides the somewhat arid peaks and ridges from view, and thus modifies an unpleasing feature in the landscape. Industry, abundant irrigation, and manure, have brought the whole to the condition of a luxuriant garden, and a great portion of the bottom is carpeted with meadows.

4 m. *Voreppe* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Paris, the best), a village of 2733 Inhab.

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[THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

" Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosque prærupto*s*, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem."
GRAY.

"There are certain scenes that would awe an atheist into belief without the help of other argument. I am well persuaded St. Bruno was a man of no common genius to choose such a place for his retirement."—*Gray's Letters.*

The *Grande Chartreuse* may be reached either viâ *Voiron* Stat. (mentioned above), 16 m. from Grenoble, ¾ hr. by rail, or from *Voreppe* (8 m. from Grenoble), by taking a char or diligence, which runs 3 times a day, in 1½ hr. to St. Laurent, about 10 m., the monastery about 7 m. farther. Abundance of vehicles for the latter portion of the excursion, at about 10 frs.

(The road from *Voiron* is hilly but good. It ascends the steep hill on which the town is situated, the road commanding a fine view up the Grésivaudan valley. It then crosses a valley and enters a grand Pass between bold and rugged crags. The pass leads into the valley of Le Guiers, which is crossed to St. Laurent.)

The road from *Voreppe* to St. Laurent runs up a side valley shaded by walnut-trees, ascending steeply at first. At a distance of about 6 m., where the valley has widened out, the road from Voiron falls in, and 4 m. farther lies

St. Laurent du Pont, a village of 1800 Inhab., 1500 ft. above the sea. (*Inns:* H. des Princes, fair sleeping-quarters; H. du Nord; H. de l'Europe; H. Tirard.) Here the traveller bound to the Chartreuse, 7 m. distant, must turn out of the road to the tunnel of *Les Echelles* (whence it is a charming drive to *Chambéry*). Chars, mules, or horses may be hired here; horses 4 frs. 50 c., and 2 frs. for the man. A guide is not necessary. The ascent to the convent will take about 2½ or 3 hrs., on foot, and is perhaps more interesting than the convent itself.

Since the rly. between Lyons and Grenoble has been completed, and the char-road to the convent made, great numbers of French make the excursion, but very few English find their way. Male visitors are lodged in the convent, female in an adjoining building, but in neither will meat or fowls be found; and those who cannot content themselves with Carthusian fare, viz., soupe maigre, bread, omelet, coffee, fish, vegetables, &c., with wine or chartreuse liqueur must take other food with them.

A tolerable char-road has been made in order to bring down the timber and the charcoal produced by the forests which cover the mountains. It follows the Guiers Mort, and is at first bounded by gentle slopes covered with pasture below, and above with wood; but it soon contracts into a wooded gorge, not exceeded for picturesque grandeur among the Alps. At Fourvoirie, a little more than a mile (30 min.) from St. Laurent, near an iron forge, the mountains close together; the river, hemmed in by vertical precipices of vast height, is spanned by a single-arched bridge, and gushes forth from between the smoothed rocks with the swiftness of a cataract, in one deep sea-green flood. The jaws of the gorge seem barely rent asunder sufficiently to allow the stream to pass. The space cut out for the route between the torrent and the mountain precipice is occupied by a gateway, a pointed arch, faced by a modern and less picturesque one. It originally served for defence, and marked the limit of the domain of the monastery, or of the "Desert of St. Bruno" as it was styled. The bridge, the forge, the gateway, the river, and the precipices combine to form a most romantic natural picture, which will gratify the artist's eye, and has often employed the pencil. Within this grand portal the sides of the defile, up which the road is carried, are rocks and precipices of limestone many hundred feet high; but their savageness is subdued by the dense foliage which lines them, so that it is a ride through a forest the whole way. The varied combinations of crag, tree, and river,—of rocks at a vast height overhead, inclining over the tree-tops and the wayfarer,—of

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the torrent foaming and rushing in the depths below,—its constant roar, as it frets and worms its way, indicating its presence, even when lost to view by the bends of the gorge or the intervention of rocks and trees,—and the varied forms and tints of the foliage, especially in autumn,—redeem the defile from all monotony. There is no habitation except at one saw-mill between Fourvoirie and the convent. The original road, though narrow, must have cost the monks much, and could only have been executed in a long time, and with great labour, being cut out of the rock great part of the way. After the Revolution, however, which ruined the monks, it went to decay also, and in places was barely passable. Before the present road was remade no wheeled cart could pass, and the timber cut in the surrounding forests, and sawn into planks in the mills on the Guiers, was transported down the valley slung with ropes by the middle to the sides of mules. The deals thus nicely poised "traversed" like the needle of a compass, and at every movement of the animal performed segments of circles, sweeping the road and all that was upon it. It was by no means agreeable to meet a train of beasts so laden, with a precipice on one side of the narrow path, and a wall of rock on the other. It is now a curious sight to see the huge trees brought down the road, and skilfully taken round the corners, by a man who works the hind wheels as if they were a rudder. After about an hour's walk the Guiers is crossed by a fine skew bridge, 60 ft. span, *Pont de St. Bruno*, to the rt. bank. The monks' old bridge, *Pont Péraut*, remains a picturesque object, a little higher up the stream. The new road, striking out a line for itself, has obliterated or left on one side all remains of a *second Gateway*, jammed in as it were between the precipice and a colossal obelisk of limestone (*l'Œillette*), beyond which, in former times, no female could pass,—such was the rigid regulation imposed by St. Bruno. A guard of soldiers was anciently posted here to keep the pass. Beyond this the new road is carried through several tunnels; the old one used to ascend into the woods above. At a little distance farther the mountains separate, and from the height one looks down upon their sloping sides, covered with nearly unbroken forest, stretching over several minor valleys. The road then turns to the l., still through woods, but slightly thinned, though the charcoal-burners are habitually settled in them.

La Grande Chartreuse is seated at a height of 3250 ft. above the sea, shrouded in umbrageous woods, with only small patches of meadow and little or no level ground about it, being quite hemmed in by wooded heights. The position is not grand, but solitary, desolate, and monotonous, from the confined prospect. The *Convent* is a huge unpicturesque pile, having neither age nor architecture to recommend it, since, owing to repeated conflagrations, which destroyed 6 or 8 previous buildings, very little of it is older than the 17th cent. Externally, its tent-like roofs of slate, higher than the body of the building which they cover, are its most conspicuous feature. Various straggling outhouses surround the main edifice. One of them was formerly an infirmary, but has now been devoted to the use of ladies, and is tenanted by Sœurs de Charité. In the dining-hall of this building both sexes are allowed to assemble, but all male visitors are obliged to sleep at the convent, whilst females, except Princesses of the blood, though no longer restricted to the limits of the gateway, are not permitted to set foot in the convent itself, and must sleep at the *Infirmary* in plain but clean rooms. The male visitors are lodged within the convent in little cells provided with a bed, a chair, a table, jug, and basin, and a sort of desk or Prie Dieu, and take their food in halls, called Hall of France, Hall of Burgundy, &c. Strangers are not admitted after 9 P.M., and are not allowed to remain more than two days. The hours for meals are, breakfast 8.30 A.M. (7.30 A.M. on Sundays); dinner at 11.30 (a second dinner at 2 P.M.); supper at 6 P.M.); a second supper at 8 P.M.). The doors of convent and infirmary are closed at 9½ at night.

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Visitors are shown over the monastery 4 times a day, at 8 A.M. and 10 A.M., 1 P.M. and 4 P.M., no gratuity expected, but a charge is made for board and lodging, to which the visitor will doubtless add a gratuity for the servants. Male visitors are received by one of the fathers, called le Père Procureur, who is absolved from the obligation of silence ; and are provided with some refreshment by a domestic, if the next repast is not to be shortly served. They are then conducted to the cells appropriated to them, if they are going to pass the night; otherwise they are conducted along the cold corridors, one of which is 660 ft. long, and includes part of a Gothic cloister, perhaps of the 15th cent., to the *burial-ground*, a simple inclosure without any kind of sepulchral monument. The graves of the Generals and Abbots of the order alone were formerly marked by stone crosses, but these were destroyed at the Revolution. When one of the monks dies, a cross of lath is set up over his head; but it soon disappears. Each father has 3 small rooms and a garden to himself, in which a crucifix and a skull invite him to prayer and meditation. The cells are lined with plain deal wainscoting, and furnished with a bed, a chair, a table, a crucifix, bookshelves, and a working bench, with tools, &c. There is a library of about 6000 volumes, tolerably well selected; the old and valuable collection of MSS., &c., was at the Revolution removed to the public library at Grenoble. The *Chapel* is a lofty, plain hall, in which divine service is performed by night and day. Most persons will feel a curiosity to attend the midnight service (offices de la nuit), lasting usually from 11 P.M. to 2 A.M. There is, however, nothing to see, as the chapel is almost in darkness, and nothing to hear but a continued monotonous chant ; and after 10 minutes of which the visitor will generally be inclined to return to his bed. Mass it celebrated at 6 A.M. and 7 A.M. The chapterhouse contains copies of Lesœur's paintings of the life of St. Bruno, now in the Louvre, portraits of the Generals of the order, and a marble statue of St. Bruno. The number of monks (*pères*) is now reduced to 40, who are dressed in white cloth, of 20 servitors (*frères*) clad in brown, and about 60 servants. The pères are usually men of superior rank, and make a certain donation on entering. The frères are employed in various trades, and in superintending the servants. By the original rule the pères were not allowed to speak, and remained in their cells, except on Sundays and Saints' days, when they dined, as they still do, in common, but without speaking. Now, however, on Thursdays they are allowed to walk about together in the mountains, which is called "le Spaciment," and are not prohibited from answering when addressed by strangers. Previous to 1789 the monks were owners of St. Laurent du Pont and of many other villages : their tenants were well off, the ground well tilled, and they gave away much in charity. They were excellent landlords, managing their estates prudently, and just in their dealings with their tenants. The convent was stripped of its vast possessions at the Revolution, and only escaped being sold because no purchaser could be found; but the woods around, forfeited at that time, still belong to the Government, and the monks now pay a small rent for the convent and its grounds, and for the right of cutting wood in the forest, and of pasturage for their cows, of which they have a large number of excellent breeds Their principal revenue is derived from the cattle, and especially from the sale of certain medical compounds of great reputation, and two liqueurs, the *elixir*, a kind of medicament, and the *chartreuse*, of which there are three sorts, green, yellow, and white ; the first the strongest, the second the most popular, and the third the weakest. The revenue derived from these is very large, and a part is applied to the support of other Carthusian establishments under their rule.

The Grande Chartreuse was founded in 1084 by St. Bruno, who was descended from an opulent family of

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Cologne. The legendary histories relate the apparition to him of a learned doctor of Paris, who, as the funeral procession was proceeding to the place of burial, burst from his coffin, exclaiming, "I am accused by the just judgment of God." This occurrence sank so deeply on St. Bruno's mind, that he, with 6 friends, determined to quit the world and retire into the wilderness. At first his only habitation was in the clefts of the rock, and the spot was inhabited at that time only by wild beasts. The first cells were higher up, near the chapel of St. Bruno, than the present convent, but in 1088 St. Bruno was called by Urban II. to Rome, and was never able to return to this solitude. The original cells, and many of their inhabitants were swept away by an avalanche. The first convent, on the site of the present one, was built of wood by the 5th prior, Guignes, who died 1137. He first committed to writing the rules of the order, one of which runs thus:—"Nous ne permettons jamais aux femmes d'entrer dans notre enceinte; car nous savons que ni le sage, ni le prophète, ni le juge, ni l'hôte de Dieu, ni ses enfans, ni même le premier modèle sorti de ses mains, n'ont pu échapper aux caresses ou aux tromperies des femmes. Qu'on se rappelle Salomon, David, Samson, Loth, et ceux qui ont pris les femmes qu'ils avoient choisies, et Adam lui-même; et qu'on sache bien que l'homme ne peut cacher du feu dans son sein sans que ses vêtemens soient embrasés, ni marcher sur des charbons ardents sans se brûler la plante des pieds." The order at one time possessed nearly 200 convents; the Charterhouse in London was one of them. Views of many are suspended in one of the corridors. The monks claim the honour of having planted the present extensive forests, and certainly old writers call the spot a desert, and it would seem that the forest cannot have been in existence at the time of St. Bruno, otherwise the avalanche could not have reached his establishment.

It is a pretty walk of 1½ m., rather more than an hour to go and return, through the woods and rocks to the *Chapel and Fountain of St. Bruno.* A guide will be useful, also horses, for which 3 frs. are charged. The present chapel was built in 1640, and offers nothing worthy of notice.

Excursions may be made to:—

a. The *Grand Som* (6740 ft.), the highest peak in the neighbourhood, it can be ascended in about 3½ hrs.' steep climbing. Guides and mules can be procured at the convent. The path turns off just before reaching the Chapel of St. Bruno, and passing between rocks reaches in 1 hr. 45 min., the plateau of the *Bergerie.* The rocks behind this are scaled to a sort of ridge, whence a grassy slope leads to the summit; there is a fine view embracing Lyons, Mont Blanc, Mont Pelvoux, &c. Several rugged mule-tracks lead from the convent. *b.* By the chapel, the Col de la Ruchère, and Le Trou, to les Echelles, in 4 hrs. 45 min. *c.* To Chambéry, by the *Porte de Sappey,* a walk of 9 or 10 hours. Descending the valley, or keeping to the l. on the meadows, till the Guiers Mort is reached, the course of the river is followed to the Porte de Sapey, a narrow passage leading to the village of St. Pierre, whence the valley of Entremont is gained, leading down to Chambéry. There is another path to Entremont, by La Bergerie.

The return to Grenoble may be effected on foot or horseback in about 7 hrs., by *Sappey,* descending to the building called La Courrerie, following the stream of the Guiers Mort through a gorge once closed by the Porte de l'Enclos, thence ascending the Col du Porte, to descend upon Sappey, Maison Pilon (fine view over vale of Isère), and Tronche.]

Returning to the rly.—

Beyond Voreppe we pass through the most picturesque portion of the *Vale of Grésivaudan,* here bounded by lofty mountains. Under the dark woods and heights on the opposite bank lies Sassenage (see below), and near this the river Drac pours itself into the Isère.

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5 m. *St. Robert* Stat. The Isère is crossed to

4 m. **Grenoble** Junct. Stat. (Buffet), on the l. bank of the Isère, between it and the Drac. Hotel omnibus from Rly.

Inns: H. de l'Europe, comfortable and good; H. Monnet, also on the Place Grenette, near the Public Gardens, good, rooms dear; H. des Trois Dauphins, Rue Montorge, rather dirty: here Napoleon lodged on his return from Elba in 1815; the room he occupied (No. 10) remains nearly in the same state.—H. des Ambassadeurs; civil people.

Grenoble, formerly capital of Dauphiny, and now of the Dépt. de l'Isère, is a fortified city of 42,700 Inhab., situated on the Isère, in a basin of great fertility and beauty, surrounded by high mountains, within which the Romanche and the Drac unite with the Isère, joining it a little below the town. The full and rapid flood of the Isère, which is here confined within handsome *quays*, lined wth fine houses, contributes much to the beauty of the town. Grenoble has been much improved and enlarged of late, by extending it and reconstructing the fortifications around, so as to inclose a much larger space. It has one or two fine public buildings; but its churches are not remarkable: the *Cathedral of Notre Dame* (M. H.), a heavy mixture of ancient and modern masonry, having been ravaged in the 16th cent. by the Baron des Adrets, contains on rt. of the choir a Gothic *Tabernacle* (date 1457), of graceful sculpture of rich foliage and minute tracery carved in stone. On the N. side of the choir is a fine tomb of Bishop Chissay, erected in 1467. Under *St. Laurent*, a modern ch. in the style of the 12th cent., is an ancient *Crypt* with 28 marble piers of the 6th cent.

St. André, formerly the chapel of the Dauphins, a brick ch. of the 15th cent., with lancet windows, the plan cruciform without aisles, contains the monument of *Bayard*, brought, in 1822, from the ch. of the Minimes; whether his body rests within is uncertain. The monuments of the Dauphins have disappeared.

In the midst of the Place St. André is a colossal bronze *Statue*, by Raggi, erected 1823, *of Bayard*, the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," who was born, 1476, in the valley of the Isère, and originally buried in the church of the Minimes, which is about 1 m. outside Grenoble. It is meant to represent him in the moment of death, mortally wounded, kissing the cross formed by the hilt of his sword; but it is theatrical, and unworthy of the hero. It stands opposite the *Palais de Justice*, originally the palace of the Dauphins, the most interesting building in the town, retaining a Gothic oriel, and other portions in the style of the Renaissance. Several apartments have carved roofs, rich woodwork, and elaborate chimneypieces. There are several handsome *Fountains;* one on the quai—a Lion crushing a Snake—deserves notice.

The *Place d'Armes* is a large square, formerly adorned with a bronze equestrian *Statue*, by Freyniet, of Napoleon I., removed in 1870. On the S. side is a handsome modern *Préfecture*, by Questel, and on the E. side the fine new buildings devoted to the Museum and Library. The *Museum* contains a large collection of *paintings*, mostly mediocre: the best a portrait, by *Philip de Champagne*, of Jean Duvergier de Hauranne, a member of Port-Royal; a Venetian Patrician, by *Tintoret* (?); the Entry of the Emperor Sigismond into Mantua, a sketch by *J. Romano;* Pope Julius II., do. (?); St. Gregory, with Prudence and Force, by *Rubens* (or one of his school). Here are 2 bronze lions in the Byzantine style, brought from an abbey at St. Marcellin.

The *Library* is unusually fine for a provincial collection—nearly 80,000 vols. and 1200 MSS.—and contains some books brought from the Grande Chartreuse; also portraits of some of the celebrities of Dauphiny—Vaucanson the mechanician, and Dolomieu the geologist, with busts of Mably, Barnave, and Condillac.

The *Museum of Natural History* occu-

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pies part of a building on the N. side of the Jardin Botanique. In it may be seen specimens of the minerals of Dauphiné,—its huge rock crystals, its axinite, anatase, &c., with silver ores from Allemont, and gold from La Gardette, both mines near Bourg d'Oysans. Here are stuffed specimens of the wild animals from the neighbouring Alps, the bear and wolf.

Promenades in the Jardin de la Ville, bordering on the Isère; and the Jardin Botanique, on the S. side of the town. The road leading towards Vizille, called le Cours St. André, is handsomely planted. Below the Bastille, and bordering the Isère, is the *Esplanade;* and in the plain beyond the Isère the Polygone or exercising ground for the artillery. Outside the Porte de l'Ile Verte is the public cemetery. There is a pretty walk to it from the Porte des Adieux.

Grenoble has several manufactories, and as a place of trade is increasing in importance since it has been brought into connection with Savoy, and the valley of the Rhône by railways. The staple *manufacture* is that of *leather gloves*—it is the most considerable in France: 6 million pairs, worth 500,000*l.* are made here and in the environs annually. They are of kid-skins, the best sorts are obtained from Annonay. Much leather also comes from Romans and Milhau in the Aveyron. The gloves are chiefly sewed by hand, between 14,000 and 15,000 persons, chiefly women, being employed in and about the town in cutting out and sewing; machinery is also extensively used in the latter.

Diligences daily to Gap; to Bourg d'Oysans and Briançon by the Col de Lautaret.

No one should omit to ascend the fortifications on the rt. bank of the Isère (Fort Rabot and the Bastille): the *view* from them is one of the finest in Dauphiné. The height is nearly 1700 ft. The ascent is fatiguing, though the distance may be shortened by mounting the steps which cut off the corners.

The tall mountain buttress, nearly precipitous, projecting forward to the Isère, has been studded with fortifications, rising one above another to 918 ft. above the river. They took more than 10 years to complete; the natural strength of the height having been increased by blasting and scarping the rock with gunpowder. The position of this fortress, the **Citadel* of Grenoble, at an angle in the valley where the Isère makes a bend, and opposite the opening of the Vale of the Drac, gives it the command of these valleys, which can be swept by its guns. The chief work is the crowning battery, to defend the place in the rear, where it is surmounted by the superior heights of the Mont Rachet. It is called *La Bastille,* from an old feudal castle, a bit of which remains in the midst of modern works. The view embraces the town of Grenoble, surrounded by its stellated ramparts, on a flat and fertile tongue of land watered by canals bounded on one side by the Isère, and by the Drac on the other. The courses of both rivers may be traced from their junction upwards; that of the Isère is very winding, its valley is terminated by the snowy mass of *Mont Blanc.* In front stretches the straight road leading to Vizille, and towards the opening of the valley of the Romanche, bounded by mountains of very picturesque outline.

Permission to enter the fortress must be obtained from the commandant at the lesser citadel in the town.

At the foot of the rock, crowned by the Bastille, stands the narrow suburb of *St. Laurent,* wedged in between precipices and the river. One side of its confined street has been pulled down and converted into a cheerful quay.

St. Laurent occupies the site of the original Gaulish town, called *Cularo,* mentioned in the letters of Plancus to Cicero: its name, out of compliment to the Emperor Gratian, became *Gratianopolis,* whence Grenoble.

Two handsome *stone bridges,* and a suspension wire one, connect this suburb with Grenoble.

Though Grenoble itself is deficient in objects of curiosity, the country

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around has great beauty, and many interesting

Excursions may be made from it: the chief of these will be

a. To the *Grande Chartreuse* (described above). There are two ways, either *a*, by rail to Voreppe, and by diligence from there (3 times a day in summer) to St. Laurent du Pont. Omnibus twice a day (fare 5 fr.), by which one can go in the morning and return in the evening; or *b*, by Sappey, a mulepath, by which the monastery may be reached in 7 hrs. The most interesting part of the excursion, however, is the wooded gorge on the road, between St. Laurent du Pont and the convent.

A pleasant way to the Grande Chartreuse will be to the rly. stat. of St. Robert, and from thence by the *Col de Charmettes;* no guide necessary.

b. To *Sassenage*, a beautifully situated village on the opposite side of the Drac, in the midst of thick woods, and falling waters, and fine pasturages, producing an excellent *cheese*, resembling that of Roquefort. The distance is about 5 m.; a one-horse carriage may be hired in Grenoble to go and return for 5 francs. It is a pleasant drive. A turning to the rt. leads out of La Cours, the long avenue extending from Grenoble to Vizille, and conducts to the iron suspension-bridge over the Drac. The river is here retained within stout dykes, originally the work of Lesdiguières; the plain is intersected with canals for the sake of irrigation. A streamlet, a tributary of the Furon, which traverses the valley of Sassenage, bursts out of a hole in the limestone mountain above the village. The rock is pierced by several small caves, rather difficult of access.

c. Château Bayard, the birthplace of the model of French chivalry, is about 27 m. up the valley of the Isère, on the l. bank (see Rte. 132), ½ m. from the rly. stat. of Pontcharra, on the line from Grenoble to Chambéry; it has been restored at the expense of the parish.

d. 7½ m. from Grenoble, at the mouth of the gorge of the Sonnant, is the fine feudal castle of **Uriage**; and near it Mineral *Baths*, which have given rise to the construction of a range of buildings, forming a square, devoted to the *Etablissements Thermaux* and to numerous *Inns:* H. du Cercle; Grand Hotel; H. des Bains, &c. Omnibuses several times a day from Grenoble. The *Castle*, rising on a height 300 ft. above the baths, was built by the family of Alleman, and now belongs to M. de St. Ferreol, who has converted it into a sort of Museum of Antiquities and objects of Natural History of Dauphiné, open on Thursdays, and oftener during the non-residence of the owner. The waters are sulphureous, rising near a junction of the granite with the lias rock, at a temperature of 70° Fahr. The ascent of the *Belledonne* mountain (9780 ft.) may be made from here; it is a very hard and long day's work. For the ascent by way of *Domène* and Revel, see Rte. 132.

e. La Tour Sans Venin, on the hill of Parisot, on the l. bank of the Drac, classed among the wonders of Dauphiné, from a vulgar belief that no poisonous reptiles can live on it, is a fine point of view, 4 or 5 m. from Grenoble, commanding the junction of the valleys of the Isère and Drac. It appears to have been a chapel or hermitage, attached to a castle now swept away, dedicated to St. Verin; and that a misprint or mispronunciation gave rise to the present name and to the vulgar fable.

f. To Abbey ch. of *St. Antoine*, start early and take a return ticket to *St. Marcellin*, where a carriage may be procured for the 1¼ hr.'s drive (see Rte. 132).

Grenoble was the first stronghold which openly received Napoleon on his return from Elba. After having been joined at La Mûre by the troops sent out against him, and still nearer by Labedoyère, he approached the walls, which were strongly guarded by troops and cannon. Although the garrison dared not disobey their commandant by opening the gates, yet not a shot was fired against him; he was permitted to come up to them and direct against them a howitzer and blow them open. Once within the

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walls he was received both by citizens and soldiers with enthusiasm, and borne in triumph, amidst shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" to the Hôtel des Trois Dauphins. The Bourbonist governor was obliged to decamp, leaving Napoleon at the head of a force of 7000 men. Before the Emperor retired to rest, the gates of the Porte de Bonne by which he had entered, which at the same moment were burst open by the peasants without and the townsfolk within—to use his own words, "A Grenoble je n'ai eu que frapper la porte avec ma tabatière pour qu'elle s'ouvrît,"—were unhinged and brought before his windows by the young men of the town, instead of the keys, of which they could not obtain possession.

ROUTE 132.

VALENCE ON THE RHÔNE TO GRENOBLE AND CHAMBÉRY, THROUGH THE VALLEY OF GRÉSIVAUDAN—RAIL.

Valence to	Kil.	Miles.
Romans	20	12
St. Marcellin	48	30
Moirans	80	50
Grenoble	99	61
Brignoud	120	74
Pontcharra	141	87
Francin	149	92
Chambéry	162	100

2 trains daily, in 6 to 7 hrs.

This line follows the valley of the Isère in nearly its entire length.

The ascent of this valley is very agreeable, the country being alike remarkable for its beauty and fertility. The river is spanned by numerous suspension-bridges. The rly. crosses it, to follow the rt. bank to Grenoble, before reaching

12 m. *Romans* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe), a thriving town of 11,524 Inhab., in a picturesque situation, still partly surrounded by ramparts and flanking towers, one of which leans considerably out of the perpendicular. The *Ch. of St. Bernard* (M. H.) is interesting: the principal entrance has handsome sculptures of the 12th or 13th cent.; the choir is of the 13th. There are some cotton manufactories here.

At this place the last Dauphin, or native prince of Dauphiné, Humbert II., having lost his only son, who leaped from his nurse's arms out of a window of the castle of Mazard into the Isère, and was drowned, signed his abdication, in 1349, by which he resigned his domains to Philippe de Valois, on condition that they should form an appanage of the heir to the French crown, and that he should bear the title of Dauphin.

15 m. *La Sône* Stat., where is an old *Castle*, now turned into a silk-mill, part of the machinery for which was made by Vaucanson, who was a native of Grenoble.

3 m. *St. Marcellin* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Poste; H. Petit Paris, not good; H. des Courriers.) This town, of 3173 Inhab., is situated near the Isère. On the height above it, called Mont Surjeu, is a fine terrace walk, commanding one of the best views of the valley.

[7 m. N.W. from St. Marcellin are the ruins of the Benedictine monastery of *St. Antoine*, formerly held by monks of the order of St. Antony of the East, but suppressed at the Revolution, and now converted into a silk manufactory; the ch., first built 1089, consecrated 1119 by Pope Calixtus II., is tolerably well preserved, and is said to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in Dauphiné. It is a good specimen of the Gothic of the 13th and 14th cents. The nave consists of 8 bays; in the choir is some good wood sculpture of the 17th cent. The Abbaye is situated on an elevation above the village, and reached by a flight of steps. The ch. contains a large collection of relics.]

6 m. *Vinay* Stat., in a fine agricultural district. 3 m. off is the Sanctuary of Notre Dame de l'Osier, much frequented by devotees.

8 m. *Tullins* Stat. (*Inn:* H. La Poste), a town of 4600 Inhab., only remarkable for its situation in a spot teeming with fertility.

5 m. *Moirans* Junct. Stat., Pop. 2500. The united railways from Lyons to

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Grenoble (Rte. 131), and from St. Rambert on the Rhône, join that from Valence here, and enter the valley of Grésivaudan at

4 m. *Voreppe* Stat., which, with the excursion thence to the *Grande Chartreuse*, and the remainder of the route to

9 m. *Grenoble* Stat., are described in Rte. 131.

Grenoble to Chambéry.

[*a.* On the rt. bank of the river is the old post-*road*, 35 m., but there are no longer post-horses on it; indeed every place of importance can be more easily reached by the rly. running along on the opposite bank. It is carried along a sort of terrace at the roots of the mountains which rise abruptly towards the Grande Chartreuse. The bridle-road thither turns off to the l. by Sappey at Montbonnot. The lower slopes are sprinkled with the country seats of the gentry of Grenoble.

13 m. *Lumbin.* It is asserted that goître and crétinism are unknown on this the sunny side of the valley, while they abound on the opposite bank of the Isère.

6 m. *Le Touvet* (*Inn:* H. du Grand St. Jacques, clean); vines and walnut-trees abound. Beautiful scenery.

On the opposite side of the Isère rise the ruins of Château Bayard. (See below.)

A little farther on, our road passes on the rt. *Fort Barraux*, commanding it and the passage up and down the valley; it was built by Charles Emmanuel Duke of Savoy, in the presence of a French army commanded by Lesdiguières. That general, on being reproved by Henri IV. for his inertness in allowing this to proceed, replied, "Your Majesty has need of a fortress on the side of Savoy, to hold in check that of Montmeliant; and since the duke is willing to undertake the expense, we may as well permit it, and as soon as it is properly furnished with cannon and provision I undertake to capture it;" and he kept his word, surprising the fort by moonlight, March 31, 1598. It was afterwards strengthened by Vauban. It commands a charming view from its elevated position. The road, as it rises over the base of the hill, overlooks the charming valley of the Isère, with the river itself, and in the N.E. the snowy top of Mont Blanc—a scene of grandeur and beauty scarcely to be surpassed.

6 m. *Chaparellan.* Beyond this we enter Savoy. The Mont Grenier rises 3700 ft. high, close above this village. The ascent takes 4½ hrs.; guide necessary; fine view.

10 m. *Chambéry*, Rte. 149.]

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b. Railway following the l. bank of the Isère nearly all the way, 3 trains daily in 2½ to 3 hrs.

4 m. *Gières-Uriage* Stat. The road to the *Baths of Uriage*, 4 m. distant (Rte. 131), turns off here on rt.

3 m. *Domène* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Peyrin), a town of 1500 Inhab., at the mouth of the gorge watered by the Domenon, which descends from the Belledonne. The ruined *ch.* of a Cluniac Priory, Romanesque in style (1058), was founded by the Dauphin Eygnard, and by its side a chapel of the d'Arces family.

The summit of the *Belledonne* may be reached from here in about 7 hrs. by way of (1½ hr.) *Revel* (*Fellot's* auberge), where travellers often sleep and where guides are obtained; but it is better to push on, 2 hrs. further, to *Freydières*, and trust to a shakedown in a barn. Mules can get as far as *Col de la Pra*, but the remaining 3 hrs. must be done on foot.

6 m. *Brignoud* Stat., beyond which *Froges*, from which an excursion of 2 hrs. to the castle of Adrets, the feudal stronghold of the celebrated Huguenot leader the Baron des Adrets.

4 m. *Tencin* Stat. The traveller may explore a pretty shady glen, traversed by a gushing stream, leaping in a miniature fall down the rocks. Here is a château of the family Monteynard, on the site of one which belonged to Mad. de Tencin, mother of d'Alembert. Bridge over the Isère.

3 m. *Goncelin* Stat. (Buffet).

[A road strikes off to the rt., up the vale of the Bréda, 7 m., 1¼ hr.

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(omnibus meets the trains, 1 fr. 50 c. without luggage), to the

Baths of Allevard (*Inns:* H. du Parc, new and good, charges very moderate, 7 to 10 frs. a day, everything included; H. des Bains, well spoken of, and situated in the garden of the Bathing Establishment; H. du Chalet, good, kept by M. Vacher); H. Planta; H. de l'Univers; H. du Louvre). These baths (3200 Inhab.) are situated on both banks of the Breda, at an elevation of 1500 ft., in a picturesque gorge or rent, stretching from the lias up to the granite mountains. Within a short distance of the junction of the lias with the primitive talc-slate rise the sulphur springs, much used medicinally. They are of much the same character as those of Aix-les-Bains, but, being situated at a much higher elevation, the air is more bracing. They are said to be efficacious for sciatica, and particularly beneficial for throat affections, as well as useful in giving tone to the system.

The *Etablissement thermal* was founded in 1838, but of late years has had to be greatly enlarged to meet the requirements of patients. Dr. Niepce, of Nice, is the medical inspector, and makes this place his summer residence. Furnished apartments may be had, but rooms are difficult to obtain in the height of the season.

There are iron mines and furnaces in the neighbourhood, employing 300 workmen. The country around is beautiful, and carriages, horses, and guides (Hugues Guerre is said to be one of the best), at a fixed tariff, may be obtained for the numerous pleasant excursions. The zigzag walks through M. Vacher's gardens terminate in a paved road (leading to Mont Ouvrand 1 hr.), some 300 yards up which, past the ruins of the Castle of La Combe-Chatain and the Pré des Dauphins, is the Bout du Monde des Châtaigniers, commanding a view of the whole valley of La Bréda and of the mountains which interpose between Savoy and the Dauphiné. There is also a fine panorama to be obtained from the *Brame Farine*, 3800 ft., the ascent of which is easy and takes 2 hrs.: guide unnecessary. The *Pont du Diable*, a single arch boldly thrown at a considerable height over the Bens, may be reached in 2½ hrs., and is worth a visit, particularly if taken on the way to the ruins of the Chartreuse de St. Hugon, ½ hr. by carriage-road beyond the bridge. From the poor hamlet of La Ferrière (9 m.), in the valley of the Bréda, a walk of 5 hrs. leads to *Les Sept Laux* or Lacs, up a steep ascent. These 7 small and beautiful tarns lie at the bottom of a deep ravine, fed by springs. It is a wild and gloomy spot. A chalet has been built here by the Dauphiné Alpine Club, where visitors are received at a very low charge. Thence to Allemont and Vizille, see Rte. 137.]

7 m. *Pontcharra* Stat., once the frontier town of France (*Inn:* H. Domenjor, dirty and uncomfortable). About a mile distant is

Château Bayard. Its remains are situated on a height which commands the road, and a fine view of the beautiful valley from its terraces. In the mouldering turrets and shattered walls there is little beauty, but as the birthplace of the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" they possess great interest. A gateway with the two flanking towers is the part best preserved. The walls of the castle are, in some places, 6 ft. thick. The situation of the room in which Bayard was born (1476) is pointed out by those who show the place, but without authority for what they state, though this portion of the building was in existence then, the remainder having been rebuilt in the 16th cent. Nearly opposite, beyond the Isère, is the modern fort Barraux (described above). The conspicuous mountain of La Tuille, remarkable for the contortions of the strata in its limestone precipices, appears to close the valley at its upper end.

The railway on leaving Pontcharra Stat. crosses the Bréda, and enters the department *de la Savoie*, continuing along the l. bank of the Isère, here widely spread out.

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3 m. *Ste. Hélène* Stat. The little town, of 850 Inhab., lies 2 m. to the rt., on the shores of a pretty lake, in a charming valley. The Rly. crosses the river on a handsome bridge (fine view) a short distance lower down than Montmélian.

5 m. *Les Marches* Stat., where the line joins that from the Mont Cenis, and runs N.W. to

6 m. **Chambéry** Stat. see Rte. 149.

ROUTE 134.

GRENOBLE TO MARSEILLES, BY GAP AND SISTERON.—PROTESTANT VALLEYS OF DAUPHINÉ.

		Kil.	Miles.
Grenoble to Vizille	Rail	18	11
Corps		64	40
Gap		101	63
Sisteron		149	92
Manosque	Rail	178	110
Aix		250	155
Marseilles		279	173

There is still a break of 52 m. (between Vif and Veynes) in the Rly. in progress from Marseilles, which will bring Dauphiné in communication with the Mediterranean.

From *Grenoble* the rly. proceeds S. to the Drac at *Pont de Claix*, and then turns up its rt. bank to its junction with the Romanche near

9 m. *Vizille* Stat. The town is 2 m. E. (*Inn:* H. Terrat), on the rt. bank of the Romanche. Pop. 4000. From its position it was an important military post with the Romans, and now carries on some manufactures of cotton-spinning, calico-printing, &c., chiefly founded by the Périer family, one of whom was the celebrated French minister of Louis Philippe, Casimir Périer.

The *Château*, partly destroyed by fire 1825, and again partially 1865, was built in the early part of the 17th cent., by Lesdiguières, the Protestant commander, and governor of Dauphiné under Henri IV., "ce fin reynard," as the Duke of Savoy called him, who compelled the peasants on his estate to contribute their unpaid labour in constructing it, conformably with the old impost called Corvée. In 1788 the Estates of Dauphiné, assembled by Louis XVI. to appease the discontent and outcries of the people of the province, met in this building, and here prepared the bold remonstrance against aristocratic privileges, and in favour of popular representation by the assembly of the Tiers État, which served as a signal for the Revolution. This event occurred a year before the opening of the States General at Versailles; Barnave and Mounier were the leading orators. The actual building, partially rebuilt after a fire in 1825, is occupied by calico-printing works, and belongs to the Périer family. One apartment is preserved as it was in the time of Lesdiguières, with a bronze bas-relief of him, on horseback. There is a good view from the terrace.

The rly. from Vizille turns S. up the rt. bank of the Drac, crossing it, and at present ending at

5 m. *Vif* Stat., described in Rte. 135, as well as the road direct S. 52 m. to *Veynes*, where the rly. can be taken E. 17 m. to *Gap* (see below).

The *road* direct to Gap (*Diligence* daily) is very hilly, and the route a little more circuitous than that followed in Rte. 135.

On quitting Grenoble, the road passes through an avenue of trees across the plain of the Drac, at a short distance from its rt. bank, in a straight line from the Porte de Créqui, as far as *Claix*, where there is a fine *bridge* of a single arch, built on dry land by Lesdiguières, who afterwards turned the course of the river below it. Here the road by Croix Haute (Rte. 135) crosses the river, while ours, turning to the l. along high dykes, passes near the junction of the rivers, the Grèze on the l., and the Romanche on the rt., with the Drac. We here bid adieu for the present to the Drac, and follow up its tributary, the Romanche, as far as

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11 m. *Vizille* Stat., described above.

The route to Briançon and the Mont Genèvre, across the mountains by Bourg d'Oysans and up the valley of the Romanche, here turns to the l. (Rte. 137). That to Gap crosses the Romanche and proceeds by a very steep ascent, requiring 2 hours to surmount. The view from its slope over Vizille and the Romanche, and an intervening hilly ridge to Grenoble and the valley of the Isère, is very fine.

7 m. *Laffrey* (*Inn:* H. de la Poste). On the l. of the road 3 small lakes, la Motte, l'Aveillan, and Pierre Châtel, are passed in succession. Napoleon on his way from Elba, 7 March, 1815, with little more than 200 men, was encountered, a little to the S. of Laffrey, by a battalion despatched by the governor of Grenoble and drawn up across the road to intercept his march, between the hill on one side, and the stream which runs out of the lake on the other. Napoleon, on coming in sight of them, turned off into a meadow on the rt., and sent an aide-de-camp to parley with the soldiers, and tell them the Emperor was at hand. The two parties remained thus an hour in view of each other, when Napoleon, advancing to the battalion, opened his grey riding-coat, and baring his breast, so as to show the Star of the Legion of Honour, exclaimed, "Si quelqu'un de vous veut tuer son Empereur, qu'il tire." They were most of them soldiers of his own armies, and their commanding officer had served under him in Egypt. The command given by their officer to "fire" was unheeded; the ranks were broken, and the veterans crowded around him; some, embracing his knees, swore never to quit him; many burst into tears, while the air resounded with the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" On his way hence to Grenoble, at the head of this reinforcement, he was met by the regiment of Labedoyère, which at once joined his ranks, with its colonel at their head.

After leaving behind the 3 lakes some coal-mines are passed on the rt.; they are worked to a considerable extent, and produce anthracite coal. The road crosses the Bonne by the bridge of Ponthaut.

8 m. *La Mûre* (*Inns:* H. Pelloux; H. Poste), an industrious town of 3565 Inhab., on the top of a high hill, visible from afar; the chief occupation of the people is nail-making. Capital honey here. [8 m. S. W. (public conveyance) is *La Motte les Bains.* The mineral springs occur near an outbreak of granite in a ravine extremely narrow, with a temperature of 134° Fahr. The *Etablissement-Thermal* has 300 beds].

A long-continued and very circuitous descent leads into the valley of the Drac; the road, however, does not approach it, but skirts the shattered and deep gorges of its tributaries until a favourable opportunity occurs for crossing them. It is a hilly stage to

7 m. *La Salle.* The mountains of the district are mostly of the Jura limestone formation, and are readily disintegrated by the washing of the rivers and by the weather. One very conspicuous conical summit rising on the W. is called the *Mont Aiguille,* or Mont Inaccessible, and was regarded as one of the wonders of Dauphiné. It rises to 6562 ft. above the sea-level. For the ascent from *Clelles,* see Rte. 138. Another mountain, still higher, called *l'Obiou,* rises above.

9 m. *Corps* (*Inns:* H. de la Poste; H. de la Paix, dirty).

[7 m. N. E. from here (a mule-path, 2¾ hrs.' walk) is the village of

La Salette, rendered celebrated for a pretended apparition of the Virgin to a peasant boy of 12 and girl of 14, Maximin Giraud and Mélanie Mathieu, Sept. 19, 1846, at a spot called Sous les Baisses, still higher up in the mountains. A certain Mlle. de Lamerlière was accused, by two priests of Grenoble, of having personated the Virgin, and she failed, both in the Court of First Instance and on appeal, in an action for defamation brought by her against them.* In spite of these decisions, the belief in the miracle collects annually to this spot 40 to 60,000 pil-

* Father Bernoud stated before the clergy of Grenoble, "Je tiens de sa bouche que c'est elle seule qui a fait l'apparition de la Salette."

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grims, and the sale of the water of a fountain, which was previously dry but burst forth again from the Virgin's tears, produces 12,000*l.* a year! The stone on which the Virgin was seated during the interview has been carried off piecemeal by devotees, until nothing remains but the piece preserved in the sacristy of the ch. This *Church*, of fine proportions and massive Romanesque architecture, a good deal of the material of which was brought from a distance on mule-back, has sprung up since 1860, and stands at an elevation of 5900 ft., surrounded by convent buildings—proof of the abundant alms poured in by devotees, while numerous cabarets and houses without number for their reception have been erected. The girl Mélanie has become a Carmelite nun at Marseilles. Maximin died in 1875 at Corps, where he was established as a manufacturer of liqueur made from plants grown on the holy mountain.]

About 1 m. beyond Corps the Dépt. des Hautes Alps is entered, and on the rt. are the lofty peaks of the *Mont Faraud* (7000 ft.)

On the opposite (l.) bank of the Drac are the shapeless and uninteresting ruins of the *Château Lesdiguières*, built by the Constable as a resting-place after death, for he never inhabited it when living. His body, removed hither from Italy, was torn up at the Revolution, and his monument removed to Gap.

We cross the Drac, before reaching the relay of

9 m. *La Guinguette de Boyer.*

4 m. *Les Barraques.* opposite which, on the rt. bank of the Drac and connected with it by a bridge, is *St. Bonnet* (*Inn:* H. Gueydan), the birthplace (1543) of Lesdiguières.

The upper part of the valley of the Drac, which we now leave on the l., is called *Champsaur* (campus aureus); from its former fertility, but with the disappearance of the forests the streams now cover the fields with débris. A large portion of its inhabitants are Protestants. They formed part of the flock of Felix Neff, who often resided at St. Laurent. This valley communicates at its upper extremity, by the difficult pass of the *Col d'Orcières*, with the village of Dormilhouse and the sterile and dreary Val de Fresinières (Rte. 139 .

5 m. *Laye.* In this stage the high chain which separates the vale of the Drac from that in which Gap is situated is crossed by a long and tedious ascent, to *Col Bayard* (4087 ft. above the sea), requiring 2 hours to surmount.

11 m. **Gap.** Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Nord, good; H. de Provence, tolerable). This mountain capital, the chief town of the Dépt. des Hautes Alpes, with 8165 Inhab., need scarcely detain the traveller, since it possesses few objects of curiosity, but is pleasingly situated, approached by avenues of walnut-trees, and surrounded by slopes on which the vine flourishes, although height above the sea is 2424 ft. In the *Préfecture*, a modern building, is deposited the monument, by Richier, of the Duc de Lesdiguières, François de Bonne, who, after having been the successful leader and defender of the Protestants in Dauphiné, abjured his faith for the rank of Constable of France, imitating, in his apostacy, the example of his master Henri IV. The monument was originally erected over his remains, in his castle near St. Bonnet, on the Drac, the spot chosen by himself, but was torn thence by revolutionary spoilers in 1791. It is of little merit as a work of art, and consists of a white alabaster effigy reclining in armour.

Gap was the Roman *Vapincum:* it was burnt 1692, by Victor Amedeus of Savoy. There is a small *Museum* of antiquities here.

William Farel, the Reformer, was born in the hamlet of Tareau, just outside of Gap: his first sermon was preached in the mill of Burée, but his followers soon drove the Roman Catholics from Gap, and he took possession of the pulpit in the ch. of St. Colomb.

[The *road* from Gap, N. E., to *Briançon* is described in Rte. 139. That to Sisteron proceeds S.W., descending a tributary valley of the Durance,

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and reaches the borders of that river at

11 m. *La Saulce:* passing previously, a little on the l., the ruined *Castle* of *Tallard*, once the property of the d'Auriac family, now of that of Béranger: the ruins are extensive and picturesque.

10 m. *Rourebeau.*

9 m. *Sisteron* Stat.]

The *Rly.* from Gap proceeds W., crossing the ravine de la Selle by a fine viaduct to *La Fressinouze*, and then follows nearly the Veynes road down the valley watered by the Buech.

2 m. *Montmaur* Stat. The village lies 1 m. to the N. The *Castle* has been partly restored. To the S. of the line is the *Montagne de Cense* (6000 ft.), with a grotto on the E. side, called *Trou de Sigaud*, incrusted with stalactites, and erroneously asserted by the peasantry to be the mouth of an old gold-mine.

5 m. *Veynes* Stat., a town of 1800 Inhab., surrounded by vine-clad hills.

4 m. *Chabestan* Stat. [Rly. in progress N. to Grenoble (see above).] Here the line turns S., and falls in with the old post-road direct from Grenoble to Sisteron (see Rte. 135), crossing the Buech to

5 m. *Serres* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), a town of 1200 Inhab. A *Castle* (de Lesdiguières), commanding a fine view.

9 m. *Laragne* Stat. (*Inn:* H. à la Croix Blanche, very fair). Here are numerous groves of almond-trees. After entering the Dépt. des Hautes Alpes, the Buech and the Verogne are crossed, and then through a tunnel to

12 m. **Sisteron** Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste) (4210 Inhab.). This 3rd-rate fortress, which once commanded the passage from Dauphiné into Provence, is picturesquely built in a defile on the Durance, so narrow as barely to leave space for a street or lane of dirty houses between the cliffs and the river. The picturesque ruined *Citadelle* was once the prison of Casimir, brother of Ladislaus VII. of Poland; but so many attempts were made by his friends for his rescue that he was removed to Vincennes. Several ancient *Towers* are still standing in the midst of the public walk, and an old bridge of a single arch connects the town with its suburb, La Baume. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* (M. H.) is of the 11th cent.; and 6 m. N.E. are the ruins of the monastery of *Notre Dame de Chardavon*, making a pleasant excursion, and situated in a district of considerable geological interest.

The Rly. continues S. through *Peipin* and *Château-Arnaux* to

10 m. *St. Auban* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* E. 14 m. to Digne, in Rte. 135].

8 m. *Lurs* Stat. [7 m. S. W. on the road to Avignon lies

Forcalquier (*Inn:* H. de la Croix d'Or). Pop. 2956. On the site of the Castle of the Counts is a *Calvaire* and statue of the Virgin, enjoying a very fine view. The *Church* (M. H.), good Gothic of 13th cent., has a lofty tower, and a rose-window with fine glass.]

3 m. *La Brillane* Stat. The Durance, throughout the greater part of its course, is nothing better than a large devastating torrent, at no point a picturesque object, and in summer so far diminished as to be incapable of covering its bed, so that, though its volume is always considerable, its shrunken rivulets of water seem nearly lost amidst beds of gravel and rolled stones, so broad as in places to appear like a dried lake-bed.

17 m. *Manosque* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Poste, fair; H. Petit Versailles), a flourishing town, of 5919 Inhab. *St. Sauveur* is said to retain parts of an older ch. of 10th cent. *Notre Dame* possesses a statue of the Virgin of 5th or 6th cent. and an ancient sarcophagus. The Soubeiron and La Sauverie gates deserve notice. The olive is cultivated to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood.

The Dépt. des Basses Alpes is entered before reaching

13 m. *Mirabeau* Stat. On a height is the ruined *Château* where the father of the celebrated leader and orator of the French Revolution was born. He himself frequently resided here in his early years. It is flanked by 4 round

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towers; and a group of poor houses form a hamlet about its base.

10 m. *Pertuis* Junct. Stat.—Rly. W. to Avignon. (See Rte. 130).

The Durance is crossed to

4 m. *Meyrargues* Stat. The village, in the Gorge du Vallat, is surmounted by a stately *Castle*, and a little beyond are the remains of an ancient aqueduct of brick, designed, it is said, by the Romans to convey the water of the Durance to Aix.

Several cuttings and a tunnel are traversed to

16 m. **Aix** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 129.

The line is now complete S. through *Gardamie* (Branch to *Trets*) and *Septèmes* to

20 m. **Marseilles**, described in Rte. 127.

ROUTE 135.

GRENOBLE TO NICE, BY LA CROIX HAUTE, SISTERON, DIGNE, CASTELLANE, GRASSE, AND CANNES.

Grenoble to	Kil.	Miles.
Vif	20	12
Monestier de Clermont	34	21
St. Julien	84	51
Aspres lès Veynes	99	62
Laragne	126	78
Sisteron } Rail	142	88
Digne	171	106
Castellane	224	139
St. Vallier	275	171
Grasse	287	178
Cannes } Rail.	305	190
Nice	336	208

The rly. from Grenoble direct S. to Marseilles is nearly completed, and will enable the traveller to proceed by it as far as *Digne;* but, as there is still a break of 52 m. between *Vif* and *Veynes*, it will be better to hire a vetturino carriage, by which the entire distance to Grasse can be performed in 6 days; and if proper arrangements be made, the cost for not less than two persons will not exceed first-class rly. fare. Lovers of the picturesque who take this route, if the weather be favourable, will be amply repaid by the beauty of the scenery for any trifling inconveniences they may encounter; and in the spring the quantity of almond-trees, wild and cultivated, in full bloom, add greatly to the charm of the view. The road is throughout excellent, and clean beds, wholesome food, and much civility will be found at most of the country inns, however unpromising their outward appearance. The best sleeping-places will be those at the head of this route.

On quitting Grenoble, our route passes through an avenue of fine trees, 5 m. in length, and just before crossing the Drac at *Pont de Claix*, leaves on l. the road and rly. to *Vizille* (see Rte. 134), and proceeds due S. up the fertile valley of the Gresse to

10 m. *Vif* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Union), a flourishing-looking place, of 2450 Inhab., surrounded by vineyards. [There is a road S.E. 11 m. (*Omnibus* daily) to *La Motte les Bains*, Rte. 134]. The road ascends rapidly, and passes *Le Sert* and *Beney*, beyond which is a small auberge, from which a path to the rt. leads to the *Fontaine Ardente*, one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny, and due to the escape of hydrogen from the interstices of the rock; but the change in the direction of the neighbouring torrent and the shifting of the soil have tended to destroy the character of the so-called fountain.

11 m. *Monestier de Clermont* (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. de France), perhaps the best sleeping-place for the first night. The little town of 790 Inhab. is chiefly engaged in straw-plaiting. [From the village of *Gresse*, 2½ hrs. to the S. W., the *Grand Veymont* (7700 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs., by a path practicable for mules.] At about a mile farther the road reaches the head of the valley, and continues through a pretty undulating country to

10 m. *Clelles* (*Inn:* H. du Lion d'Or, dirty). [The ascent of the *Mont Aiguille* (6562 ft.) may be made by way of (4 m.) *Chichilianne*, but it is difficult and dangerous.] The country about is formed of a crumbling detritus and gravel, cut into deep watercourses and ravines, through which

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the road makes many long and winding ascents and descents, gradually attaining a greater elevation, affording fine views across the valley of the *Ebron*, towards La Mûre, and the mountains to the N.E., till it enters the wild and picturesque gorge of the *Mont de France*, to arrive at the summit of the pass of

15 m. *La Croix Haute* (4920 above the sea), marked by a large cross. Here we enter the Dépt. des Hautes Alpes, and, after a short descent, reach the village of

8 m. *St. Julien.* (A decent country *Inn.*) After passing the ridge of La Croix Haute the waters run towards the Durance; the change to a milder climate is perceptible; the scenery, though still picturesque, becomes tamer as the road passes the pretty village of

9 m. *Aspres lès Veynes.* Here the road joins the *Rly.* from *Gap* (see Rte. 134), and the two run nearly parallel to

29 m. *Sisteron* Stat., described in Rte. 134, as well as the Rly. as far as

10 m. *St. Auban* Junct. Stat., where the branch for Digne crosses the Durance and follows the rt. bank of the Bléone nearly parallel with the road up this arid and desolate-looking valley.

3 m. *Malijay* Stat. Napoleon slept one night at the castle on his way from Elba to the capital in 1815.

12 m. **Digne** Stat., on the right bank of the river, which must be crossed to enter the town (*Inn:* H. Boyer, good; H. Remusat), chief town of the Dépt. des Basses Alpes (7002 Inhab.), surmounted by its cathedral. The town is very picturesquely situated on a low spur of the mountains, which seem to close up the valley: the abundance of fine trees surrounding it, and the long stone bridge over the river, add much to the beauty of the site. The principal street on entering is wide, with an avenue of plane-trees, affording a most agreeable shade: at the upper end is a Place or Jardin Public, containing fountains and a bronze *statue*, by Ramus, of Gassendi, who was born at Champtercier, 7 m. off, in 1592. The *Cathedral* (restored) was reconstructed in 1490, the general effect is not good, from the mixture of styles: on each side of the nave are double aisles; the apse is semicircular; there are neither transepts, clerestory, nor triforium; some good stained glass in the windows, but the general look of the interior is much marred by the fantastic manner in which it is painted. The W. portal is curious: in the triangular space, under the pointed arch, is a figure of the Saviour in the act of giving his blessing, with the emblems of the Evangelists below and an angel and pelican above; beneath our Saviour is a figure of St. Jerome, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. The square bell-tower has an iron cage on the summit holding the bells. There is a more ancient Cathedral, *Notre Dame*, of the 12th cent. on the outskirts; it contains some curious paintings of the 15th and 16th cents.

About 2 m. S.E. is an *Etablissement Thermal*, not much known, but the waters are said to be very efficacious for paralysis and rheumatism.

Diligence daily to Castellane, corresponding with public conveyances on to Grasse; thence rly. to Nice.

Leaving Digne by a long ascent, we cross a high ridge separating the valleys of the Bloenne and Asse, an affluent of the Durance, to

18 m. *Barrême* (*Inn:* H. Abbes); Pop. 1102; a hamlet with a flour-mill and cloth-factory. The country hence continues tame and arid, till the road, after a long ascent, enters a wild and narrow gorge, bounded on either side by contorted strata of slate-rocks. Near the pass, a bed nearly vertical traverses the gorge like a wall, through which a passage like a doorway has been cut for the road. Beyond, the valley widens until we reach the pass, 3600 ft. above the level of the sea. From here the view on all sides is magnificent. At the farther corner of a small valley, at a great depth below, and reached after a seemingly endless succession of zigzags down the mountain side, is

13 m. *Castellane* (*Inns:* H. Sauvaire,

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good; H. Albert), a cluster of houses (Pop. 1900) situated in a singular cleft cut by the river, with a chapel of Notre Dame (1703) surmounting the perpendicular cliff, of some 1500 ft., rising on one side of it. Near the chapel are the extensive ruins of an ancient castle, and adjoining it are the remains of an old ch., Norm. in style. *Obs.* the circular W. window and the massiveness of the masonry. These remains mark the site of the old entrenched city built here in the 9th cent. The mule-path on the l. bank of the river was used by Napoleon I. in his descent into Italy. The bridge across the valley is a bold conception.

On leaving Castellane the road continues to ascend and descend through the same wild mountain scenery: shortly before reaching *Escragnoles* a view opens over the coast of the Mediterranean, embracing from Fréjus to the Gulf of St. Tropez and Cape Camarat, 35 m. distant; in clear weather the mountains of Corsica are visible.

26 m. *St. Vallier* (*Inn*). From here to Grasse the road commands a succession of magnificent views over the Mediterranean, from Nice to the Esterel mountains, including Antibes, the Lérin islands, and Cannes.

12 m. *Grasse* Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Poste, good and comfortable; H. Victoria), an ancient city of 12,241 Inhab., and the most extensive manufacturing place for perfumery in France. It is chiefly sent to Paris, and is made from the flowers which grow luxuriantly in the neighbourhood, favoured by its peculiarly mild climate. The flower-fields and nursery-gardens near Cannes produce annually 200,000 frs.-worth of flowers of orange, lemon, heliotrope, hyacinth, &c. &c., which are sent to Grasse to supply its distilleries. The operation is interesting, and can be best seen here. The flowers when freshly gathered are placed in layers of grease between flat plates of metal or pottery, and allowed to remain for a certain time, by which all the odoriferous principles are extracted, the flowers becoming perfectly inodorous; the grease is afterwards treated by spirits of wine, which removes the odour without the employment of heat, which would otherwise destroy it. The principal distilleries of perfumery at Grasse are those of MM. Cours and Girard. Messrs. Nègre's manufactory of candied and otherwise preserved fruits will also be worth visiting. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a central tower, of 11th-cent. massive masonry. The 12th-cent. *Cathedral* has a pointed doorway and 2 crypts of modern date beneath cut in the rock. The painter Fragonard was a native of Grasse; there are several of his works, good examples of his technical qualities, at M. de Malvilan's, painted by order of Madame Dubarry for her château at Luciennes. In the 17th-cent. chapel of the Hospital are three paintings attributed to Rubens, the Exaltation of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Crowning by Thorns. The views of the Alps from the *Public Walk* of the *Cours* are very striking; so is that from the high road.

Diligence daily to S.W. 33 m. *Draguignan.*

Rly. S. 12 m. by *Mouans-Sartoux* Stat. (4 trains daily) to
Cannes Stat., and thence to
Nice Stat. (See Rte. 128.)

ROUTE 137.

GRENOBLE TO BRIANÇON, BY BOURG D'OISANS AND THE COL DE LAUTERET, AND BY THE MONT GENÈVRE TO SUSA.—EXCURSION UP THE VAL ST. CHRISTOPHE.

Grenoble.	Kil.	Miles.
Vizille	18	11
Bourg d'Oisans	49	30
La Grave	74	45
Col de Lauteret	85	52
Monêtier	98	58
Briançon	112	69

The scenery between Bourg d'Oisans and Briançon will repay a *pedestrian's* leisurely survey. It will be about 13½ hrs.' walk.

This magnificent carriage-road, begun by Napoleon in 1804, was 60 years in progress, and has been at

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length completed under the direction of the engineer of the Mont Cenis route, M. Dausse. It has been greatly injured by storms and floods. The scenery is so grand, that it ought to be better known and much more traversed than it is. Few passes in the Alps exceed it in interest or admit such extensive glacier views from a carriage. It is traversed by a *Diligence* daily in summer, as long as the ground is clear of snow. Time employed 17 hrs., leaving Grenoble at 11 A.M.; the picturesque part of the route is performed by night. Travellers to Turin must take voiturier horses from Grenoble to Briançon, where they fall into the Mont Genèvre road. *Diligences* daily to Bourg d'Oisans in 5 or 6 hrs., whence to Briançon, by car, will take 8 or 10. Courier every night to Briançon takes 4 or 5 passengers. Other conveyances dear. Ravix, in the Rue Crequi at Grenoble, will supply horses and carriages with drivers who know the road. He will send on a relay of horses the day before; and his cattle may be depended upon; they will do their work without renforts.

The accommodation on the way is mediocre. The best will be found at La Grave and at the Baths of Monêtier, but they are often full in summer.

As far as

11 m. *Vizille* the road (or Rly.) is the same as Rte. 134, but, instead of crossing the Romanche, it follows its rt. bank, and enters a narrow and finely-wooded glen, threaded by the river for many miles, called the *Combe de Gavet*.

In 1081 a landslip, or fall of a mountain, washed down by the fury of the torrents, formed such an accumulation of earth at the upper end of this defile as to dam up the river Romanche until it formed a lake which covered the entire plain of Bourg d'Oisans, and rose to a height of 60 or 80 ft. It lasted until 1219, when the dyke burst, and the emancipated flood swept all before it, cultivated lands and villages, as far as Grenoble.

At the upper end of the combe, where the valley opens out, the river Olle flows into the Romanche from the N. [A few miles up it are the iron-foundries of *Allemont* and the lead and silver mine of *Chalanche*. At the head of the valley of Allemont a difficult and dangerous pass leads across to the *Sept Laux*, 7 small lakes, one of the "wonders" of Dauphiné, abounding in trout. From the Sept Laux the tourist can descend to the iron-mines and Baths of *Allevard* in the valley of the Isère (Rte. 132).]

20 m. *Bourg d'Oisans* (*Inn:* H. de Milan, fair; H. de France), a town of 2777 Inhab., possessing a cotton manufactory. It lies in a swampy flat more than a mile broad, which was for upwards of a century the bottom of a lake formed by the damming up of the waters of the Romanche (see above), hemmed in by rocky precipices of great height, in the face of which is the gold-mine of *La Gardette* (6 hrs. there and back; difficult path; guide necessary). *Mules* may be hired here.

This is a good starting-point for the exploration of the Alps of *Dauphiné*, and one of the most interesting *excursions* will be to *La Bérarde*, in the upper part of the valley of St. Christophe, 10 hours' walk from the Bourg. The only fair *Inn* on the whole route is at the finely situated village of *Venosc*, 2 hrs.' ride from Bourg d'Oisans. (*Inn:* H. Pacquet; charges moderate.) Good mules are kept here. Start early, for it will take 2 good hours to reach St. Christophe, and at least 3 more to Bérarde, and the same to return, as the road is very rough, and in places like a staircase. Between the 2 hamlets a mountain has fallen, nearly filling the valley with huge fragments through which the path and the river wind. La Bérarde lies at the foot of the Pointe des Ecrins, 13,460 ft. above the sea-level, the highest mountain in France, or in the S. Alps. It was first ascended, 1864, by Messrs. Moore, Walker, and Whymper. The scenery of the whole valley, and especially at and above La Bérarde, may vie in grandeur and savage sterility with any in the Alps. The valley is little known, but a day devoted to visiting it will be remembered

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with gratification by the lover of sublime scenery." From Venosc Le Dauphin may be reached, if about to cross the Lauteret, instead of returning to Bourg d'Oisans (thus saving a very long détour), by the Col de Mont Lans, 4 hrs.' walk. The Col commands a beautiful view, and is a garden of flowering plants, which are gathered in summer by the peasants and sold to the druggists, being carried as far as Paris. There is a glacier Pass from the head of the Val St. Christophe into that of the Val Louise leading down to Mont Dauphin, and another from Bérarde to La Grave, passing by the foot of the Meije. For the excursion to *Les Grandes Rousses* and the *Lac Blanc*, &c., see Rte. 159, *Handbook for Savoy.*

From Bourg d'Orsans public conveyances daily to Briançon or a char may be hired to cross the Lauteret to Briançon for 40 or 50 fr.; but it will be a long day for one horse. About 3 m. above Bourg d'Oysans the plain terminates, and the Venéon, coming from the l., pours itself into the Romanche. Between these 2 streams rises the snowy Mont de Lans. As far as Freney the road is carried along a tremendous gorge called *L'Infernet*, on the N. side of this mountain, through which the Romanche forces its way, by terraces and tunnels cut in the gneiss rock. Two very long tunnels have thus been formed for the passage of the road. The first of these, more than 234 yards long, and very wide and high, is a fine work of engineering.

The gorge of les Infernets is succeeded by a sterile upland valley, strewn with rocks. A little above this, on the l., is a fine waterfall, called *Le Saut de la Pucelle*, somewhat resembling the Staubbach.

9 m. *Le Dauphin* (a poor *Inn*), in a bare and dreary situation, with scarcely a habitation around.

Between Le Dauphin and La Grave a stupendous narrow gorge is traversed by the Romanche, remarkable for the extraordinary grandeur and utter nakedness of the precipices of gneiss which form its sides. It is called *La Combe de Malaval.* These precipices are the escarpments of vast mountains covered with eternal snow and glaciers, which terminate at the edge of the cliff overhanging the combe. That on the S. is the great *Glacier de Lans*, the largest in Dauphiné. Numerous streams descend across the road.

We pass from the Dépt. d'Isère into that of the Hautes Alpes, about a mile before reaching the miserable village of

6 m. *La Grave* (*Inn:* Chez Juge), grandly situated on a projecting rock 5000 ft. above the sea, backed on the S. by vast snowy heights. The *Ch.* is worth looking at, and the *view* from it is splendid. [A long day's walk leads hence over the *Col de l'Infernet*, a wild and high but not difficult pass, to St. Jean de Maurienne. For the other passes, see Rte. 159, *Handbk. for Savoy.*

Copper-mines are worked in the apparently inaccessible cliffs above La Grave; the ore is sent down through wooden funnels attached to the face of the rocks.

Close to La Grave the road enters a short tunnel, but a little further on is carried through one of the grandest tunnels in the Alps, 2066 ft. long. A steep ascent succeeds over a crumbling, black, slaty limestone. The Glacier of La Grave is in full view, while the Romanche dashes down in a fine fall into the depths below.

The route now ascends the pass of Lautaret, leaving on the rt. the Romanche, whose source is in an upland valley to the S.

2 m. *Villard d'Arène* (5415 ft. above the sea) exhibits a section of granite or gneiss rock overlying limestone, which will interest the geologist. [Mule-path over the Col de Goléon (9020 ft.) to St. Michel, in the valley of the Maurienne, on the rly. from Chambéry to Turin.]

5 m. The *Col de Lauteret*, which separates the waters of the Romanche from those of the Guisanne, is 6658 ft. above the sea-level, about 500 ft. higher than the pass of Mont Genèvre. Its summit is covered with some of the most beautiful pasturages in the Alps.

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The flora is very varied, and early in July is the best time for botanists, before the cattle have eaten the herbage. Near the crest of the Col, which is not more than 50 yards broad, a *new Hospice* was built, 1864, to furnish food and some sort of accommodation, near to an ancient one, founded by Humbert II., Count of Dauphiné; very rough lodging, bed 1 fr., dinner 2. The hospice, according to a brass-plate on it, is 2059 mètres above the sea. The view from the summit is fine: the *Meije* (13,085 ft. high) is a grand object on the S.W.; from the glacier at its base rises the Guisanne, while in that of *Tabouchet*, to the S., is one of the sources of the Romanche.

A steep descent passing some tunnels leads down the valley of the Guisanne. An improved line of road has been made to La Madeleine. The Mont Viso is not visible from this descent, but another like it.

6 m. *Le Monêtier* (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe; H. de France), a town of 2550 Inhab., having in its neighbourhood *hot sulphureous springs*, used for baths. The valley around, and from hence to Briançon, is fertile, well cultivated, and studded with villages; the upper slopes clothed with fir woods, while the view of the course of the Guisanne, backed in the distance by Briançon, and its extraordinary group of forts, piled one over the other, forms a magnificent scene.

Between Monêtier and Briançon, the valley is remarkable for its numerous population, there being not less than 22 villages between the foot of the Lauteret and

9 m. **Briançon** (*Inn:* H. de la Paix), a first-class fortress, a sort of Alpine Gibraltar, one of the loftiest towns in France, 4333 ft. above the sea-level, commanding the passage from Italy into France by the Mont Genèvre, is a most picturesque and imposing object at a distance. It stands above the meeting of three valleys, and at the foot of an isolated and escarped rock, whose summit is crowned by the *Fort du Château.* Many of its streets are so steep that they are impassable for vehicles, the carriage-road makes a circuit, and enters it by a series of zigzags. All the heights around are converted into points of defence; fort rises over fort up to the very clouds, which frequently shroud from view the upper works. Where the position is not inaccessible through natural precipices, it has been rendered so by artificial escarpments. The rivers Guisanne and Clairée, which unite beneath the walls of the town with the infant Durance, run in deep gullies, whose sides are precipices, forming as it were natural ditches to the fortress. The principal works are on the l., or E., bank of the Clairée, whose deep and savage gorge is crossed by a bridge of a single bold arch, 130 ft. span, and 168 ft. above the water, constructed 1734. An excellent road leads, in zigzags, up the abrupt heights from this bridge to the different forts, which communicate with each other by subterranean ways. The largest fort is called *Les Trois Têtes*, because it occupies a triple-headed crag; on a level with it is *Fort Dauphin;* 330 ft. higher, towards the Durance, is *Fort Randouillet*, whose batteries are partly excavated in the rock; nearly 2000 ft. above this is the *Donjon;* and finally the *Point du Jour* (5609 ft.), commanding all the other defences. The different points, or mamelons of rock, on which these forts are built, all belong to the *Mont Infernet*, whose summit rises to a height of 9350 ft. above the sea-level. From its crest the Mont Pelvoux is a magnificent object, and the valley des Prés or de Neuvache, down which pours the Clairée, and that leading up to the Mont Genèvre, are well seen. Permission to visit the forts may be obtained from the commandant in the town. If the weather be clear, it will be worth while to ascend to Fort Randouillet, on account of the view up the valley of Guisanne, studded with villages, and towards the Col de Lauteret; otherwise the traveller may content himself with seeing the Fort du Château. The fortifications of Briançon have been greatly strengthened of late

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years, and additional forts are in course of construction.

Briançon has 3579 Inhab. besides its garrison; it may be said to endure 7 months of winter. It is a city of high antiquity. Pliny attributed its foundation to the Greeks driven from the borders of the lake of Como, others have given its foundation to Bellovesus or Brennus. Ammianus Marcellinus calls it Virgantia Castellum. It held a Roman garrison. It was until 1848-51 cut off, in a manner, from the rest of the world, being accessible by only one carriage-road from the side of Gap; it has now others in two directions. A good deal of traffic from France into Piedmont now passes through it. Charles le Chauve died here in 877. In the town itself there is nothing worthy of notice. The streets are steep, and down each runs a swift stream, rendering them impassable for a carriage.

The courier takes 12 or 14 hours to reach Bourg d'Oysans from Briançon. A *diligence* goes daily to Embrun and Gap. (Rte. 139.) *Diligence* to the *Susa* Rly. Station over the Col de Genèvre (see below).

Time—Briançon to Bourg d'Oisans:

	H.	M.
Briançon to Monêtier	2¼	0
Monêtier to summit of Pass	2½	0
La Grave	1	50
Le Dauphin	1	50
Bourg d'Oisans	2	40

The *Pass of the Mont Genèvre* from Briançon to Susa will occupy 10 hrs. (For fuller details of the Rte., see *Handbook for Savoy*, Rte. 160.) The road, practicable for 4-wheeled carriages, leaves the Val des Prés on the l., traversing thick forests of firs, and at the end of about 6 m. of ascent, by zigzags, reaches the summit of the pass at Bourg Mont Genèvre, a hamlet of 400 Inhab., on a plain, 6476 ft. above the sea-level, on which barley ripens. Upon this plain, at a short distance from each other, rise the Dora Riparia, which flows through the Po into the Adriatic, and the Durance, through the Rhône into the Mediterranean: hence the verses—

"Adieu ma sœur la Durance,
Nous nous séparons sur ce mont;
Tu vas ravager la Provence,
Moi féconder le Piedmont."

An obelisk erected on the summit commemorates the construction of this road, under Napoleon.

This pass was crossed in 1494 by Charles VIII. of France with the army with which he invaded Italy, dragging with him several hundred pieces of artillery.

The descent into Piedmont lies through

7 m. *Mont Genèvre*, 1 kil. beyond which is the Italian frontier.

5 m. *Cesanne.*

5 m. *Oulx* Stat. (*Inn:* H. des Alpes Cottiennes; H. d'Italie, with café). [A road of about 6 m. leads from here to *Bardonnèche*, where opens the great Tunnel through the Cottian Alps on the side of Italy.]

Rly. from Oulx to

23 m. **Susa** (*Inn:* H. de France, said to be improved), described in the *Handbooks* for *Switzerland* and *North Italy*. Railway hence to Turin.

ROUTE 139.

GAP TO BRIANÇON, BY EMBRUN, AND EXCURSION INTO THE VAL DE QUEYRAS, VAL D'ARVIEUX, AND VAL FREISSINIÈRES.

Gap to	Kil.	Miles.
Chorges	17	11
Savines	31	19
Embrun	41	25
Mont Dauphin	57	36
L'Argentière	74	46
Briançon	91	57

Rly. in progress.

A *diligence* (very slow) daily, in 10 hrs.

The valley of the Buech above Gap is stony and dreary.

11 m. *Chorges* (Pop. 1800) appears to have preserved traces of the name of the ancient inhabitants of this district, the "Caturigæ."

After crossing a high ridge the road descends by a gradual sweep into the valley of the Durance, which it reaches

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at the foot of a precipitous mountain. The valley hereabouts is a scene of desolation: the turbulent river rolls along a furious flood of muddy water, undermining the loose shaly rocks composing its sides, strewing the bottom with rubbish, and constantly forcing its banks. The road is frequently swept away by inundations, and for some distance is carried along temporary causeways. The Durance is crossed by a wooden bridge at

9 m. *Savines*, and again before reaching

6 m. **Embrun** (the ancient *Ebrodunum*) (*Inns:* H. de la Poste; H. de Milan), an old-fashioned 3rd-class fortress, surrounded by loop-holed ramparts, overlooks the valley from the top of a singular platform of pudding-stone, escarped on the side facing the river, and separated by a ditch from the mountain behind it. 4183 Inhab. The *Cathedral* (M. H.), under restoration, dates from the 11th cent., and has a fine lofty Romanesque tower ornamented with circular arches, and a N. portal, whose round mouldings rest on pillars of the red marble of the country, the two outer ones being supported on rudely-carved lions. The 13th-cent. W. end is chequered with slabs of yellow limestone and black shale. It has a tolerable wheel-window, filled with good 15th-cent. stained glass. The interior is not otherwise remarkable: the roof is Pointed. Against the N. door is nailed a mule's shoe, probably an ex-voto offering, but said to have been thrown by the horse of Lesdiguières, the Protestant leader, which is reported to have stumbled and thrown its master in the porch as he was spurring on his steed to enter the church, and thus saved it from desecration. The image of Notre Dame d'Embrun was held in great devotion by Louis XI., who, as dauphin, resided long in Dauphiné. (See 'Quentin Durward.')

Beside the cathedral stands the building formerly the archbishop's palace, now a barrack; near it rises a curious square 11th-cent. tower, called *La Tour Brune*.

The first church at Embrun is said to have been built by Constantine the Great. The line of its archbishops is traced back, uninterruptedly, to his time: they were created princes, and endowed with the sovereignty of a large part of Dauphiné, by the Emperor Conrad II. A portion of their archives, captured with the town by Lesdiguières in 1585, are now in the public library of Cambridge. Cardinal de Teucin, brother of Madame de Teucin, was archbishop here.

Embrun is a poor town of narrow dirty streets; the view from the *promenade* along the edge of the rock and from its ramparts is striking, but the mountains around are bare in the extreme. Henri Arnaud, leader and pastor of the Vaudois, was born here.

[For the road S. through Savines to Digne, and that S.E. by Barcelonette and the Col d'Argentière, to Cuneo, see *Handbook of Savoy*, Rtes. 166, 168.]

From Embrun, the road continues N.E. through *Châteauroux* (large slate-quarries), crossing several torrents, and at *St. Clement* passing by an iron bridge to the l. bank of the Durance.

9 m. *Plan de Phazy*. There is an auberge here, and a small *Etablissement Thermal*. The road divides: that to the E. leads to *Guillestre* (see below). The road N. for Briançon crosses the Guil, and at a short distance another road turns off and winds up to the very picturesque fortress of

10 m. *Mont Dauphin* (Café du Nord, fair), the key of the pass into Italy, standing conspicuous on an elevated platform of rock, appearing to close the mouth of the lateral valley of the Guil, which here enters the Durance from the N.E. It was fortified by Vauban, who constructed its bastions of the rough pink marble of Eygliers, a neighbouring village, and completely commands the 2 valleys—presenting escarped precipices on either side, so as to be almost impregnable. It will be worth while to ascend to the fortress, for the view extending to Mont Pelvoux.

[*Mont Dauphin to Saluzzo.*—(*Omnibus* from Plan de Phazy), to 2 m. Guillestre, thence the *river Guil* rises at the base of the Mont Viso, on the Italian frontier: its valley, called *Val*

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de Queyras, consists chiefly of a series of narrow defiles, through which the river has forced a passage. A carriage-road has been opened from Mont Dauphin to Château Queyras, Aiguilles, and Abriès. About 1½ m. up, on the l. bank of the river, is

Guillestre (fair *Inn*, kept by Ferrari). This was one of the stations for English prisoners during the last war with France. The Protestants have a room for service and a Parsonage, thanks to English sympathy. Post-waggon to 19 m. *Abriès*, and 8 hrs.' walk (the char-road ending at *La Monta*) over the pass to *Crissolo* (guide necessary, and path sometimes obstructed by snow), carriage-road (21 m.) from Crissolo to *Saluzzo* Rly. Stat.]

The valley is rent by an extraordinary fissure, called *La Gorge de Chapelue*, bounded by precipices from 700 to 800 ft. high, described by Brockedon as "one of the *finest in the Alps*." In places the rocks almost meet overhead, and the road crosses the depths, in which the Guil flows far below, from side to side, as the rocks present a shelf for its passage; but at times they are completely precipitous. At the upper end of the defile, 15 m. from Mont Dauphin, is the village of *Queyras* (*Inns:* H. du Mont Viso, H. du Lion d'Or). The picturesque *Castle*, an ancient feudal stronghold of the seigneurs of Château-Ville-Vieille, perched on the top of a huge rock, which seems to have been detached from the neighbouring peak in order to guard the passage, is now converted into a military post with batteries excavated in the adjoining rock.

(Two passes, the Col des Hayes and Col d'Isoard, lead N. over the mountains to Briançon.)

In the remote valleys around Queyras Protestants are very numerous, especially in the *Val d'Arvieux*, reached by a rough road branching off on the l. about 1½ m. below Château Queyras; as well as in the Commune of Molines, and its hamlets, St. Veran, Pierre Grosse, and Fontgillarde. They have churches at Arvieux, St. Veran, and Fousillarde, in all of which service is performed once in 3 weeks by a minister who resides alternately for a week in each parish.

Felix Neff's residence was at La Chalp, in the Val d'Arvieux, above the village of that name; a footpath runs thence over the mountains to Briançon. *St. Veran*, where he had also a small Protestant flock, is situated in another valley, 8 or 10 m. to the S. of Château Queyras, on the very verge of vegetation: it is perhaps the loftiest human habitation in France, 6692 ft. above the sea-level, and the nearest towards the snowy summits of Monte Viso. Neff said of it that it was "the highest and consequently the most pious village in the Val Queyras."

About 5 m. above Queyras is

Aiguilles (small *Inn*), and 3 m. beyond is

Abriès (*Inn:* H. Etoile, clean beds), 1300 Inhab., where the Guil bends to the S.E. towards the Mont Viso, whose conical peak forms a striking object amidst the wild and savage scenery of this upland valley, here contracted and strewn with rocks. The valley, very grand, and well worth exploring, not only on account of its own scenery, but for the passes issuing from its head over the mountains; most interesting excursions may be made into the valleys of Piedmont.

In 1½ hr. from Abriès, *La Monta* French custom-house is reached, and in another ½ hr. *La Chalp*, thence over the *Col de la Traversette* in 6½ hrs. to *Crissolo*, and on to *Saluzzo*, see Rte. 163, *Handbook for Savoy.*]

From Mont Dauphin N. to Briançon (5 hrs.' walk) the road follows the course of the Durance, sometimes on a level with it, at others at an elevation of many hundred feet above. The river runs for a long distance at the bottom of a deep gash, whose sides, rarely susceptible of cultivation, slope at a very high angle. The village of *St. Crepin* is 5 m. from Mont Dauphin, thence 2 m. to *La Roche sous Briançon*, prettily situated near a small lake full of carp.

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[A long timber bridge crosses the Durance, and an abrupt mule-path, scaling the mountain, leads up into the *Val de Freissinières*, the poor Alpine valley once blessed by the ministering care of Felix Neff, and which now serves as his last resting-place. "The path creeps up the mountain in an oblique direction, and then over some rugged ground leads to a defile through which a torrent rushes, bordered on each side by groups of cottages, crossed by an Alpine bridge, below which is a cascade. This hamlet is *Pallons*, where a comfortable parsonage has been built by the aid of English friends. The torrent, called the Biaiasse, is the guide which conducts to the Val de Freissinières. There is no mistaking the way. The villages passed are *Freissinières*, whence the valley is named (1 league), in a lovely fertile vale, producing grain of several kinds and fruit-trees: *Les Viollins* (1 league); here is a Protestant church, built by Neff, to which a tower has been added: *Les Mansals* (2 m.). The valley terminates in a wall of rock apparently insurmountable, but a narrow, toilsome, rough, and zigzag path, called *Le Tourniquet* from its windings, leads through a country perfectly savage and appalling, to *Dormilhouse* (3 m., or 12 m. from *Pallons*), a miserable village at the very foot of the glaciers, constructed like an eagle's nest upon the side of a mountain, the most repulsive, perhaps, of all the habitable spots of Europe. Nature is here stern and terrible, offering nothing to repay the traveller but the satisfaction of planting his foot on the rock which has been hallowed as the asylum of Christians of whom the world was not worthy. It consists of a few poor detached huts, from which fresh air, comfort, and cleanliness are all banished; some without chimneys or glazed windows, others consisting of a mere miserable kitchen and stable, seldom cleaned out more than once a year, where the inhabitants spend the greater part of the winter along with their cattle, for the sake of the warmth. Their few sterile fields hang over precipices, and are partly covered with blocks of granite. In some seasons even rye will not ripen. Many of the pasturages are inaccessible to cattle, and scarcely safe for sheep. Yet in this gloomy spot did the virtuous Protestant pastor, Felix Neff, sit himself down, because his services seemed here to be most required, where he had everything to teach, even to the planting of a potato."—*Gilly's Memoir of Neff.*

A mountain pass leads over the *Col d'Orcières* (8700 ft.), at the head of the Val de Freissinières, into the valley of Champsaur, traversed by the Drac, and so to *St. Bonnet.* (Rte. 134.)]

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10 m. (from Mont Dauphin), *La Bessée* or *Baissée* (*Inns:* H. de la Poste, and two others). Near this a step or rise occurs in the valley of the Durance, which seems barred by a high bank or natural dam. Up this the road to Briançon toils in zigzags. A little above La Bessée the ruins of an embattled wall are visible, called *Muraille des Vaudois*, and of great antiquity, running across the valley from either bank of the Durance to the summit of the heights commanding it on the rt. and l., evidently designed to close the passage up, and check the incursions of a people from the S.

[Nearly opposite La Bessée to the N.W. opens out the valley of *Vallouise*, which terminates in the glaciers and peaks of the *Mont Pelvoux*, whose top, rising 12,973 ft. above the sea-level, is visible from our road in clear weather. "The poor village, of 1200 Inhab., called *Ville-Vallouise*, is the chief place; it has a church of the 16th cent. Its environs are very picturesque. The valley branches into two: that on the rt. leads to Mt. Pelvoux. Its summit, or Pic des Arcines, was for the first time attained by 2 Englishmen, Messrs. Whymper and Macdonald, in 1861 (Aug.). 8 hrs.' sharp climb over rocks in a straight line up its S. face. The summit is a mass of ice. By the other branch there is a difficult pass, called Col de Celar, into the Val Godemar."

Within this valley was a cavern called Baume des Vaudois, from a number of those unfortunate professors of an

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ancient faith, who concealed themselves within it in 1488, carrying with them their children, and as much food as they could collect, relying on its inaccessible position, and the snows around, for their defence. When the officer despatched by Charles VIII. arrived with his soldiers in the valley, none of its inhabitants were found; but at length tracing out their hiding-place, he commanded a quantity of wood to be set fire to at the mouth of the cave to burn or smoke them out. "Some were slain in attempting to escape, others threw themselves headlong on the rocks below, others were smothered; there were afterwards found within the caverns 400 infants stifled in the arms of their dead mothers. It is believed as a certain fact that 3000 persons perished on that occasion in this valley."—*Gilly's Mem. of Neff.* The cavern has fallen, and is nearly buried in the *débris*. The present inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, and a miserable goitred race.

Above this the valley is more wooded, while lower down little patches are cleared of stones to allow a stunted vegetation.]

At a distance of about 5 kilomètres from Briançon, on the rt. bank of the Durance, near a village called Sachas, and about 750 feet above the road, there is a remarkable group of natural pillars, which resemble those near Botzen in the Tyrol. They are formed of glacier mud, and are the remains of an old moraine. Several of them are about 70 feet high. They are seen from the road.

11 m. **Briançon**, in Rte. 137.

SECTION VIII.

BURGUNDY.—FRANCHE-COMTÉ.

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INTRODUCTION.

The want of a generally fertile soil and picturesque outline in the province of Burgundy is made up for by its *vineyards*. The principal occur on the sunny slopes of the chain of the Côte d'Or, Chambertin, Nuits, Romanée, and Clos Vougeot, situated between Dijon and Beaune.

That part of Franche-Comté which occupies the slopes of the Jura is a pastoral district, the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied with cattle and dairies. In this it resembles the lowlands of Switzerland, as well as in the system of *Fruitières*, which prevails among the hills. A fruitière is a company of 50 or 60 small farmers, who bring their milk and cream into one common stock and central establishment, to be converted into cheese, dividing the produce

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according to the extent of the contribution which each associate has made to the common stock.

Posting in the French Jura is not cheap, but there are omnibuses (*voitures de correspondences*) between all the principal places. These, however, not unfrequently travel by night.

ROUTE 144.

TROYES TO DIJON, BY CHÂTILLON.

Troyes.		Kil..	Miles.
Bar-sur-Seine . . .	Rail	33	21
Châtillon-sur-Seine	Rail	67	42
Dijon		150	93

Troyes is described in Rte. 162.

Rly. to Chatillon-sur-Seine (4 trains daily, in 2½ hrs.). The line branches off from that to Mulhouse, following the valley and canal of the Upper Seine to

21 m. *Bar-sur-Seine* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Ecu), a quiet country town, of 2800 Inhab., pleasantly situated at the junction of the Ource and infant Seine, here a clear rivulet. The *Ch.*, partly of 16th cent., has good stained glass.

12 m. *Mussy*, where it enters the Dépt. of La Côte d'Or.

9 m. **Châtillon-sur-Seine** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Côte d'Or, good; H. Poste), a town of 4860 Inhab. The *Ch. of St. Vorle* (M. H.) is of the 10th cent., and contains some curious frescoes. A congress of representatives of the allied sovereigns, at which Lord Castlereagh appeared on behalf of England, was held here, February 1814, to offer to Napoleon the throne of France, provided he would be content with its limits as before the Revolution. He rejected these terms, and, emboldened by the successes he had gained in the course of the campaign, broke off the negotiations. Marshal Marmont was born here, and built on the spot a fine *Château*.

"On the hillsides many little ancient towns or *bourgades* are seen, even now strongly bearing the impress of feudality. Surrounded by walls and gates, it seems as if not a house could venture to stray out of the protecting circuit, indicating the ancient unsettled state of the country, or, at least, of the habits which arose from its insecurity."—*F. P.*

Rly. S.W. 22 m. to *Nuits-sous-Ravières* Junct. Stat. (3 trains daily, in 1½ hr.), on the line between Tonnerre and Dijon. (See Rte. 104.)

Rly. N.E. 27 m. to *Bricon* Junct. Stat., on the line from Paris to Mulhouse. (See Rte. 162.)

[There is a good carriage-*road* (52 m.) from *Châtillon to Dijon*, passing by

8 m. *Aisey-le-Duc*. A little to the S.E. lies *Aignay-le-Duc*, with *Ch.* of 13th cent. (M. H.).

18 m. *Chanceaux*, celebrated for the manufacture of preserved barberries (*epinettes*). Here is a comfortable little *inn*, where a good stock of the preserve may be procured. 3 m. off, the Seine takes its rise in the high land of the Côte d'Or. See Rte. 104.

The country now assumes a picturesque character.

7 m. *St. Seine l'Abbaye* (*Inn:* H. du Soleil d'Or), beautifully situated amongst a ridge of bold hills, almost of a mountainous character. The town, which contains about 1000 Inhab., is at the bottom of the valley. Above, on the brow of the hill, are the remains of a celebrated *Abbey* of Benedictines, founded by St. Seine, son of the princess and priestess Sequana, before 580. The church, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contains much that is remarkable; a series of paintings of the beginning of the 16th cent., on the back of the inclosure of the choir, representing the life of the patron founder, and the stalls of the monks undisturbed.

6 m. *Val Suzon*, so called from the torrent Suzon, which flows through the very pretty valley. The general aspect of the village, which is reached by a steep descent, continues to remind the traveller of his gradual approach to Switzerland.

11 m. **DIJON** (in Rte. 104).

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ROUTE 148.

PARIS TO NEUCHÂTEL, BY DIJON AND DÔLE—RAIL.

Paris.	Kils.	Miles.
Dijon	315	196
Auxonne	347	216
Dôle	362	225
Mouchard	394	244
Pontarlier	456	282
Neuchâtel	507	317

3 trains daily, in 13 to 18 hrs.

This is the shortest route to Switzerland.

For the *Rly.* from Paris as far as

196 m. *Dijon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 104.

For some distance beyond Dijon there is little worth notice; the country fertile, but flat and monotonous. As we advance, the distant blue outline of the Jura mountains comes into view. The stations of *Magny*, *Genlis*, and *Collonges* are passed before reaching a causeway 1½ m. long, pierced with 23 arches, seen on the l., to allow the escape of the water of the Saône during inundations.

20 m. **Auxonne** (*Assonium*, *ad Sonam*, near the Saône) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. Grand Cerf), a second-class fortress, Pop. 6960, on the l. bank of the Saône, here crossed by a bridge. The fortifications were planned by Vauban. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* was begun in 1309, on the site of an earlier ch., of which one tower remains (?11th cent.), by Jeanne, wife of Duke Eudes IV. of Burgundy, but the portal and clock-tower date from 1516. In the Place d'Armes stands a statue of Napoleon I., by *Jouffroy*, erected in 1857.

[Branch Rly. N.E. to Gray for Langres or Vesoul.]

10 m. **Dôle** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Hotel omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. Ville de Lyon; on the promenade, H. de Genève: in the town, H. du Centre —all within 5 min. of the station). This is a genuine though somewhat decayed old French town of 11,700 Inhab., in the Dépt. of the Jura, in a pretty country, and well situated on a small hill, round two sides of which the Doubs flows, whilst the fine canal which joins the Rhine with the Saône also runs partially round the town. It was the capital of the county of Burgundy, and then of Franche-Comté, which belonged to Spain until the reign of Louis XIV. The Emp. Charles V. fortified it; but the works, with the exception of a few bastions, were destroyed by Louis XIV.

The *Ch.* of *Notre Dame* is of the 16th cent., and plain Flamboyant. The W. entrance under the heavy tower is rather fine. The *Tour de Vergy* is one of the few ancient edifices. The *Hôtel Dieu*, by the bridge, is a fine Renaissance building, and there are several houses of that style in the town.

There is good carp-fishing in the Doubs; trout and pike in the Louve, which falls into the Doubs.

From the hills above Dôle the snowy mass of the Mont Blanc, more than 100 m. distant as the crow flies, is apparent in clear weather.

Branch rly. S.W. 48 m. to *Châlon-sur-Saône* Stat. (See Rte. 106.)

Dôle to Neuchâtel. 3 trains daily in 6 hrs.

After leaving Dôle, the Rly. runs for several miles through the Forêt de Chaux, which covers nearly 200 sq. m.

16 m. *Arc-Senans* Junct. Stat. The salt works of Arc, to the l. of the Rly., are of considerable size, and were founded in 1775. [Branch on l. N.E. to 25 m. Besançon. (Rte. 157.)]

4 m. *Mouchard* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Rly. S. to Lons-le-Saulnier, and Bourg. (See Rte. 157). Branch to 5 m. S.E.

[**Salins** Stat. (*Inns:* H. des Messageries; H. de l'Etablissement des Bains), a town of 6308 Inhab., which was almost entirely consumed by a fire, which lasted for 3 days, in 1825. It is romantically situated in a narrow rocky gorge, and owes its name to the salt-works (*Salines*), a vast edifice, 918 ft. long, surrounded by walls, in the midst of the valley. The salt is obtained from brine-springs rising beneath vaults of ancient construction. The weaker springs are now carried by iron pipes to the forest of Chaux, 15 m. off, where, after being evaporated in

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the open air, by being caused to fall over faggots, "maisons de graduation," they are afterwards concentrated by boiling.

The *Ch. of St. Anatole* (M. H.) is an interesting edifice, and contains some good woodwork in the stalls of the choir. From Salins, Pontarlier may be reached by the direct road of 27 m. Diligence daily.]

After leaving Mouchard, the line proceeds S.E., rising rapidly in wide curves, and commanding fine views to the rt.

7 m. *Mesnay Arbois* Stat. The old town of *Arbois* (6000 Inhab.) is seen far below on the rt., and from this point the view is fine. Soon after the rly. comes out on a tolerably level and somewhat dreary plateau, in which is

15 m. *Andelot* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. to S. 9 m. *Champagnole* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Genève), a town of 3370 Inhab., on the Ain and the Londaine. Picturesque excursions in the neighbourhood. There is a post-road S. by St. Laurent and Les Rousses to Geneva.]

The Rly. from Andelot continues on the plateau, sometimes passing through fine pine-forests to

23 m. **Pontarlier** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Poste, civil people and fair charges; H. National; H. Lion d'Or, at Frambourg, near to the Fort du Joux). This is the frontier town of France, but, having been burned by the Imperialists in 1636, it bears few traces of its antiquity; Pop. 4945. It is seated at a height of 2716 ft. above the sea-level, at the foot of the second ridge of the Jura, and at the débouché of the principal routes leading through that chain from Switzerland. The climate is rigorous, and snow often falls.

From the position of Pontarlier it is a good centre for exploring the French Jura, which lie to the N.E. and S.W.

Excursions.

a. Château de Joux, see below.

b. Grand Taureau. This summit of the Montagne de Larmont, rising (4300 ft.) to the E. of Pontarlier, and commanding a view over the Jura, the Vosges, and the Bernese Alps, to Mont Blanc, may be ascended by tolerable pedestrians in 7 hrs.

c. Morteau (20 m., omnibus in 3½ hrs.). The road follows the course of the Doubs, which bears a general resemblance to rivers in English limestone districts, by excavating caverns and gorges in the rock, and by disappearing occasionally underground for some distance, and then resuming its open air course. The village and large modern *Ch. of Doubs*, a place of pilgrimage, are passed before crossing the river to (4 m.) *Arçon.* Thence it is 3 m. to *Maison du Bois*, and 3 m. further is *Montbenoît*, a village of 200 Inhab., with an interesting *ch.* (M. H.) of the 13th cent., the nave and choir being later. The *stalls* are good, and were the work of Italian artists of the 16th cent. At this point the valley of the Doubs contracts, and after passing (2 m.) *La Ville du Pont*, the narrow gorge of *Entre Roches* is entered, which, as its name implies, is overhung with masses of rock, which on the rt. are like a wall over 400 ft. in height, whilst to the l. they are less lofty, and have been worn into fantastic shapes by the action of water. The river and road soon emerge into a somewhat wider valley, and pass the singular caverns called the *Grotte de la Grande Cheminée*, that *du trésor*, and that (5 m.) *de Notre Dame de Remanot*, the last of which long served as the ch. of the village of Remanot, and is now a place of pilgrimage. Beyond this the valley becomes so narrow in places, that the road has had to be cut out of the rock. [A path here leads to the S., through well watered and smiling meadows, to the industrious watch-making village of *Gras*, situated at the foot of the *Chateleu* (4300 ft.), the summit of which commands a very fine view.] The road now follows the l. bank of the Doubs through meadow-land to (6 m.) *Morteau*, described in Rte. 160.

An eventful incident in the Franco-German war occurred here. Bourbaki having failed to relieve Belfort (see Rte. 162) retired upon Besançon, where he resigned his command and at-

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tempted suicide. His successor, Clinchant, closely pursued by the Germans, withdrew to Pontarlier, and whilst his rearguard kept up a show of fight, he, on 1st Feb. 1871, concluded a convention with the Swiss, by which that Government allowed his half-starved and frostbitten army, reduced to 85,000 men, to cross the border.

[A Rly. runs S., 45 m., through *Jougne* (French custom-house), *Vallorbes*, and *Cossonay*, to Lausanne, see *Handbook for Switzerland.*]

From Pontarlier the rly. ascends the valley of the Doubs, crossing the river, and passing at the foot of an isolated rock 600 ft. high, crowned by the *Château de Joux*. This frontier fort has been gradually enlarged from 1815 to the present time, and was the prison of several political prisoners during the first Empire, amongst whom was the unfortunate Toussaint l'Ouverture, when carried off from St. Domingo by command of Napoleon. He ended his days here, hastened by the sudden transition from the climate of the tropics to a damp, dark dungeon in the elevated region and biting atmosphere of the Jura. His miserable cell still exists. He was buried in the prison church, with nothing to mark the grave. Here also was another remarkable prisoner, *Mirabeau*. He was sent hither (1776) by virtue of a lettre de cachet obtained by his father. Mirabeau, having by his insinuating manners obtained leave from the governor to visit the town of Pontarlier on parole, made love to Sophie Monnier, the wife of a magistrate there, and eloped with her to Holland. She was the Sophie to whom he addressed some of his objectionable writings, the 'Lettres datées du donjon de Vincennes.' The well is upwards of 300 ft. in depth. There is a fine view from the little esplanade over the valley of the Morte.

The Rly. continues through a picturesque country, including the Gorge of the Reuse. It traverses numerous tunnels and viaducts, and crosses the frontier at

7 m. *Verrieres* Stat. French and Swiss custom-house. The Rly. commands a noble view of the Alpine chain on approaching

25 m. **Neuchâtel** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). *Inn:* Bellevue (see *Handbook for Switzerland*).

ROUTE 149.

PARIS TO TURIN BY DIJON, MACON, CULOZ, AIX-LES-BAINS, CHAMBERY, AND THE MONT CENIS—RAIL.

Distance, 501 m.; *time*, morning and evening, *express trains* in 22 hrs., ordinary 31 hrs. The *Buffet* at *Dijon* is good, that at *Mâcon* is poor, and that at *Modane* (where luggage is examined) is tolerable.

The *Terminus* of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Rly. is on the *Boulevard Mazas*, and for the line as far as

196 m. *Dijon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 104. Thence to

44 m. *Châlon-sur-Saône* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 106. Thence to

37 m. *Mâcon* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 108.

About a mile beyond Mâcon the railroad leaves on rt. the main line to Lyons, and crosses the Saône by a handsome bridge of considerable height, and then proceeds through a well-cultivated plain, with the hills of the Jura in the distance.

23 m. **Bourg** (*en Bresse*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. du Midi; H. de France; H. du Palais). This was the capital of the ancient division of La Bresse, and is now chief town of the Dépt. de l'Ain; Pop. 13,733. It passed into the possession of the House of Savoy in 1285. It was taken by Francis I. in 1538, but was not finally gained by the French until 1600. It has neither trade nor manufactures.

In the *Ch. of N. Dame*, at the back of the choir, are 68 carved-wood stalls 16th cent. On the promenade called the Bastion is a statue (erected 1844 by *David d'Angers*) of *Bichat*, the eminent anatomist, born at Thoirette en Bresse.

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But the object of greatest interest here is the

Ch. of Notre Dame de Brou (M. H.), just outside the town, in the faubourg St. Nicholas, about ¼ hr.'s walk from stat. This very remarkable edifice is in the latest style of Gothic verging into the Renaissance, and contains the finest monuments in France. It was constructed between 1505 and 1536 by Margaret of Austria, who was created by her father, the Emperor Maximilian, and confirmed by her nephew, Charles V., governor of the Netherlands. Her motto,* *fortune—infortune—forte une,* is repeated in various parts of the building. The ch. owes its preservation during the Revolution to the precautions of the inhabitants, who filled it with hay. The architect was "Maistre Loys Van Boghem," and the sculptor "Maistre Conrad." The W. front is surmounted by 3 gables; under it is a *portal,* consisting of a flattened arch, highly enriched with carvings, arabesques, and other ornaments. The decorations of the interior are concentrated upon the *choir:* rich and varied marbles, and peculiarly fine painted windows, contribute to the splendour of the shrine, which contains the superb monuments of Margaret of Austria; of her mother-in-law, Margaret de Bourbon (wife of Philip II., Duke of Savoy), who made the vow, which her daughter accomplished, of building this church; and in the centre that of her husband, Philibert le Beau, Duke of Savoy, which is the finest of all. The prince is represented above as dead, and below as dying. These tombs, of white marble, are the work of artists of Dijon named Conrad and Th. Meyt. The carving and decoration of the *roodscreen,* the woodwork of the choir, and the *Tabernacle of the Lady Chapel,* enriched with bas-reliefs, delicately sculptured out of alabaster, all deserve minute attention. There is some good painted glass in 3 of the chapels. The sun-dial in front of the portal, originally made in the 16th cent., was reconstructed by the astronomer *Jerome de Lalande,* who was born at Bourg, 1732.

* "In fortune or misfortune, there is one [woman] strong of heart."

Rly. S.W. to Lyons, N.E. to Lons le Saulnier (see Rte. 157), E., to *La Cluze* for *Nantua* (see Rte. 154).

12 m. *Pont d'Ain* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe), 1406 Inhab. The old *pont* is replaced by an iron suspension-bridge. A little farther on the rly. crosses the *Ain* by a bridge of 6 arches. [Public conveyances to *Nantua* (Rte. 154) in 3¼ hrs.]

7 m. *Ambérieu* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). [Here the rly. from Lyons to Geneva falls in (Rte. 156), and branch *Rly.* S.E. 12 m. through *Lagnieu* and St. Sorlin, and crossing the Rhone to *Montalieu.*]

Soon after leaving Ambérieu the rly. plunges into the Jura mountains, ascending a narrow and picturesque valley, and following, at first, the curves of the river Alberine. The vegetation extends to the summit of the hills.

7 m. *St. Rambert en Bugey* Stat. Here are cotton and woollen mills. After

4 m. *Tenay* Stat., beautifully situated at the junction of three valleys, the line leaves the river; cultivation decreases, and the rocks become precipitous: the rly. turns to the left and enters a rocky valley, not unlike a Derbyshire dale, with cliffs above. At its mouth lies

8 m. *Rossillon* Stat. [Coach to S. 9 m. *Belley,* a village of 4650 Inhab., famous for its cheeses.]

6 m. *Artemare* Stat., where it leaves the mountains before reaching

5 m. **Culoz** Junct. Stat. (Buffet, good) (*Inns:* H. Folliet, close to Stat., civil people; H. Croix Blanche; H. Union), a village of 1211 Inhab. at the foot of the Mont Colombier.

Rly. N. to Geneva, see Rte. 153.

For the remaining distance to Aix, seats on the rt. side of the carriage are to be preferred.

The Rly. leaves on l. the line to Geneva, and crosses the Rhone (formerly the boundary between France and Savoy) by a long iron bridge, and passes between the Canal de Savières and the marshes of Chautagne, to

5 m. *Chatillon* Stat. The village is

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situated at the N. extremity of the lac du Bourget. The *Castle*, situated on a rock projecting into the lake, was the birthplace of Pope Celestin IV.

The Rly. now proceeds S. along the E. shore of the lake, with fine views of the opposite range of the *Dent du Chat*, and of the Abbey of *Hautecombe*. After traversing 4 tunnels, the line turns away from the lake, and crosses a fertile plain of about 2 m. to reach

9 m. **Aix les Bains** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. d'Aix; H. de l'Univers; H. Venat, all first-class and good).

This watering-place, of 4500 Inhab., the *Aquæ Gratianæ* of the Romans, is situated about 1½ m. to the E. of the Lac du Bourget. The mineral springs, combined with the beauty of the situation and the balls, &c., which take place in the season, now attract nearly 10,000 visitors annually. The waters are warm and sulphureous. They are taken internally, but chiefly employed for baths. The Thermal Establishment is handsome and well arranged. M. Vidal is the Director of the Baths.

Among the *Roman Remains* are a sepulchral arch in debased Doric style, probably of the 3rd or 4th century, raised by Lucius Pompeius Campanus to the memory of his family; a portion of an Ionic temple of Diana, built of large blocks of calcareous stone, of which the cella is perfect. This is incorporated in the remains of the *Château* of the Marquises of Aix, a building of the 16th cent., now converted into the *Hotel de Ville*. The Renaissance staircase leads up to a *Museum*, in which are some very interesting remains of Roman times and of earlier Lake-dwellings.

The *Roman Baths* are entered from Madame Chabert's garden. The principal portion visible is an hypocaust. The vaulting is a most perfect piece of construction, well worthy of attention.

N.B. For a more detailed description of Aix, and for the excursions to the Lac du Bourget, &c., see Rte. 157, *Handbook for Savoy*, and for the descent of the Rhone from Aix to Lyons, see below, Rte. 155.

From Aix the Rly., after skirting the S. corner of the lake, runs across a plain of great fertility to

9 m. **Chambéry** Stat. (*Inns*—none very first-rate: H. de France, near Rly.; H. de l'Europe, in the Rue d'Italie; H. de la Paix, opposite Stat.). This picturesque alpine city and archbishop's see was once capital of Savoy and is now chief town of the department of the same name; Pop. 20,000. It is a dull place, though with some manufactures of silk-gauze, and its streets contain occasional bits of late Gothic. Above the houses is seen the *Ducal Palace*, now the Prefecture. It has been modernised, but retains two old towers, and its 15th-cent. *Chapel* with elegant lancet windows. The round tower commands a fine view, and has a good Renaissance staircase. The *Museum*, installed in the building, contains some particularly interesting lacustrine remains.

The 15th-cent. Gothic *Cathedral* presents little of interest. The W. front is unfinished.

The Elephant *Fountain* on the Promenade has been erected to the memory of General *de Boigne*, who bequeathed in 1830 to his native place the £140,000 he made whilst in the service of the Rajah Scindia.

N.B. For a description of the excursions in the neighbourhood of Chambéry, see Rte. 153, *Handbook for Savoy*.

The Rly. on leaving Chambéry passes on rt.

Mont Granier, 6348 ft. The side facing Chambéry is a perpendicular escarpment, produced by the fall of an immense mass of the mountain in 1248; it buried 16 villages. The marks of this catastrophe are still visible in the series of hillocks now covered with vineyards, called *Les Abîmes de Myans*, and in the midst of which are a number of small lakes.

7 m. *Les Marches* Junct. Stat., Rly. S. to Grenoble, Rte. 132.

2 m. *Montmélian* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. des Voyageurs, not good). This little town stands not far from the rt. bank of the Isère, at the junction of four roads:—from Mont Cenis, issuing out of the valley of the Maurienne; from the Tarentaise and Little St.

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Bernard; from Grenoble along the beautiful valley of Gresivaudan; from Chambéry. The castle of Montmélian was long a bulwark of Savoy against France. Henry IV., while besieging it in 1600, was nearly killed by a cannon-shot. The works were demolished by Louis XIV., who took the place in 1705. A good white wine is grown near Montmélian.

[Public conveyances to the *Baths of Allevard*, Rte. 132.]

The railroad above Montmélian commands, in clear weather, a view of Mont Blanc. The post-road follows the rt. bank of the Isère; the rly. the l. on an embankment of several miles, having crossed the river on a long lattice bridge near Montmélian. On the l. bank is the village of *Coise*, with a mineral spring containing iodine, and reputed to be a specific for goitre. Beyond it, on the rt. bank, is

7 m. *St. Pierre d'Albigny* Stat. The neat little town, with a good *inn*, is 25 min. distant by omnibus. The slopes here are celebrated for wine. A little beyond St. Pierre is a fine feature of the valley, the *Château de Miolans*, on a rock jutting out from the mountain side 800 or 900 ft. above the Isère. It commands extensive views up and down the valley, and across into that of the Arc; for it is nearly opposite the confluence of the rivers. This château belonged to one of the most ancient Savoyard families, distinguished as early as the 9th cent.; but the male line becoming extinct in 1523, the château was bought by Charles III., duke of Savoy, and made a state prison, which continued to be its use until the events of the French Revolution united Savoy to France, when it was dismantled.

3 m. *Chamousset* Stat. *Diligences* daily to Albertville, Moutiers, and Bourg St. Maurice. Here the rly. and high road leave the valley of the Isère for that of the Arc or Maurienne.

5 m. *Aiguebelle* Stat. (*Inns:* Poste, Parfaite Union), in a tolerably wide triangular plain, on which may be traced remains of a great berg-fall of 1760, which almost entirely destroyed the village. The country hereabouts is unhealthy from marshes. The *Castle*, called *La Charbonnière*, was the birth-place of several Counts of Savoy.

21 m. *St. Jean de Maurienne* Stat., the town about 1½ m. on right (*Inns:* Europe, Poste, Voyageurs, all indifferent), capital of the province of Maurienne (3000 Inhab.), 1906 ft. above the sea, and original seat of the Dukes or Counts of Savoy. The *cathedral* is of the 15th cent., and contains some good wood-carving and a stone reliquary. The vineyards grow a fair wine.

7 m. *St. Michel* Stat. (*Inns:* Poste, high charges; Maison Blanche; l'Union; Vigne.)

[Over the mountains N. is the pass of the *Col des Encombres* to Moutiers in the valley of the Isère.]

Beyond St. Michel the rly. ascends a beautiful gorge, and in about 4 m. commands to the rt. the mouth of the great tunnel, 300 ft. above the Mont Cenis road. On that road, between St. Michel and Modane, is laid the last scene of Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey.'

The Rly. crosses the Arc on the Iron Bridge of La Denise, and has risen 1128 ft., or on an average 110 ft. per mile, from St. Michel when it reaches

10 m. **Modane** Stat. (Buffet, fair) (*Inns:* International, at the stat.; Lion d'Or, comfortable; Croix Blanche), terminus of the Italian Rly., with the *Custom House*. The examination of luggage is very cursory, and passports are not required. The *rly. time* from Modane is the *heure de Rome*, 47 min. faster than the *heure de Paris*. The town, surrounded by rich pastures, 3494 ft. above the sea, has a Pop. of 1500. Near it is the *Waterfall of Avrieux*. There is usually a delay here of about ¾ hr., and carriages are changed.

For the remainder of the line through the *Mont Cenis tunnel* to

67 m. **Turin**, see Rte. 1, *Handbook for North Italy*.

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ROUTE 153.

PARIS TO GENEVA, BY MÂCON AND BOURG—RAIL.

Distance, 389 m.; *time*, 14 to 19 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

For the Rly. from Paris to

349 m. *Culoz* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 149.

The rly. to Geneva keeps N. close to the river-bank.

9 m. *Seyssel* Stat., a town of 1500 Inhab., on the Rhône, communicating with a town of the same name on the Savoy side of the river by a suspension-bridge. Beyond this are quarries of limestone, which furnish the asphalte of Pyrimont-Seyssel, so much used of late years for pavement and roofing. The fine viaduct *de la Vézéronce* leads to

4 m. *Pyrimont* Stat. 1 m. distant is the *Malpertuis* (pertuis = gorge), an abyss even more imposing than the Perte du Rhône. The river quietly flows at a depth of 600 ft. between walls of rock not more than 14 ft. apart.

Several tunnels occur, one driven under the roots of the Mont Credo, and the Viaduct of the *Valserine* at

7 m. **Bellegarde** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Poste, near the Viaduct; H. de la Perte du Rhône), the frontier village of France, placed at the junction of the Valserine with the Rhône. Passports are here asked for, and baggage examined, on entering France. This town has nearly doubled its population since the establishment of the Bellegarde Companies' works for the manufacture of paper and of phosphate of lime for manure. Ten minutes' walk from the inn is the *Perte du Rhône*, a contracted portion of the channel, encumbered with rocks, where the river plunges into the earth, and continues its subterranean course through caverns in the limestone rocks, for about 120 yards. This phenomenon, however, is seen to perfection only when the river is low. At other times, when its volume exceeds that which the subterranean passage is able to contain, it flows along its upper bed, open to day, as well as below ground. At such times, says M. Simond, "la Perte du Rhône est perdue pour les voyageurs." The vault of rock which covers the subterranean canal has been partly removed by blasting, to facilitate the floatage of timber in detached trunks down the Rhône when the river is high; this tends to diminish the wonder of the Perte.

The width of the Rhône, which, on quitting the Lake of Geneva, is about 115 ft., is contracted at the Pont de Grezin, in the neighbourhood of the Perte to less than 50 ft.

The bed of the Valserine, now crossed by the Rly. Viaduct of 11 arches, is more picturesque and scarcely less curious than the Perte. It will be worth while to descend from the garden of the inn into the worn channel of this little river, which is almost dry in summer-time, except when a rivulet of its water burrows into the clefts and fantastic bends of its calcareous rock.

After crossing the Viaduct the rly. enters the *Tunnel* of the Credo, 4265 yds., nearly 2½ m. long, which cost 7½ million frs., and took 3½ years to pierce.

The wild and narrowly contracted gorge through which the Rhône forces its way between Bellegarde and Collonges, formed by the Mont Vouache on the side of Savoy, and the Mont Credo, the extremity of the Jura, on that of France, is thus described by Cæsar:—"Angustum et difficile inter Montem Juram, et flumen Rhodanum, quâ vix singuli currus ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent." Near the upper end of this defile, commanding the entrance into France, stands the very strong and picturesque *Fort de l'Ecluse*, originally a fortress of the Dukes of Savoy, rebuilt by Vauban, but dismantled by the Austrians in 1814, and repaired since 1824 by the French Government, who have used infinite labour and expense to strengthen this position. Additional batteries have been cut in the rock above the lower fortress, and these communicate with the barracks below

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by a broad flight of steps, 100 ft. high, hewn in the solid mountain.

[Rly. in progress W. through *Nantua* to La Cluze, thence completed to Bourg, see Rte. 154.]

Beyond Bellegarde, the last French town is reached at

6 m. *Collonges* Stat., and the rly. enters Switzerland at

2 m. *Chancy* Stat.

13 m. GENEVA, in *Handbook for Switzerland.*

ROUTE 154.

BOURG TO GENEVA, BY NANTUA AND BELLEGARDE.

This will form part of the direct Rly. route between Paris and Geneva, but there is at present a break of 34 m. between La Cluze and Bellegarde, and it will be better therefore to take a carriage (good road) direct from Bourg as far as Nantua, where another may be obtained on to Bellegarde.

Bourg is described in Rte. 153. The Rly. (two trains daily to *Cize* in 1½ hr.) proceeds E. across a fertile plain with the peaks of the Revermont chain, forming spurs of the Jura, seen on the l.

7 m. *Ceyzériat* Stat., a town of 1100 Inhab., with an iron spring, and growing good wine on the neighbouring slopes.

The line makes a wide sweep northward to cross the Surand, and then traverses a fine viaduct to

10 m. *Cize* Stat., on a peninsula formed by a wide sweep of the Ain.

The trains do not at present go further than this, but the line is completed to

8 m. *La Cluze* Stat., situated at the W. extremity of the lake *de Nantua*, and at the junction of the road from St. Claude to Pont d'Ain.

Omnibus along the N. shore of the lake to

2 m. *Nantua* (*Inns:* H. du Nord; H. l'Ecu de France, dear), a town of 3776 Inhab., situated in the midst of the Jura mountains, at the E. extremity of its lake, hemmed in by bare precipices and dark woods. It possesses some manufactures. The *Parish Ch.* (M.H.), originally attached to an abbey, is a "venerable and picturesque edifice, in the Romanesque style" of the 12th with a vault of the 13th cent. The entrance, a round-headed arch, is surmounted by a circular window, and nearly all the rest of the building is early Pointed. The centre is surmounted by an octagonal lantern. Charles le Chauve, who died at Briord, 877, is said to have been buried here, before being removed to St. Denis. The lake produces capital trout and craw fish. Public conveyances to Bellegarde by the post-road, which proceeds S.E. through

2 m. *Neyrolles*, a village of 450 Inhab., at the foot of an escarped rock of singular formation. During the next mile the road rises rapidly and then descends and skirts the N. shore of the *lac de Silan*, a sheet of water about 2 m. long, very picturesquely situated.

10 m. *Châtillon de Michaille* (*Inn*), a town of 1300 Inhab., on a height above the Valserine stream.

The road follows this stream S.E. to its junction with the Rhone at

4 m. **Bellegarde** Stat. Here the Rly. is joined to

21 m. **Geneva.** See Rte. 153.

ROUTE 155.

AIX-LES-BAINS TO LYONS, BY THE RHÔNE.

Distance, 89 m.; *time*, descent, 8 hrs., ascent, 13 hrs.; *steamers* (in summer), three times a week. *Restaurant* on board. N.B. Enquiry should be made as to these steamers, the times of departure being uncertain since the opening of the rly.

The steamers descending the Upper Rhone start from the *Port de Puer* on the lake, about 2 m. N.W. of Aix, and, descending the lake to its northern extremity, leave it by the narrow winding channel, called

9 m. *Canal de Savières*, traversing

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the flat meadows once overflowed by the Rhône in a serpentine course, which some have supposed artificial, but which has, probably, only been enlarged by art. It enters the Rhône at

3 m. *Chanaz.* Rt. stands *Lavours*, on a cone of limestone (here called *molard*). The village and *Castle* of Rochefort stand on another "molard."

The scenery of the Upper Rhône is fine; in places very picturesque and grand. The reaches of the river are larger than those of the Rhine; the banks are steeper and more rugged, and have a sort of resemblance to those of the Elbe above Pirna. It runs through a series of basins, terminated at either end by gorges (étranglemens, *i. e.* throttlings, as the French expressively term them), caused by the approximation of the hills on either side.

The Rhône, here forming the boundary between the Dépt. de l'Aix to the W., and that of Savoie to the E., is narrowed within a reduced channel, and traverses a contracted defile between overhanging cliffs abreast of

rt. *Pierre Châtel*, a fort of imposing appearance, built on the summit of a rock 1200 ft. high. It was a fortified convent, built by the Carthusians at the end of the 14th cent. During the first Empire it became a state prison, and many Spanish patriots were shut up in it. It has been greatly strengthened. Opposite to it, at the narrowest part, a light iron suspension-bridge, called the

10 m. *Pont de la Balme*, has been thrown across. This scene is perhaps equal in grandeur to any on the Rhine.

The river below alters its course; turning to the N.W., and emerging upon an open country, it is intersected by numerous low islands, once the resort of smugglers. Between (rt.) the Château of Murs and (l.) St. Didier, the river Guiers, which descends from the Grande Chartreuse (Rte. 131), joins the Rhône: it was the boundary of Savoy. Above the junction of the Guiers there is a suspension-bridge, and a castle on the height near it.

rt. the ruined *Castle of Groslée.*

To this succeeds the defile of St. Alban, where the channel is contracted to a width of 60 ft.; it is walled in by rocks destitute of verdure.

33 m. the *Saut du Rhône* consists of 2 rapids formed by reefs of rock traversing the river from side to side. They have been rendered less dangerous than formerly by artificial works. Here the river is crossed by a rly. bridge on the line from Ambérieu (Rte. 153) and by a handsome stone bridge, the central arch being 105 ft. span, erected 1826, on piles said to be Roman. On either side are extensive quarries of limestone, furnishing building materials for Lyons and other towns on the banks of the Rhône below.

l. *Vertrieu*, a modern château in the foreground, near the river, and behind it, on an isolated rock, its ancient castle rises in picturesque ruins.

rt. *St. Sorlin*, with the remains of ancient fortifications.

rt. *Port Lagnieu.* The town is some distance inland, and on the rly. to Ambérieu, in Rte. 153. Below this the steamer passes under the suspension-bridge of *Villeneuve*, and the hills subside into a monotonous plain, stretching away to Lyons.

l. *Château de la Salette.* [The traveller must disembark here to visit the *Grotte de la Balme*, which is about 1 m. or 20 minutes' walk from the river. Entrance 2 fr.]

rt. We pass the embouchure of the Ain, which gives its name to the Département extending along the rt. bank of the Rhône from Fort l'Écluse nearly to Lyons. The Rhône below this assumes a very tortuous course between islands and sand-banks. Nothing announces the approach to a vast city, the borders of the river are so desolate and lonely. The steamer, after passing under the rly. bridge leading from the suburb of Les Brotteaux to Geneva and Bourg, at length brings to, under the fortress-crowned heights of La Croix Rousse, at the quai in the Faubourg of Bresse, on the outskirts of

33 m. rt. LYONS, described in Rte. 108.

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ROUTE 156.

LYONS TO GENEVA—RAIL.

Lyons	Kil.	Miles.
Ambérieu	52	32
Culoz	102	63
Bellegarde	135	84
Geneva	168	104

4 trains daily, in 5 to 7 hrs.

From the central (*Perrache*) terminus at *Lyons* (Rte. 108) the railway crosses the Rhône, and makes a wide sweep to the N.E. to reach the *Brotteaux* Stat., which is the Terminus of the Geneva line. Thence the rly. crosses the Rhône on a fine bridge of 8 arches, 332 yds. long, to

5 m. *St. Clair* Stat., and afterwards runs parallel to the N. (rt.) bank of the river, passing through

5 m. *Miribel* Stat.; here the rly. diverges from the Rhône.

6 m. *Montluel* Stat., a town of 2981 Inhab., on the Sereine, which is here crossed.

7 m. *Meximieux* Stat., 2559 Inhab. 2 m. beyond, the rly. crosses the *Ain* by a fine stone bridge of 7 arches.

8 m. **Ambérieu** Junct. Stat. For the rest of the route to

73 m. *Geneva*, see Rte. 153.

ROUTE 157.

LYONS TO BESANÇON, BY BOURG AND LONS LE SAULNIER—RAIL.

Lyons to	Kil.	Miles.
Bourg	59	37
Lons-le-Saunier	122	76
Besançon	212	131

From *Lyons* (*Croix Rousse* Stat.), the direct rly. to Bourg, which belongs to a separate company (*Compagnie des Dombes*), proceeds N. to

4 m. *Sathonay* Junct. Stat. [Branch *rly.* N.W. through Neuville to *Trévoux*, see Rte. 108.] The line now follows the old post-road as far as Bourg, passing by

6 m. *Mionnay* Stat.; here commences the region of the *Dombes* Lakes and Ponds, covering the plain that extends between the Saone and Rhône.

9 m. *Villars* Stat.

8 m. *St. Paul* Stat.: a ch. with a façade of the 10th cent. in village.

9 m. **Bourg** Junct. Stat. For the description of this town, the junction of 5 lines of rly., see Rte. 153.

The *Rly.* continues N.E. through the district of *La Bresse*, passing

16 m. *Coligny* Stat. There are some remains of the *Castle*, which was the cradle of the illustrious family which sent forth the leader of the Protestants, the Admiral de Coligny, who was born here.

31 m. **Lons-le-Saunier** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. de l'Europe), situated in a basin nearly surrounded by the mountains of the Jura, whose lower slopes are covered with vines. It is the chief town of the Dépt. of the Jura; Pop. 10,800.

At one end of the town is the *brine-spring*, or *well*, 60 ft. deep, supplying the salt-works, *Salines* (whence the town received its ancient name, *Ledo Salinarius*), situated about a mile from the town, including vast evaporating houses for sparing fuel, by concentrating the brine before it is boiled.

Above the salt-well rise the ruins of the *Castle Montmorot*.

This is the birthplace of General Lecourbe, to whom a bronze statue was erected (1857) in the Grande Place.

[Branch rly. W. 41 m. to *Châlon-sur-Saône* (Rte. 106) by Louhans.]

[A road of 69 m. leads S.E. to *Geneva*, with public conveyances as far as 36 m. *St. Claude* (*Inn:* H. de l'Ecu de France), a town of 7100 Inhab, at the foot of the Mt. Bayard, and at the junction of the Bienne and the Tacon. The *Cathedral* of St. Pierre formed part of the abbey burnt during the revolution, and dates from the 14th cent.; but is still unfinished. It contains a very fine series of 32 carved stalls, date 1455 on them. There is a

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fine suspension *bridge* over the valley of the Tacon.

18 m. From Lons-le-Saunier the rly. continues N.E. through Domblans, to

18 m. *Poligny* Stat., on the high road from Dijon to Geneva.

7 m. *Arbois* Stat. A good sparkling wine is grown here. It is the native place of General Pichegru.

5 m. *Mouchard* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 148).

The line follows that to Dôle as far as

4 m. *Arc-Senans* Junct. Stat., and then turns N.E., joining the line from Dôle at

17 m. *Franois* Junct. Stat.

4 m. **Besançon,** described in Rte. 159.

ROUTE 159.

DIJON TO BELFORT, BY BESANÇON—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Dijon.		
Dôle	47	29
Besançon	92	57
Montbéliard	170	105
Belfort	188	117

4 trains daily, in 5 to 7 hrs.

Dijon to Dôle (Rte. 148).

From Dôle the rly. follows the valley of the Doubs, parallel to the rt. bank of the river, on the opposite side of which is the great Forêt de Chaux, which supplies fuel to the many iron furnaces on its borders.

11 m. *Labarre* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. N. 24 m. to *Gray,* in Rte. 148, passing the extensive ironworks of *Fraisans,* by Gendrey, Ougney, and Valay.]

4 m. *Ranchot* Stat.

11 m. *Franois* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. S. to *Mouchard* Junct. Stat., and thence to Lyons, see Rte. 157.]

15 m. **Besançon** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Hotel *omnibus* from Rly. (*Inns:* H. du Nord, best; H. de Paris; H. National; H. de l'Europe.)

This ancient city and first-class fortress, originally capital of Franche-Comté, and a free city of the Empire, now chief town of the Dépt. du Doubs (Pop. 46,961), is seated on the Doubs, which divides it into 2 parts, and nearly surrounds the ville haute, the larger and older portion. The *Citadel,* built by Vauban, on an inaccessible rock, occupies the isthmus of the peninsula on which the town stands, and commands a fine *view.*

Besançon, the ancient *Vesontio* mentioned by Cæsar, whose description of it is so exact, that no other will better portray its position. He tells us that it was the largest town of the Sequani, and so strong by nature as to form an excellent basis for a campaign, because nearly surrounded by the river *Dubis* (Doubs), making a curve like a horseshoe about it, except for the space of about 600 ft., occupied by an eminence washed by the river on either side. A wall which surrounds this height converts it into a citadel, and unites it with the town. "Oppidum maximum Sequanorum; naturâ loci sic muniebatur ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem: propterea quod flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium quod non est amplius pedum DC, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices montis ejus ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingunt."—L. i. The remains of the Roman city are numerous, consisting not only of inscriptions, mosaics, pillars, and other fragments, but of buildings, the chief and oldest of which is a *Triumphal Arch,* still tolerably perfect, ornamented with niches, statues, and reliefs, called *la Porte Noire* (M. H.), situated on the way from the town to the Citadel. It is of a low period of art, and much defaced by time and violence.

The old and narrow bridge—*le Pont de Battant,* between Besançon and the suburb of Battant—over the Doubs is said also to rest on Roman foundations.

The *Porte Taillée,* on the E. side, is an ancient gateway built in a cleft of

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the rock, which extends across the peninsula formed by the Doubs, and was tunnelled through by the Romans for the passage of an *aqueduct* to convey water to the city from Arcier, 7 m. distant, considerable fragments of which are still visible along the road leading to that village from the Porte de Rivotte.

The extensive promenade of *Chamars*, traversed by 2 branches of the Doubs, is said to occupy the site, as well as retain in part the name, of the Roman "Campus Martius."

The *Cathedral* of *St. Jean* (M. H.) has a fine Gothic nave; an apse at the E. end, of the 12th cent., and originally another at the W., of which traces remain. There is a painting of the Resurrection, by *Vanloo*, in the Chapelle de la Sainte Suaire: in a chapel near the entrance is a Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, attributed to *Fra Bartolomeo*; and opposite the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastiano del Piombo*. The monuments of Carondelet, ambassador of Charles V. at Rome, and of the last Cardinal de Rohan, are worth noticing. In the Place St. Jean, and near the cathedral, recent excavations have laid bare considerable remains of a Roman *theatre*.

The other churches are comparatively modern. The *Palais de Justice* was built 1749 to receive the court of the parliament of the province, removed hither from Dôle by Louis XIV.

Ant. Perrenot, Card. de Granvelle, the able minister of the Emp. Chas. V. and of Philip II. in the Low Countries, himself a native of Franche-Comté, born at Ornans, spent many years at Besançon when disgraced through the intrigues of his enemies, occupying himself with literary pursuits. He contributed to the enlargement of the *College* founded by his father, and he built the *Palais Granvelle* (M. H., 1540) opposite, now occupied by the Banque de France, in the style of the Renaissance. The *Café Granvelle*, in the lower part of this building, is the best in the town.

The *Library*, one of the most important provincial collections of the kind in France, containing upwards of 100,000 printed books and 2000 MSS., was formed by the Abbé Boisot, in the 17th cent., to which was added that of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and 80 volumes of the papers of Cardinal de Granvelle — very important for the history of the period he lived in. Attached to the library is a collection of 10,000 coins and medals, and a small *Archæological Museum*, containing Celtic objects, and urns discovered on the site of Alesia. There is also a Musée de Peinture, the most remarkable work in it being a portrait of the father of Cardinal de Granvelle, by *Titian*.

On the S.W. of the town is an Arsenal, and a School of Artillery.

Trout are abundant in the Doubs; fly-fishing is little known or practised.

Watch-making, introduced from Switzerland about 1818, is the most important manufacture, employing 2000 persons, who work at home for large houses: it has become a rival of Geneva, producing upwards of 300,000 watches annually.

Besançon stands on the important line of inland navigation, connecting the Rhine with the Rhône, partly by making the Doubs navigable: it was originally called *Canal du Monsieur*, now *Canal du Rhône au Rhin*.

History.—In the vicinity of this city Cæsar defeated Ariovistus. Besançon was taken by Louis XIV. in person 1660, and the possession of it was confirmed to France at the peace of Nimeguen. It was fruitlessly besieged by the Allies in 1814.

Besançon, the most important military stronghold on the side of Switzerland, and of greatly increased importance since the alteration of the French frontier, will offer much interest to the military traveller. Besides the citadel, which fills up the isthmus between the two reaches of the Doubs, all the heights surrounding the town have been strongly fortified; upon the heights on the l. bank are the forts *Bregille* and *Beauregard*, with the redoubt of Bregille, a kind of tête-de-pont leading to them from the town; on the S. is Fort *Chaudanne*, whilst the suburb of Battant on the W. towards

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the railway is surrounded by a powerful system of forts and ramparts, and as, owing to the range of modern artillery, the old and inner line of fortifications have become useless, the new works erected on the heights are at a radius of from 4 m. to 6 m. from the citadel. These may be best seen by driving about 2 m. on the road to Porrentruy.

Branch rly. N. 40 m. to *Vesoul* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 162), and rly. in progress E. to *Le Locle*, see Rte. 160.

On leaving Besançon, the rly. continues to follow the valley of the *Doubs*, esteemed by some superior to that of the Meuse for its scenery.

The Doubs rises in the Jura, at the foot of Mont Rixon, 3122 ft. above the sea-level. It descends past Besançon and joins the Saône below Dôle. It has been rendered navigable for barges of 20 tons, and forms a limb of the great inland water communication connecting the Rhine with the Rhône. It is crossed by numerous suspension-bridges.

6 m. *Roche* Stat., opposite to which is Arcier.

6 m. *Laissey* Stat., large deposits of iron-ore.

7 m. *Baume-les-Dames* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Commerce), a town of 2600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Doubs and the Canal du Rhone au Rhin. Remains of a castle destroyed by the Swiss in 1576. Marble-quarries.

10 m. *Clerval* Stat. Extensive iron-forges near here. [Carriages may be obtained here for 18 m. E.

St. Hippolyte (*Inn:* H. Mercier), finely situated at the confluence of the Doubs and the Dessoubre, and at the junction of three picturesque gorges formed by high abrupt wooded and rocky heights. Many of the houses are old and quaint. The Jesuit *Jacques Courtois* (*Bourguignon*), so well known for his battle-pieces, was born here 1621. (Carriage-road (rly. in progress) by *St. Ursanne* to *Porrentruy.*)

The road to (17½ m.) *Montbéliard*, follows the course of the Doubs, passing by (8 m.) *Pont de Roide*, a rising manufacturing town of 2300 Inhab., and 3 m. further, the forges of *Bourguignon*. After (2 m.) the ruined castle at *Mathay*, the scenery becomes less picturesque, and the road is passed on the rt. leading to *Mandeure*, where there are ruins of temples, bridges, a theatre, and other vestiges of the Roman town of *Epomanduodurum*. 3 m. further is *Voujaucourt* Stat., on the rly. from Besançon to Montbéliard.]

6 m. *L'Ile-sur-le-Doubs* Stat. Several ironworks in the vicinity.

10 m. *Vaujaucourt* Stat. Carriages may be obtained for *St. Hippolyte* (see above), on the road to Pontarlier.

2 m. **Montbéliard** (Mömpelgard) Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Lion Rouge; H. Balance), a walled town of 6479 Inhab., of whom four-fifths are Protestants—Lutherans of the Confession d'Augsbourg. It is prettily situated in the valley of the Allan and Lusine, and, together with the adjoining district, belonged to the Dukes of Würtemberg until 1789. The most conspicuous building is the *Château*, on a commanding height; the greater part a construction of the last cent., flanked by ancient round towers. It is now converted into a prison, and a Dépôt of local Archives. This town was the birthplace of the celebrated naturalists *George* and *Frederick Cuvier* (b. 1769): and a bronze statue of the former, by *David d'Angers*, has been erected opposite the house in which he was born. Montbéliard is a very industrious place, having manufactures, chiefly of watch-springs, and tools used in the watchmaking trade. It produces also watches and clocks, and has some cotton-mills. There is a college for the education of Protestant teachers and clergy. Montbéliard has been from the middle of the 16th cent. a great centre of the Reformed faith, introduced as early as 1525 by Guillaume Farel. In 1586 a celebrated conference was held here between the R. Catholic and Protestant theologians, Theodore Beza being at the head of the latter.

There is a road from Montbéliard S.W., 63 m., to Pontarlier, by *St.*

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Hippolyte (see above), and *Morteau* (see Rte. 160).

[Branch rly., 25 m., through *Delle* and *Courtemaiche* to *Porrentruy* (see *Handbook for Switzerland*).]

The line to Belfort turns N. through

6 m. *Héricourt* Stat., a manufacturing town of 2856 Inhab., nearly all Protestants, employed in the fabrication of printed calicoes and hosiery. This was the centre of the German position during the battles of the 15th, 16th, and 17th January, 1871 (see under Belfort).

6 m. **Belfort** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 162).

ROUTE 160.

BESANÇON TO LE LOCLE, BY MORTEAU,

Rly. in progress, in the meantime *diligence* daily.

The road leaves the town on the S.E. side, and after 4 m. turns N. off the road to *Ornans*, and follows for 2 m. that to *St. Hippolyte*, then proceeds S.E. through *Saône*, and rising rapidly traverses the forest of *Gros Bois*, and 5 m. further leaves on the l. a direct road S. through Nods to Pontarlier.

After passing *Valdahon* (19 m. from Besançon), a wood is traversed and *Orchamps* left to the rt. The road then descends and crosses a narrow valley, after which it rises to the highest point on the road (3000 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed, and the road from *St. Hippolyte* joined (see below). The road now descends for 5 m. to reach the valley in which lies

39 m. *Morteau* (*Inn:* H. de la Guimbarde, clean and civil people), a pretty village, of 1800 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Doubs, with a *ch.* (M. H.), part of which dates from the 13th cent. The summit of the *Tantillon* commands a good view and is an easy walk, but the most interesting excursion is to the *Saut du Doubs*, a fall in the river 7½ m. distant, and described in Rte. 50, *Handbook for Switzerland*. The first 5 m., through Villers to *Pargots*, can be done on horseback, thence by rowboat or streamer to the end of the lake *de Chaillexon* (or *des Brenets*), where there is an *Inn* (H. du Saut du Doubs), beyond which a path leads to a convenient height for gaining a good view of the fall.

[For the road S.W. to Pontarlier, see Rte. 148. The road N.E. to (23 m.) *St. Hippolyte* ascends to the height of about 3000 ft., and is carried along the ridge of the hill through the village of (12 m.) *Le Russey*, falling about 300 ft. before reaching (7 m.) *Maiche*. The road then winds round the hill-side with fine views of the river Doubs and its valley, and descends some 1000 ft. to (6 m.) *St. Hippolyte*, described in Rte. 159.]

On leaving Morteau the road follows the l. bank of the Doubs, crossing that river at (4 m.) *Villers* by an iron bridge, and then the new and shorter route keeps to the rt., and passes through 2 tunnels at the frontier, where is also the Swiss *Custom House*, and shortly after (4 m.) *Le Locle* is reached (see *Handbook for Switzerland*).

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SECTION IX.

CHAMPAGNE.—LORRAINE.—ALSACE.—THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Travellers going to Switzerland or Italy, and not wishing to pass through Paris, can now proceed from Calais by the lines of railway (Rte. 187) to Lille, and from there by St. Quentin, Laon, Reims, to Châlons-sur-Marne, upon the line to Strassburg, and from there to Bâle, or to Chaumont, by the more direct line from Paris to Mulhouse.

The N.E. departments of France deserve to be visited by lovers of Gothic architecture, for the sake of a series of monumental edifices, very grand, and some of them peculiar and original in style.

Besides Reims, Strassburg, Troyes, and Metz—first-class cathedrals—and Toul, the following, for the most part, belong to the end of the 12th or early part of the 13th cent., when Gothic art was in its perfection :—Laon, a noble edifice and grandly placed, rising above the plain with its 4 stately towers; Noyon, with its original W. porch; Soissons, distinguished for its exquisite S. transept; St. Quentin, Châlons-sur-Marne, and near it Notre Dame de l'Epine, a fine church of the 15th century. The ruined Abbeys of Ourscamp,

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near Noyon; of Longpont, near Soissons; and the Castles of Coucy, Pierrefonds, &c., must not be forgotten.

Champagne is a comparatively barren province, and devoid of the picturesque, hence the depreciatory epithet of *la Pouilleuse* added to it. To atone for the want of beauty and fertility, however, it possesses the celebrated vineyards, which are alone a mine of wealth. In Champagne the vine occupies only about 150,000 acres, yet its value amounts to nearly 2,500,000*l.* a year (see Rte. 165). In the agricultural districts the population is collected almost entirely in remote villages, isolated cottages or farms; and the peasant has to trudge miles to get to his work.

Alsace (Elsass) and *Lorraine* (Lothringen) have acquired new interest as the scene of much of the fighting in the Franco-German war of 1870-71, ending in the cession by France to Germany of the greater part of these two provinces, consisting of the whole of the departments of the Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin (except the district of Belfort), the greater part of the department of the Moselle, and a part of that of Meurthe.

The department of the *Vosges* abounds with mineral springs, and offers many temptations to travellers, be they in pursuit of health, amusement, scientific knowledge, or scenery worthy of the artist's pencil. The tourist may either make a week's excursion by turning off from the great Paris and Strassburg line, and afterwards return to that route; or, if bound for Switzerland, he can continue by diligence from Remiremont to Thann, or by rail (Rte. 162) through Vesoul and Mulhouse to Bâle.

Among the mountains of the Vosges the Ballon de Sully or Guebwiller deserves to be ascended from Thann. Nowhere, except in Norway, are such extensive and magnificent pine-forests to be seen. There are no snow mountains, but in other respects the scenery, valleys, forests, rocks, and waterfalls are little inferior to Switzerland, and have much that is quite peculiar. The best headquarters for excursions is Gerardmer.

The principal mass of the *Vosges* mountains lies between Giromagny and the valley of the Breusch; they are about 120 m. in extent, running parallel to the Rhine, and separating its basin from that of the Moselle. They consist chiefly of rounded dome-shaped hills abounding in forests, often turfed on the top. The name "ballon" applied to several of them is doubtless derived from this swelling rounded form. Les Chaumes (Calvi montes), so called from their barenness, form the highest ground in the Ban de la Roche. The bulk, or thickest mass of the Vosges, rises between the Ballon d'Alsace (4124 ft.), the Donon (3314), and the Ballon de Sultz, or Guebwiller the highest of all (4705). The rivers Saône, Moselle, Saar, Meuse and Meurthe rise on their declivities.

The banks of the *Upper Meuse* between Mézières and Givet (Rte. 178) are highly picturesque, and much recommended to visitors to explore. They may be advantageously visited in the course of the tour through the *Ardennes*, sketched in the Introduction to Sect. II. of *Handbook for Belgium and North Germany.*

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ROUTE 162.

PARIS TO MULHOUSE AND BÂLE, BY TROYES—RAIL.

Paris.	Kils.	Miles.
Longueville Junct.	89	55
Flamboin Junct.	96	59
Nogent-sur-Seine	111	69
Troyes	167	104
Bar-sur-Aube	221	137
Chaumont	262	162
Langres	297	185
Chalindrey Junct.	308	191
Vesoul	381	236
Belfort	443	275
Mulhouse	491	305
Bâle	524	325

This route to Bâle is shorter than that by Strassburg, by 74 m.: 4 trains daily; Express in about 12½ hrs., being 3½ hours less than by the Strassburg line. The Stat. at Paris is on the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the line follows that to Strassburg out of the capital, as far as

6 m. *Noisy-le-Sec* Junct. Stat. Rly. to Strassburg branches off here (Rte. 165).

5 m. *Nogent-sur-Marne* Junct. Stat. Here the Marne is crossed on a lofty viaduct.

7 m. *Ozouer la Ferrière* Stat., 3 m. from *Ferrières*, the magnificent château of Baron Rothschild, one of the finest modern edifices of the kind in France, with good picture-gallery and library. It was occupied for a time as the head-quarters of the King of Prussia in 1870; and here also Prince Bismarck and M. Jules Favre met in September of that year with a view to the preliminaries of peace. The grounds were laid out by Paxton, and are of great extent, with well-stocked aviaries. The hardy-fruit garden is remarkable. The proportions of the *Ch.* (M. H.), of the 13th cent., at Ferrières are greatly admired.

4 m. *Gretz-Armainvilliers* Junct. Stat.: Branch of 20 m. to Coulommiers.

18 m. *Nangis* Stat., 2185 Inhab.: St. Martin's *Ch.*, 14th-cent. Gothic, interesting.

(At *Rampillon*, 2½ m. from here, is a *Ch.* (M. H.) of the 13th cent., with a sculptured portal.)

12 m. *Longueville* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). 2 m. N. is *St. Loup de Naud*, with a fine *Ch.* (M. H.) founded in the 10th cent., having a remarkable sculptured porch of the 12th cent.

[Branch hence 4 m. to

Provins Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Fontaine; H. de la Boule d'Or), formerly the capital of La Brie, and residence of the Comtes de Champagne, was at one time a flourishing manufacturing town of 60,000 Inhabitants. It is now reduced to 7596, and a large part of the space within its *old walls* is turned into gardens. The objects of interest are confined to the older and upper town, to which the stranger may at once proceed by a steep street leading into *La Place du Châtel*. Here, conspicuous from afar, rises an ancient truncated tower of great size and solid masonry, known as the *Grosse Tour*, or *Tour de César*, though undoubtedly built in the middle of the 12th century. It is square at the base; but in its second storey 4 turrets or bartizans detach themselves from the centre, which becomes octagonal, and is connected by flying buttresses with the turrets. The upper storey is removed. At present it consists of a vaulted hall, and a dungeon below, and it serves as bell-tower to the neighbouring church of *St. Quiriace*, remarkable for its early date (1160) and plain massive architecture; it is surmounted in the centre by an ugly cupola of 19th century, beneath is a curious *Crypt*. In the *Trésor* are preserved the robes of St. Edme, Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Quiriacus was a converted Jew, who helped the Empress Helena to dig on the site of Golgotha for the

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true cross. There are some remains of a cloister. In the Rue St. Jean is *La Grange des Dîmes*, the tithe-barn of the canons of St. Quiriace, and still serving as a corn warehouse, to be converted into a municipal museum, consisting of 2 storeys carefully vaulted, and resting on piers in the Pointed style.

The *Porte St. Jean* is the best preserved of the city gates, and a capital specimen of mediæval fortification. Pass through it and turn to the rt., and you will find the old ramparts nearly perfect, flanked and defended by 9 watch-towers in succession, rising out of the fosse. Turning an angle, 5 more towers appear, and you pass on to another gateway—*La Porte de Jouy:* just within it stands a vaulted crypt or hall resting on 20 pillars, called Le Caveau du St. Esprit. It is a large hall, once forming part of the hospital of the same name. It will be worth while to continue the walk outside the walls as far as the Porte de Culoison, near which, in the Ville Basse, is the *Ch. of St. Ayoul* (Aygulphus) (M. H.), much mutilated, having its apse or chevet walled off from the choir, but containing parts of interest. It possesses a remarkable retable or *altar-piece* of carved wood, the work of Nicholas Blasset of Amiens (d. 1663).

The *Ch. of Ste. Croix* (M. H.) consists of nave and aisles of 13th century, to which 2 outer aisles were added at a later date. The choir and its chapels are of 16th century. The pillars of the chevet are extremely elegant. The *font* deserves notice.

The *chapel of the hospital*, on the Mont St. Catherine, contains the curious bronze shrine in which was deposited the heart of Thibaut VII., Comte de Champagne, who founded here, 1248, a hospital for pilgrims. Part of the *cloister* remains.

The Hôtel Vauluisant, in the Rue de Paris, is a good specimen of mediæval domestic architecture of the 14th cent. In the Rue de Paris is a house of the 2nd half of the 13th cent.

There is a small *Public Library* at the Mairie.

Provins has for centuries been celebrated for *Roses* (improperly called Provence roses); and though the cultivation of them for purposes of commerce has now nearly ceased, they are still partially grown to make a kind of jam called "conserves," and to colour bonbons. The Provins rose has a rich crimson hue, and is said to have been brought by the Crusaders from the Holy Land.

The 2 small rivers, the Durtin and Vouzie, above whose junction Provins stands, turn numerous corn-mills; their waters are well fitted for dyeing; there are consequently numerous dye-works on their banks.]

The rly. on leaving Longueville, and passing 2 m. *Chalmaison*, descends from the tableland of la Brie into the valley of the Seine before reaching

4 m. *Flamboin* Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

[Branch Rly. S.W., following the valley of the Marne, to *Montereau* (17 m.), on the Paris to Lyons line (Rte. 104), passing by *Les Ormes* and *Chatenay* Stats.]

9 m. *Nogent-sur-Seine* Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Clef d'Argent), a thriving town of 3641 Inhab., prettily situated on the Seine, where it becomes navigable. It is intersected in the middle by the Ile des Ecluses, which is connected with either bank by stone bridges, one of which was blown up on February 11, 1814; when Nogent was bravely defended, step by step, and house by house, by a small body of French, under Bourmont, against the Austrians, who finally carried the place by storm.

The handsome *Ch., St. Laurent* (M. H.), in the late Gothic of the 15th cent., is surmounted by a fine tower, constructed between 1521 and 1542. Agreeable *walks* round the town.

[Near St. Aubin, about 4 m. beyond Nogent, in the small valley of Ardusson, may be seen the chimneys and roofs of an abandoned iron-forge, which occupies the site of the celebrated *Abbaye du Paraclet*,

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founded by Abélard in 1123. It afterwards became the retreat of Héloïse, and the final resting-place of both. In 1792, when the abbey was sold, the sarcophagus containing their bodies was removed to Nogent, and afterwards transferred to Paris, where it is now deposited in Père la Chaise, under a Gothic monument, originally erected by Pierre le Vénérable, at the monastery of St. Marcel, near Châlons (see Rte. 107), over the remains of Abélard. The monument raised over the two lovers at the Paraclet, ornamented with a figure of the Trinity, was destroyed at the Revolution, 1794. A marble obelisk was placed over the mouth of their burial vault, within the area once occupied by the church of the Paraclet, by the late Gen. Pajol, then the owner of the ground. Nothing now remains on the spot but the empty vault of the 12th cent. Paraclet now belongs to M. Walckenaer, son of the well-known writer on geography.]

5 m. *Pont-sur-Seine* Stat.

6 m. *Romilly* Junct. Stat. 4534 Inhab. In the Abbey Ch. of Scellières, which stood 2 m. to the N.W., but of which nothing remains, the body of Voltaire was buried, by favour of his nephew the Abbé Mignot, who was abbot, after the curate of St. Sulpice at Paris, in which parish he died, had refused to receive it. At the Revolution the Abbey was sold, and the remains of Voltaire, which had lain here from 1778, transported, 11 July, 1791, to the Pantheon in Paris.

[Branch Rly. N. 52 m. to *Oiry-Mareuil* Junct. Stat. for *Épernay* (see Rte. 165).]

24 m. **Troyes** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* No good inn—all dirty; better not pass a night here. H. des Courriers, dear; H. St. Laurent; H. Grand Mulet), chief town of the Dépt. de l'Aube (Pop. 38,200), seated on the Seine, branches of which, conducted through the town in canals, contribute to its industry and cleanliness. In the reign of Henri IV. Troyes had 60,000 Inhab., so that its present state is one of decay, many of its most industrious citizens having been banished by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. "This ancient capital of Champagne, in which the peculiar provincial character of the 'Francs Champenois' is thought to be exhibited in its most genuine aspect, still contains much that is interesting. The greater part is of timber and plaster, or pargeting, exactly in the old English style, though, as in England, the number of these venerable buildings diminishes day by day.

The principal objects worthy of notice at Troyes may be visited in the following order, leaving the rly. stat. on the W. of the town—the promenade (*Mail*) *de la Madeleine, Place du Licée, Ch. of St. Rémi,* the *Public Library, Cathedral,* behind which is the *Ch. of St. Nizier.* Returning to the *Place de la Préfecture, Churches of St. Urbain and St. Jean; Hôtel de Ville, Ch. of La Madeleine, Le Mail de St. Nicholas.*

"The * *Cathedral* (M. H.), dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, displays in the W. front a splendid specimen of the *flamboyant* Gothic, full of bold inverted curves, open borders of festooned pendants, and all those luxuriances which preceded the abandonment of the style. The date of the choir is about 1240-50. About the beginning of 14th cent. the nave was built, and the nave chapel added about the middle of the cent. The W. front, begun 1506, was never finished, consequently unity of design and style is not to be looked for here. The church is 374 ft. long, 96 ft. high to the point of the roof, and has 5 aisles, besides the side chapels of the nave, producing beautiful combinations of perspective. It has been admirably restored, under the care of M. Violllet-le-Duc; the choir, which was constructed of very bad materials, is almost rebuilt. Those who are fond of painted glass will here have much enjoyment, for the windows are most brilliant and elegant. All the clerestory windows in the nave and choir retain their original glass of the 13th and 15th centuries. In this church,

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and before the high altar, May 20, 1420, was our Henry V. affianced to the Princess Katharine; and on the following day was signed the memorable *Treaty of Troyes*,—that treaty so full of disaster, by which the victor of Azincour was declared to be the heir of Charles VI., and his successor to the kingdom. Charles VI. was present, together with very many magnates and nobles, English and French; but, above all, Philip Duke of Burgundy, by whose intervention the treaty was negotiated and concluded.

"The *Ch. of St. Urbain* (M. H.) is unfinished. It contains a great deal of open tracery, such as is found at Cologne, but of which there are very few examples on this side of the Rhine. Maréchal Vauban, who studied Gothic architecture attentively, used to say of this church that it was built of *coupons*."—*F. P.* St. Urbain was founded by (Jacques Pantaleon) Pope Urban IV., son of a shoemaker of Troyes, 1261–64, on the site of his paternal abode. It has celebrity among French architects for the skill shown in the construction of so light and airy a building, and for the fine design and execution of its separate parts; the latter point is very evident. Notice the door and windows in the W. front; but in spite of the skill shown in its construction, the interior looks over light and flimsy. Its painted glass is remarkable for brilliancy of colour.

The marriage of Henry V. took place June 2, 1420, in the *Church of St. Jean* (M. H., of 14th and 15th cents.), now much mutilated externally, and in a ruinous state. It incloses a well which furnishes water to the neighbouring quarter of the town, and possesses an altar-piece, the Baptism of Christ, painted and given by *Mignard*, who was born in the parish; also some good glass.

The *Sainte Madeleine* (M. H.) (once a fine ch. of the end of 12th cent.) possesses a stone *rood-loft* (jubé) of great beauty and richness of decoration, the work of John Gualdo, an Italian, 1518, who is buried beneath it. His epitaph states that he awaits the last Judgment "sans craindre d'être écrasé." Most of the statues have been destroyed, and some replaced by wooden ones. Those which remain are good.

St. Pantaléon (M. H.), erected 1527, is ornamented internally with statues by native artists. The nave is lofty. The whole edifice has a picturesque grandeur in the interior, and is of a class unknown in England. It has a waggon-vault with cross ribs, small longitudinal ones, and a rich balustrade at the end of the N. aisle. Much fine glass "en grisaille" deserves notice.

St. Remi (nave and crossing of 14th cent.) has a fine spire, and a bronze statue of Christ by *F. Girardon*.

The *Chapelle de St. Gilles*, in the Faubourg de Croucens, is of wood (end of 14th cent.), and therefore curious. The other churches here are *St. Nicholas* and *St. Nizier*, both of the 15th cent.

The *H. de Ville* was built 1624-70 from a design of Mansard.

The *Public Library*, rue St. Loup, contains 100,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., including part of the library of the Abbey of Clairvaux! The hall in which they are deposited is decorated with painted windows representing events in the life of Henri IV. On the ground floor is the *Musée* of paintings and sculptures, including some architectural fragments from Gothic buildings now destroyed.

"Troyes would delight an architect. The houses are generally old and picturesque, and there are several churches besides those which we have noticed, Troyes having suffered less than many places during the Revolution."—*F. P.*

The *Hôtel Mesgrigny*, or Vauluisant, opposite St. Pantaléon, flanked by 2 turrets, is a good specimen of the architecture of the Renaissance.

There is a *Protestant Ch.* in the Cours St. Jacques, near the church of St. Nizier, at the N. extremity of the city.

In the environs of Troyes, about 3 m. from the town, are the churches of *Pont Ste. Marie*, and, in the opposite direction, of *St. André*, both having Renaissance façades of the 16th century.

The name of Troyes will always be familiar to us from our *Troy-weight*, so called from the ancient standard of this town.

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The city is the centre of an agricultural community, and has little commercial activity, though in the 13th and 14th cents. it was famous for the great *fairs* held here. A *Canal* communicates from Troyes to the navigable part of the Seine, and also to the Canal of Burgundy.

The chief manufacture carried on in and around Troyes is that of hosiery.

Troyes is a very important military position, being the centre where various roads meet on the l. of the Seine, in the midst of a plain cut up by streams and woody morasses. As a proof of this, in the course of the wonderful campaign of 1814, when Napoleon kept at bay so many enemies pressing on him from all sides, it was twice taken by the Allies and once by the French. In the month of February the portion of the Allied armies encamped round the walls amounted to 100,000 men, and they required 12 hrs. to march through it. Here the first steps for the Restoration of the Bourbons were taken, and the white cockade was publicly displayed in France for the first time after a lapse of more than 20 years.

A statue has been erected here to La Fontaine, the fabulist; and Pope Urban IV. and Girardon, the sculptor and painter, were natives of Troyes.

Rly. S.E. to Châtillon-sur-Seine (Rte. 144). W. to Sens, and N. to Châlons, see Rte. 163.

Leaving Troyes the line traverses meadow land, and passing *Rouilly* and *Lusigny* at

19 m. *Vendeuvre* Stat., enters the valley of the Aube, from which the Dépt. takes its name.

7 m. *Jessains* Stat. An extensive view is enjoyed here.

[Diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. to (9 m. N.) **Brienne-Napoléon** or *Brienne le Château* (*Inns:* H. des Voyageurs; H. Croix Blanche), situated on a height about 1 m. from the rt. bank of the Aube. Here Napoleon I. went to school—a poor friendless Corsican boy, not 10 years old, able to speak no language but Italian, 1779. The military college which he attended was suppressed 1790, and the building sold and pulled down. At this spot, 30 years after, he attempted the masterly manœuvre of cutting the army of Silesia in two, by marching suddenly from Châlons and interposing his forces between Blücher, who was at Brienne, and Schwartzenberg at Bar-sur-Aube, so as to prevent their junction.

The town, of 2078 Inhab., was once called Brienne-*le-Château* after its handsome *Castle* seen from the Rly., built by Louis de Loménie, last Comte de Brienne, with the fortune obtained by his marriage with the daughter of a fermier-général. It was the headquarters of Blücher during the memorable engagement of Jan. 29, 1814, alluded to above. After resisting the assaults and bombardments of the French during the whole day, by which the town had been set on fire, and nearly destroyed, the Prussian commander was very nearly surprised and made prisoner by a party of French grenadiers, who burst into the town at night through the park. He escaped, it is said, by leading his horse down a stair. Almost at the same spot, and at the same time, the career of the French Emperor, who was advancing to enter the town, was nearly cut short by a Cossack, one of a marauding band who had dashed unawares upon the Emperor's staff, and, singling him out from the rest, charged him with his lance in rest, and was only arrested by a bullet from the pistol of Gourgaud, which brought the daring lancer to the ground, when so near to the Emperor that he fell at his feet. Napoleon took up his headquarters in the Château, which he promised to make an imperial residence or military school, to compensate to the inhabitants for the losses his cannon had caused them. His promises were not destined to be fulfilled; but he left by his will a million of francs to the town, of which 400,000 fr. was paid in 1854 by Napoleon III. A bronze statue to Napoleon I., by Rochet (1859), in the costume of a pupil of the military school, stands in front of the Mairie.]

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7 m. *Bar-sur-Aube* Stat. (*Inns:* H. La Poste; H. La Pomme d'Or.) A town of 4809 Inhab., at the foot of Mont Ste. Germaine, on the rt. bank of the Aube, here crossed by a stone bridge, upon which a chapel was erected to mark the spot where Charles VII. caused the Bastard de Bourbon, who had revolted against him, to be broken on the wheel, and his body, sewn up in a sack, to be cast into the river, 1440.

There are 2 churches here: *St. Pierre* is of the 12th or 13th cent., and its pavement considerably below the level of the ground; and *St. Maclou*, of the 15th cent., which has a curious altar-piece of wood, carved and gilt. There is good trout-fishing in the Aube.

An important and hard-contested action was fought here, Feb. 27, 1814, when the Allies, under Schwartzenberg, retreating before the French general Oudinot, turned round and made a stand, the result of which was that the French were obliged to retire across the river, having lost 3000 men, the Allies 2000. Schwartzenberg and Wittgenstein were both wounded here. Two days before, a conference of the ministers of the allied sovereigns was held at Bar, in which the firmness of Lord Castlereagh in refusing the English subsidies to Bernadotte, who was hanging on the French frontier unwilling to take a part in the invasion of France, unless he detached 2 corps of his army in support of Blücher, contributed in no slight degree to decide the wavering policy of the Allies, and to bring the war to an end. These reinforcements, thus extorted from the Swedish army, enabled the Allies to fight the battle of Laon, and put a stop to Napoleon's successful efforts to arrest the march of the Allies on Paris.

8 m. *Clairvaux* Stat. Near this is (or rather was) the *Abbaye de Clairvaux*, founded 1114, in a savage glen, previously known as the Vallée d'Absinthe, by St. Bernard, then only 24 years old. It is now converted into a capacious prison, or Maison Centrale de Détention. Its noble *Church*, in which kings and princes were interred, no longer exists. After withstanding the storm of the Revolution, it was pulled down in the first year of the Restoration, without leaving one stone upon another, not even St. Bernard's monument, in order to make room for a prison-yard!

We quit the valley of the Aube on leaving Bar, and soon after enter the Dépt. de la Haute Marne.

[About 15 m. to the N. of Colombey les Deux Églises, is the *Château de Cirey*, where Voltaire passed from 1734 to 1739, in retirement, in the company of the Marquise du Châtelet, the pair quarrelling at times like cat and dog. He composed in this retreat, 'Alzire,' 'Mahomet,' 'Merope,' 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' and the 'Discours Philosophique sur l'Homme.' The château is now deserted.]

The country is destitute of picturesqueness, but abounding in iron furnaces, forges, &c.,

10 m. *Bricon* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S.W. 27 m. to *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (Rte. 144). Beyond here the valley of the Suize is crossed by a magnificent viaduct, on 3 tiers of arches 700 yds. long, and 60 above the valley, before reaching

7 m. **Chaumont** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Ecu, fair; H. La Poste), chief town of the Dépt. de la Haute Marne, a dull place of 8600 Inhab., planted on a sort of elevated platform on the l. bank of the Marne, and retaining some fragments of old fortifications. The *promenade* leading from the Stat. terminates in a terrace commanding a fine view. A square tower of the 10th cent., opposite the Stat., alone remains of the *Castle* of *Haute Feuille*, which belonged to the Comtes de Champagne. St. Jean, the principal *Ch.* (M.H.), of various periods from the 13th to the 15th cent., offers little worthy of notice. Here is a sort of *Triumphal Arch*, begun by Napoleon I., and finished by Louis XVIII.

The *Treaty of Chaumont*, signed here by the ministers of the allied

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sovereigns, March 1st, 1814, stipulated that, in case Napoleon should refuse to agree to the reduction of the territory of France within the limits existing previous to the Revolution, the four allied powers, Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, should each maintain an army of 150,000 men in the field, and that Great Britain should contribute a subsidy of 5 millions a year towards their support; it also provided for the reorganization of the other states of Europe.

There are some manufactures in the town, and it has a large trade in the *iron* made in the neighbouring iron-works: iron is the staple manufacture of the Dépt. Wood and charcoal are chiefly employed in smelting the ore.

[Rly. N. 9 m. to *Bologne* Junct. Stat., thence N.W. to *Blesme* (Rte. 164), and N.E. to *Pagny-Vaucouleurs* Stat. (Rte. 165).]

The country from Chaumont to Langres has few attractions for the eye.

21 m. **Langres** Stat., at the foot of the hill, omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, good; H. Poste, tolerable; drinking-water bad here). The town, of 9700 Inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill at a considerable elevation above the Marne, and has been converted into a first-class fortress owing to its importance in a military point of view, as commanding the passage from the valley of the Saône into that of the Seine. The strong *citadel* was built by Louis-Philippe, and four detached forts were begun 1868. Langres is mentioned by Cæsar as capital of the Lingones, its antiquity is undoubted. The *Cathedral* of St. Mammès (M. H.), a large and interesting ch., is its finest edifice: it might be called the child of that of Autun, for it followed that cathedral a few years with a close imitation of its style, adopted the fluted pilasters, and many other classical details from the Roman remains, with which the town itself and the country around abounded; it has a grand, simple, and well-proportioned interior, with little light admitted, as in the churches of the S. The choir was built in the 2nd half of the 12th cent., the nave towards the beginning of the 13th. There was originally but one chapel to the E., the others with which the apse is disfigured are of the 14th. The rose-windows in the transepts are of the 13th. The scroll-work under the choir triforium, and the beauty of the arches leading to the choir from the transepts, are worthy of notice. The W. façade, a work of the last cent., is quite inappropriate, and the choir-screen, resembling an arch of triumph, built 1555, is not in better taste. There are remains of a good cloister of the 13th cent., with chambers over it.

St. Didier, the oldest ch. (M. H.), has been turned into a *Museum*, in which not only various Roman remains dug up on the spot, but also some Egyptian antiquities, pictures, and a collection of birds from S. Africa, have been deposited.

The only vestige of a Roman building is an *arch* included in the modern town wall, not far from the Porte du Marché, raised in honour of the 2 Gordians, A.D. 240.

Langres is a sort of French Sheffield, and produces the finest description of *cutlery*, or rather the Department, the greater part being made at Noge le Roi, 6 m. distant.

Diderot was born at Langres: he was the son of a cutler.

The *source of the Marne* is about 4 m. to the S.E., on the hills forming the plateau de Langres.

7 m. *Chalindrey* Junct Stat. (Buffet).

[Branch rly. S.W. direct to Dijon, by *Is sur Tille*, and branch S.E. to Gray.]

13 m. *La Ferté Bourbonne* Stat.

[Diligence in 1¾ hr. to 10 m. N.

Bourbonne-les-Bains (*Inns:* H. Grand des Bains; H. du Commerce; H. Tête du Bœuf). This watering-place, of 4300 Inhab., is resorted to on account of its three hot saline springs, which have a

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temperature of 138° Fahr., and are efficacious in rheumatism, scrofulous affections, gunshot wounds, and paralysis. The bathing establishment contains about 50 baths, and there is accommodation for more than 1000 visitors, exclusive of military, who are received in a Government hospital capable of holding 600.

The situation is elevated, the climate rainy, the resources are few. The springs rise out of the Muschelkalk, which formation, intermixed with variegated sandstones, composes the base of the surrounding district.]

20 m. *Port-d'Atelier* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Rly. to St. Loup les Lexeuil, Aillevillers (for Plombières), Épinal, and Nancy. See Rte. 167.

6 m. *Port-sur-Saône* Stat., 1932 Inhab., is situated on the Saône, here crossed by a bridge, the *Portus Abucinus* of the Romans. The Saône becomes navigable at Gray, 30 m. lower down; but there is a canal to extend the waterway up to this point.

5 m. *Vaivre* Junct. Stat. Rly. S.W. to Gray (Rte. 167).

3 m. **Vesoul** Junct. Stat. (Buffet), omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, in front of Stat.; H. de la Madeleine; H. du Commerce). This pleasant but uninteresting capital of the Dépt. of the Haute Saône, with 7800 Inhab., is picturesquely situated in the fertile valley of the Durgeon, at the confluence of that stream with the Columbine, but would scarcely repay a couple of hours visit except for the fine view obtained from the hill behind the town.

The road from the rly. stat. leads across the stone bridge up the principal street, passing on the l. the *Hospital*, an extensive building with a new chapel, and farther up, on the same side, the Hotels of Cigogne and Madeleine next to one another. Turning to the rt., past the *Church*, built in the last cent., the *Hôtel de Ville* is reached, just beyond which, on the opposite side, is the *Palais de Justice*, the only building of any architectural interest in the town. Turning up the narrow lane at the corner of the Guard House of the H. de Ville, a quarter of an hour's ascent of the steep path through the vineyards covering the southern slope will lead to the summit of the *Montagne de la Motte*, a solitary hill (1490 ft.) surmounted by a canopy covering a colossal gilt statue of the Virgin with a sepulchre underneath. Owing to the conformation of the ground a great part of the Dépt., of which this town occupies nearly the centre, is spread out like a map below. On the nearest hills to the S. and E. are traces of a Roman camp. The route may be varied by returning past the *Cemetery*, and between the *Sous-Préfecture* and the *College* into the main street again.

[Branch rly. S. 40 m. to *Besançon* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 159), giving direct communication with *Lyons* by way of *Mouchard*, *Lons le Saunier*, and Bourg (see Rte. 157).]

13 m. *Lure* Stat., in the valley of the Oignon. The large *Abbey* here was suppressed in the last cent.

The line reaches the hills at
10 m. *Champagney* Stat., near which there are coal-mines.

The Dépt. of the Haut Rhin is entered at
5 m. *Bas-Evette*, a little before reaching

5 m. **Bolfort** Junct. Stat. (Buffet), French frontier custom-house; passport and luggage examination; omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Ancienne Poste, good and best situation; H. du Tonneau d'Or). Pop. 8400. This first-class fortress, in French Alsace, commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura, consists of the *town* lying between the left bank of the Savoureuse and the hills of La Miotte and La Justice, the *Château* or citadel (bel-fort) overlooking the town on the S.E., the 3 faubourgs *de Montbéliard*, de *France*, des *Ancêtres*

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to the W. of the Savoureuse, and that of *Brisach* lying in the entrance to the intrenched camp to the N.E. of the town.

The road from the rly. stat. leads through the Faubourg de France, past the H. de l'Ancienne Poste, across the stone bridge over the Savoureuse, and enters the town by the *Porte de France*—a handsome military gate of 1687—continuing on through the archway under an immense *Caserne*, which runs the whole width of the town. A straight street terminates in the large *Place d'Armes*, in which is the *Ch. of St. Denis*, a handsome red sandstone structure with 2 square towers surmounting the west front. The bombardment in 1871 left only the bare walls standing, and these so much injured as to be rendered insecure. It is undergoing repair.

To the rt. is seen the *H. de Ville*, between which and the ch. the street winds up hill to the *Porte de Brisach*, the only other gate in the town, and leading into the famous *Intrenched Camp* capable of holding upwards of 20.000 men, and formed by the hollow ground lying between the fortified ridges of La Miotte and La Justice. At the N.E. corner stands, at an altitude of some 1200 ft., the conspicuous *Tower de la Miotte*, a battered ruin, but from the foot of which the whole of the fortifications can be overlooked, and a remarkably fine panoramic view enjoyed, bounded to the N. by the Vosges, E. by the Black Forest, whilst to the S. the Bernese Alps rise above the Jura. The tower itself stands at the corner of the *Fort de la Miotte*, which is connected with the *Fort de la Justice*, the two constituting the eastern defence to the intrenched camp, on the S. corner of which, on the rocky eminence, rise the turf-covered works of the *Citadel*, dating from the 13th cent. and frowning upon the town below, whilst farther S., on the edge of the plateau, are seen the two detached forts of the *Hautes* and *Basses Perches*, and to the W., on the other side of the Savoureuse, the important *Fort des Barres*, with the *Fort de Bellevue* on the little hill on the road to Bavilliers, the whole forming a network of fortifications, much enlarged upon the original work of *Vauban*, and the strength of which is greatly increased by the singular conformation of the ground.

The siege of this fortress was undertaken in November 1870, by the German Landwehr division under Tresckow, but was interrupted by the attempted relief of the place from the S. by the French over 100,000 strong, with 240 guns, under *Bourbaki*. To frustrate this attempt the army corps of 40,000 men under *Von Werder* was hastily marched from Dijon, and, having faced about westward, was strongly posted behind the little river Lisaine with the centre at the village of *Héricourt*, the right wing resting on *Frahier*, the left on *Montbéliard*, thus covering the 3 roads by which the town is approached from the W. or the S. Here during the 3 days of January 15, 16, and 17, 1871, Bourbaki made repeated desperate, but unsuccessful, efforts to force his way through to the relief of the besieged. In the meantime heavy reinforcements under Manteuffel were ordered to Werder's aid, whilst negotiations for a truce were going on at Versailles, which when concluded between Bismarck and Favre, specially excluded the war in the eastern departments. This exception was not, however, communicated to the French generals, so that a misunderstanding arose by which Manteuffel gained time. Bourbaki withdrew to Besançon, resigned his command and attempted suicide, and shortly after the whole of the French army, now reduced to 85,000 men, after falling back on Pontarlier, retired across the Swiss frontier and were disarmed. Belfort, thus deprived of all hope of relief, saw the approaches of the besiegers energetically pushed forward between the villages of Essert and Bavilliers, and after the 3rd parallel to the S. had embraced the 2 forts of *Hautes* and *Basses Perches*, the *Citadel*—the western angle of the N. face of which had been pounded into a shapeless mass—still held out 8 days longer, but finally, on the 16th February, by the order of the then existing French Government.

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the garrison, consisting of 12,000 men under Colonel Denfert, capitulated with the honours of war.

The importance of this fortress, finally evacuated by the Germans July 30, 1873, is much increased by the alteration of frontier consequent on the Treaty of Frankfort, as it now defends the entrance into France from Germany as well as Switzerland, through the gap between the Vosges and the Jura called "Trouée de Belfort."

[There is a good road from Belfort over the Ballon d'Alsace to Le Thillot for Remirement or Thann, see Rte. 169A. Rly. S. through Montbéliard to *Besançon* and *Dole*, see Rte. 159.]

From Belfort the rly. passes by

4 m. *Geisenberg* (*Chèvremont*) Stat., and crosses the frontier before reaching

5 m. *Alt-Münsterol* Stat., the German custom-house.

4 m. *Dammerkirch* Stat., near which is a handsome viaduct of 35 arches over the Ill, near the iron-mines of Perouse.

6 m. *Altkirch* Stat., a manufacturing town of 3193 Inhab., and a place of some antiquity. Its old *Castle*, in ruins, was occupied by the archdukes of Austria when they visited Alsace. It is seated on the Ill. There is a handsome modern church.

4 m. *Illfurth* Stat.

7 m. **Mülhausen** Junct. Stat. on the Strassburg and Bâle line (Rte. 170).

ROUTE 163.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE TO ORLÉANS, BY TROYES AND SENS—RAIL.

Distance, 185 m.; *time*, 11 hrs.; one *train* daily.

This line, connecting the Paris and Strassburg Rly. with that to Orléans, offers a convenient route from the N.E. to the S.W. of France.

Chalons-sur-Marne is described in Rte. 165. The rly. to Troyes follows the post-road through

12 m. *Vatry* Stat., and enters the Dépt. de l'Aube at *Mailly*.

19 m. *Arcis-sur-Aube* Stat. (*Inn*: H. de la Poste). This town, of 2900 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Aube (which is crossed by a fine stone bridge), was destroyed by fire in the last cent., and suffered again from fire in the war of 1814. The *château* has been rebuilt. The *Ch.* (M. H.) dates from the 16th cent.

The rly. continues S. to

23 m. *Troyes* Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 162), and, crossing the Paris and Belfort line, follows the post-road S.W. to Sens through

17 m. *Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur* Stat. [2 m. to the S.E. is *Aix-en-Othe*, a town of 2800 Inhab., with a *ch.* of the 13th cent., and some traces of Roman baths.]

9 m. *Villeneuve l'Archevêque* Stat. The statues in the 13th-cent. portal of the *ch.* are curious. The Paris and Dijon Rly. is crossed at

16 m. *Sens* Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 104).

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The rly. S.W. to Montargis is now complete, and follows nearly the post-road as far as

17 m. *Courtenay* Stat. Here the rly. makes a wide sweep to the S. through *Triguères* (Roman remains), and crosses the Paris and Moulins Rly. at

22 m. *Montargis* Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 105).

The rly., now complete W. to Orléans, passes through

11 m. *Ladon* Stat. Some fighting occurred here 27 Nov., 1870, between the French and Germans during the struggle for the possession of Orléans. Near *Bellegarde* the *canal d'Orléans* is approached and followed to *Fay aux Loges.*

35 m. **Orléans**, described in Rte. 49.

ROUTE 164.

BLESME TO CHAUMONT—RAIL.

Blesme.	Kil.	Miles.
St. Dizier	18	11
Joinville	47	29
Donjeux	56	34
Chaumont	90	56

6 trains daily, in 2½ to 4 hrs.

This is a short line joining the Paris and Strassburg Rly. (Rte. 165) with the Paris and Mulhouse line (Rte. 162).

Blesme (Rte. 165).

11 m. *St. Dizier* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Soleil d'Or, tolerable; H. du Commerce), a very long and very narrow town, with 11,229 Inhab., stands at the point where the Marne becomes navigable. It has a modern aspect, having been almost entirely burnt down in 1775. The *Church*, at the N. end, has a pretty and singular variety of Gothic windows. A portion remains of the old *Castle*, which must have witnessed the siege of the place in 1544, by the Spanish army of Charles V., commenced by Ferdinand de Gonzaga, assisted by Maurice of Saxony, Albert of Brandenburg, and the Prince of Orange. The town, commanded by the Comte de Sancerre and the Seigneur de Lalande, resisted for a month; and, by thus delaying the march of the Spaniards on Paris, enabled Francis I. to collect his forces to oppose them. St. Dizier is no longer a fortress. The produce of the forges and forests of the Dépt. of the Haute Marne, which is more abundantly supplied with wood and iron than almost any other in France, is embarked here on the river.

[Branch rly. S.W. 14 m. to *Vassy* (*Inn:* H. du Commerce), Pop. 3150, celebrated in the religious wars of the 16th cent. for the massacre (1 Mar. 1562), by the attendants of the Duke of Guise, of the Protestants who were engaged in worship during the time the Duke was passing through the town.]

14 m. *Joinville* Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Soleil; H. du Grand Cerf), an interesting town of 3895 Inhab., prettily situated on the Marne, and surrounded by vineyards. The ancient and noble castle of the Princes de Joinville, the cradle of the Ducs de Guise, in which the famous "Ligue du Bien Public" was signed in 1585, was sold, in order to be pulled down, by Philippe Egalité, Duc d'Orléans, 1790, and no vestiges of it remain. The building called *Petit Château* was a country seat of the Duc de Guise, the owner of the town. The domain was erected into a principality by Henri II., in favour of François Duc de Guise, who was assassinated by Poltrot. The Sire de Joinville, the faithful servant and biographer of St. Louis, was born here, and a statue to him stands at the entrance of the Grande Rue. The *Ch. of*

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Notre Dame (M. H.) is principally of the 16th cent. It formerly contained magnificent tombs of the Seigneurs de Joinville and of the Ducs de Guise; but these were destroyed in the Revolution. Some of the fragments have been collected and employed in the construction of the *Monument* erected in the cemetery in 1841. There are many ironworks on the borders of the river, the supply of ore being very abundant.

21 m. *Bologne* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. N.E. 69 m., through *Neufchâteau* and *Domremy*, to *Pagny-sur-Meuse* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 164A).]

9 m. *Chaumont* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (Rte. 162.)

ROUTE 164A.

COMMERCY TO CHAUMONT, BY DOMREMY AND NEUFCHÂTEAU—RAIL.

Distance, 77 m.; *time*, 4¼ to 5¼ hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

This line connects the Paris and Strassburg Rly. with that from Paris to Mülhausen.

For the line from *Commercy* to
8 m. *Pagny sur Meuse* Junct. Stat. see Rte. 165.

Here the rly. turns sharply S. through *Vaucouleurs* to

22 m. **Domremy-la-Pucelle** Stat. This retired and insignificant village, on the Meuse, has been rendered celebrated as the birthplace (1410) of *Jeanne d'Arc*, the simple, untaught peasant girl, who quitted her flocks to rescue her country from foreign invaders, and to place the crown of France on the rightful sovereign's head. Here, in the deep shade of the neighbouring haunted wood of *Bois Chénus* (Nemus Canutum), she heard the mysterious voices of her guardian saints, St. Margaret and St. Catherine, urging her to the enterprise, and counselling her how to act; and here in the village chapel dedicated to them, now in ruins, she would spend whole days in prayer, avoiding the pastimes of her companions. After the accomplishment of her mission, by the coronation at Reims of Charles VII., Jeanne d'Arc entreated to be allowed to return hither to join her parents, and become a shepherd-girl again, an intention she was persuaded to abandon to her own destruction. The only favour that she asked from the king, for whom she had effected so much, was that her native village should be exempt from every tax. This privilege was conceded, and remained in force down to the Revolution. In the registry-book of taxes of the province, the space opposite the name Domremy was filled up with the words, "Néant, à cause de la *Pucelle*," instead of the amount of contribution. The humble *cottage* in which she was born, having always been treated with a sort of veneration, is preserved, somewhat altered, in an inclosure near the ch., between 2 buildings, founded as public schools for girls of the district, as a monument to the Maiden, by the Dépt. of the Vosges. Louis-Philippe presented to the cottage a copy of the beautiful statue of the Pucelle by his own daughter, "another inspired Maid of Orleans."

The rly. crosses the Meuse to reach
7 m. *Neufchâteau* Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Providence, fair; H. de Paris), a town of 4000 Inhab., with 2 churches dating from the 11th cent. The Castle of the Dukes of Lorraine is now a private house.

[16 m. S.E. (*Diligence*, twice a day in 3 hrs.) is *Contrexéville* on the Vair,

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a rising watering-place frequented by Parisians and Americans, with an *Établissement des Bains* to the W. of the village. The waters resemble those of Vichy, and are good for indigestion and gout. They are chiefly taken internally.

9 m. N.E. of Contrexéville is *Vittel*, also a bathing-place with mineral springs, two hotels, and an *Établissement des Bains*. From Vittel it is 27 m., and from Contrexéville 30 m., to *Charmes* Stat. on the Nancy and Epinal Rly. Rte. 167.]

From Neufchâteau the line continues S.W. through *Andelot* to

31 m. *Bologne* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.W. to *Blesme*, see Rte. 164.]

9 m. *Chaumont* Junct. Stat., Rte. 162.

ROUTE 165.

PARIS TO STRASSBURG, BY MEAUX, ÉPERNAY, AND NANCY—RAIL.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Meaux	45	28
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre	66	40
Château-Thierry	95	59
Épernay Junct.	142	88
Châlons-sur-Marne Junct.	173	107
Vitry-le-François	205	128
Blesme Junct.	218	135
Bar-le-Duc	254	158
Nançois-le-Petit	265	165
Commercy	295	184
Toul	320	200
Frouard Junct.	345	214
Nancy	353	219
Blainville Junct.	376	235
Lunéville	386	239
Avricourt Junct.	410	256
Saarburg	432	268
Zabern	458	284
Vendenheim Junct.	493	306
Strassburg	502	311

This rly., the Great Eastern of France, communicates with Metz and Prussia by Frouard (Rte. 181), with Baden by Kehl, and with Switzerland by Bâle. This route to Bâle is longer than that by Troyes (Rte. 162).

Fast trains from Paris to Strassburg in 11½, ordinary 15¾ hrs.

Terminus in Paris, a splendid edifice, Place de Strasbourg, at the end of the Boulevard Sebastopol.

The railway passes on the N. side of Paris, between the Faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin; it is carried over the Canal St. Denis, the ditch of the Fortifications, and the Route de Flandres, to

6 m. *Noisy-le-Sec* Junct. Stat. Rly. to Mülhausen branches off here (Rte. 162).

12 m. *Lagny* Stat., a town of 4000 Inhab., on the Marne.

[1½ h., 9 m., from here is *Villeneuve le Comte*, with a pretty Gothic *Ch.* (M. H.) of the 13th cent.]

5 m. *Esbly* Stat. The line here crosses the Marne, and runs between it and the Canal de l'Ourcq to

5 m. **Meaux** *Stat.* (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Grignon; H. des Trois Rois, near the Cath., fair; H. Palais Royal), on a height above the Marne, round whose base winds the rly. Pop. 11,343. It is a bishop's see. The *Cathedral of St. Étienne* (M. H.) is a noble Gothic edifice (12th to 16th cent.), but not finished; its vaulted roof is 109 feet high. *Obs.* the pointed triforium of choir, the open parclose work, and the monument of Philippe of Castille, d. 1637, bearing his kneeling effigy, in armour, bare-headed, his helmet at his side. Here also are the tombs of several bishops, and the *Monument of Bossuet*, "the Eagle of Meaux," as he has been called, who long time held the see (d. 1704). His sitting statue, erected by the Dépt. 1822, by *Rutxiel*, is by no means a successful work of art. His grave escaped, by a wonder, violation during the Revolution, and even the pulpit from which he preached remains. Some relics of him are preserved in the (M. H.) *Evêché*—the study in which he

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wrote, and the avenue of yews in the garden where he used to meditate. A house, flanked by turrets, behind the cathedral, is a good specimen of domestic architecture of the 15th cent.; it was a storehouse belonging to the Chapter, and is called *La Maitrise.* There is an Hospice here, founded by a citizen, Jean Rose, now turned into a Séminaire. Three abbeys, numerous convents, and 4 out of its 7 churches, were destroyed at the Revolution, scanty ruins of them alone exist. A magnificent *Hôpital Général* has been built here. Meaux was besieged 1358 by the revolted serfs or *La Jacquerie*, when the Duchess of Orleans and 300 ladies of rank were shut up within the walls. The small garrison was relieved by Gaston Phœbus and the Captal de Buch, and the peasants defeated. Meaux furnishes Paris with a large supply of corn and flour from the water-mills on the Marne. A celebrated *cream cheese* (*fromage de Brie*) is made about Meaux, and is consumed in Paris to the amount of 3,200,000 kilogrammes. It is ripened by packing layers of musty hay between the thin cheeses.

4 m. *Trilport* Stat. The Marne is crossed before and after traversing the tunnel of Armentières, 672 yards.

9 m. *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Porc-Epic; H. de Paris), a town of 4500 Inhab. (Jovis Ara?), on the Marne, here varied by islands, in one of which, united to the banks by a bridge of 5 arches, is an old mill. Here is a pretty *Pavillon*, of the time of Louis XIII., which once belonged to the Duc de St. Simon. The Château de Laguy, in the Faubourg de Condets, deserves notice. La Ferté is famed for its *millstones*, perhaps the best in the world, quarried in the vicinity out of beds of a cellular siliceous rock, known as *Pierre Meulière* or Burr stone, almost peculiar to the basin of Paris, in which it forms nearly the uppermost stratum. The stone is full of cavities, and consequently does not require *picking*. The blocks are extracted in cylinders, by driving in wedges of wood and iron. A good millstone, 6½ ft. diameter, costs about 48*l.*; but nearly all those which are used are composed of pieces (*carreaux*) bound together with iron hoops. The number of millstones extracted amounts to 1200 pairs yearly, many of which are sent to England and America.

The height opposite La Ferté is crowned by the antiquated town of *Jouarre*, where the Gothic ch. and its *Baptismal Font* and reliquaries deserve notice. Some Gallo-Roman capitals on the columns in the crypt. La Ferté, a name common to several places in France, is derived from *fortifiée*. The Marne is crossed by an iron bridge of 3 arches.

[21 m. S.E. of La Ferté is *Montmirail* (mons mirabilis) (*Inn:* H. de France), a town of 2579 Inhab., situated on a hill above the valley of the Petit-Morin, containing a Gothic *Ch.* of 13th cent., and a *Castle* now restored by the Duc de la Rochefoucault, and approached by a fine avenue. Here Napoleon I. checked the advance of the Allies on Paris (February 11, 1814). The victory is commemorated by a *column* erected in 1867.]

18 m. **Château-Thierry** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. de l'Éléphant; H. d'Angleterre, tolerable), a pretty town of 6519 Inhab., situated on the Marne. On the summit of the hill on which it is built are the fragments of a *Castle*, now nearly disappeared, constructed, it is said, by Charles Martel for the young King Thierry IV. The site, and the ground around these mouldering walls, and one well-preserved old tower (Tour de Balhan 13th cent.), are converted into a well-kept *public walk*, commanding a pleasing prospect of the town and river. From these ramparts a crushing fire was poured upon the Russians in trying to cross the river in Feb. 1814. The 15th-cent. *Ch. of St. Crispin*, on the heights, of massive pointed architecture, resembling a fortress, surmounted by a huge tower and entered by high flights of steps, deserves the notice of the antiquary. In the Rue la Fontaine, the house (No. 13) is preserved and now

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used as a museum and library, in which the poet *Jean de la Fontaine* was born, 1621. A marble *statue* of him was erected in 1824 at the town end of the bridge.

This town suffered much during the campaign of 1814, when the plain of La Brie was overrun with hordes of Calmucks and Lesghian Cossacks.

The valley of the *Marne*, between Château-Thierry and Épernay, is the prettiest part of the ancient province of Champagne.

13 m. *Dormans* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de France), a town of 2223 Inhab., in the Dépt. Marne, has a port on the river. The *Ch.* (M. H.) has a pretty central tower of the 13th cent. The ruins of the Château of Châtillon, the birthplace of Pope Urban II., on an elevated and apparently intrenched position, have a picturesque aspect.

11 m. *Damery Boursault*, Stat., near which, on a height on rt., is the modern Gothic Castle of *Boursault*, built by the late Madame Cliquot (well known as one of the most extensive producers of champagne wine) for her son-in-law, M. de Mortemart: the towers have been maliciously compared to champagne bottles.

4 m. **Épernay** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. de la Sirène), a town of 12,927 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Marne. It is the centre for the fabrication of *Vins de Champagne;* the kinds which are grown in the vicinity are distinguished from those produced near Rheims, as "Vins de la Rivière." Almost the only object of interest to the traveller here will be the wine *Cellars* cut out in the chalk rock; they are of vast extent, and always contain several millions of bottles.

"It is a common mistake to suppose that champagne wine is obtained from unripe fruit. The grapes are small, but extremely sweet; and fine wine is never produced unless the season be most favourable to the ripening of the fruit. When the fruit is gathered and pressed, the juice is exquisitely sweet, but in a few days this is destroyed by fermentation in the casks in which it is placed. When this subsides the wine is vapid and very disagreeable; it is then stopped, and fined to as great a degree of brightness as can be obtained before the bottling season, usually in March following the vintage. When it is bottled, a second fermentation is induced, by putting into each bottle a small glass of what is called *liqueur*—sugar-candy dissolved in wine, and fined to brightness. This fermentation produces a fresh deposit of sediment or lees, however bright the wine may be when bottled. In this process the greatest attention is necessary, and the bottles are closely watched, the temperature of the air carefully regulated, to promote or check the fermentation; yet thousands of bottles explode—so many, indeed, that 10 per cent. is always charged as a cost of manufacture: but in seasons of early and great and sudden heat 20 per cent. and even 25 per cent. are broken. Madame Cliquot of Rheims, the largest grower in France, lost 400,000 bottles in the great heat of April, 1843, before the fermentation could be checked by supplies of ice from Paris thrown into the caves.

"When the wine, after clouding with fermentation in the bottles, begins to deposit a sediment, the bottles are placed, with the necks downward, in long racks or shelves, having holes obliquely cut in them, so that the bottles can be stuck into them at first nearly horizontally. Every day the man whose business it is to attend to this process lifts each bottle, and after a slight vibration replaces it a little more upright in the hole, thus detaching the sediment from the side, and throwing it down towards the neck of the bottle. This is done many times, until the bottle is placed quite upright, and the sediment is entirely deposited in the neck of the bottle; which is then ready for *disgorging*. In this process, a man holds the bottle steadily, with the mouth downwards, before a recess prepared for the operation, cuts the wire, when the internal force drives out the cork, and with it the foul sediment.

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The skill of the workman is shown in his preserving all the bright pure wine, and losing only the foul. An old cork is ready to replace that blown out, which in its turn serves again; the bottle is filled up from some previously purified wine, and again stacked. A second disgorgement is always necessary when the wine is prepared for sale; sometimes a third: when ready, it is sweetened for the particular market, or taste of customers. But the wine now gets another dose of *liqueur*, which is prepared with great care and purity, by candy dissolved in white wine for ordinary champagne, and in red wine for *pink*; and the colouring thus given is sufficient. The high price of genuine champagne may be accounted for by the loss from breakage and the cost of preparing. The genuine productions of France in the champagne districts exceed 50 millions of bottles."—*W. B.*

Large quantities of coarse *earthenware* are made at Épernay from clay called *Terre de Champagne*, obtained from the neighbouring hill of Montigny.

One of the principal buildings in the main street is the house of *M. Moët*, the eminent wine-merchant, and opposite that in which Napoleon slept on the eve of the battle of Montmirail, 1814. *M. Moët's cellars*, containing usually 4000 to 5000 pipes, run at a depth of 40 ft. below the street, excavated in the chalk.

Épernay was taken by Henri IV., 1592, after an obstinate siege, in which Marshal Biron was killed. In the hideous modern *Ch.* (1831) remain a fragment of a portal in the style of the Renaissance, and several windows filled with curious *painted* glass of the 16th cent.

[*Branch Rly.* N. 19 m. to Reims (Rte. 178) crosses the Marne just above the town, and traverses the chalk range, called *La Montagne de Reims*, dividing its valley from that of the Vesle by a tunnel 3800 yds. long. The stations are—2 m. *Aï*, 3 m. *Avenay*, 7 m. *Rilly la Montagne*, 7 m. *Reims.*]

The rly. continues up the l. bank of the Marne, through a region of vines; the vineyard of Aï being conspicuous on the opposite bank. The landscape monotonous, the river appearing only now and then.

4 m. *Oiry Mareuil* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. S. 52 m. to *Romilly* for Nogent or Troyes, see Rte. 162.]

16 m. **Châlons-sur-Marne** Junct. Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de la Haute Mère Dieu, best situation; H. La Cloche d'Or); Pop. 17,692. This chief town of the Dépt. de la Marne derives its name from the Gallic tribe the *Catalauni*, and was a place of some importance 2 centuries before Attila, in 451, was defeated in its neighbourhood (see an account of the battle Rte. 175). St. Bernard preached the crusade here before Louis VII. in 1147. From 1419 to 1430 the town suffered repeatedly from the attacks of the English in their efforts to retain their hold of France. In 1814 Châlons capitulated to the Allies, and again the year following; and, though now fallen from its ancient prosperity, when it exported largely a kind of worsted cloth first made here—

"And in his owen chambre hem made a bedde,
With sheetes and with *chalons* faire yspredde."
CHAUCER, *Canterbury Tales* (Reve's Tale), vv. 4137–8.

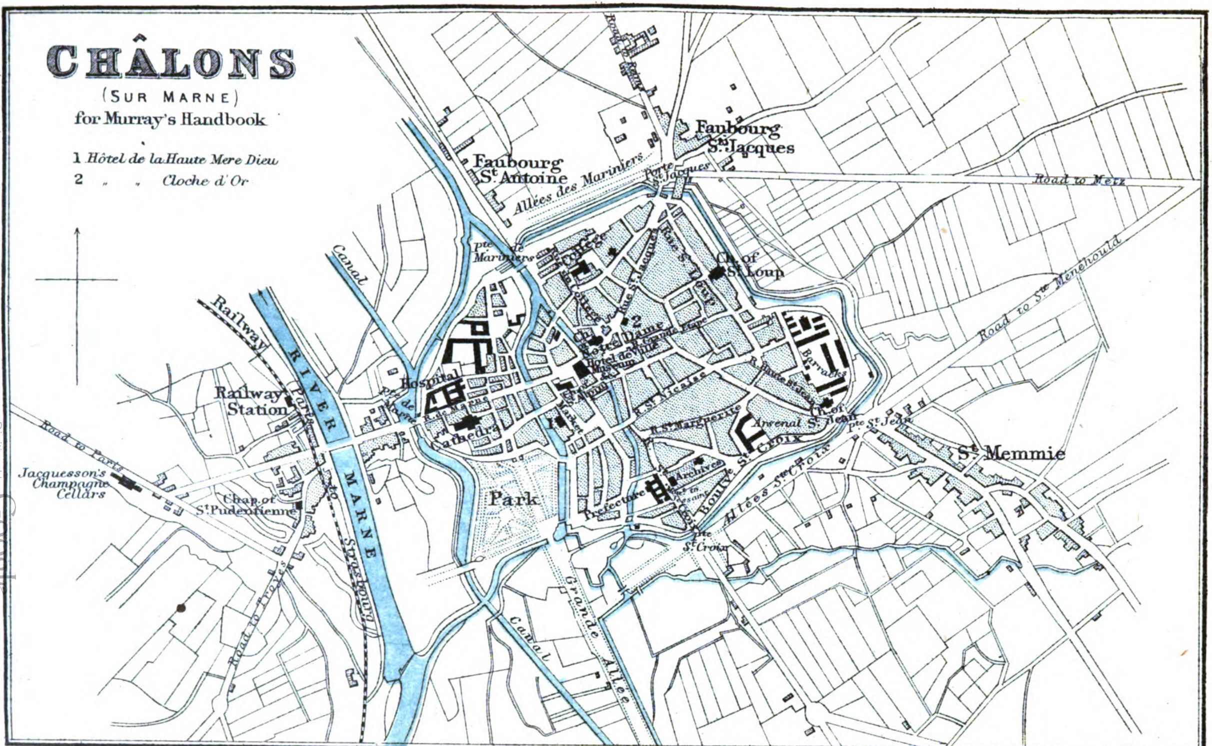
The same subsequently known by the corrupted name—

"In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad."
SWIFT.

It is still a principal seat of the champagne wine trade, and borrows some life from the vicinity of the great camp. It may be seen in a couple of hours.

Leaving the rly. stat., which is in the faubourg on the l. bank of the river, crossing the Marne by the handsome stone bridge and entering the town by the *Porte de Marne*, now represented only by an iron railing, and passing up the street of the same name, on the l. is seen the *Hospital*, and on the rt. a short street leads to the (M. H.) *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Étienne,

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Edwd. Weller.

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now a parish ch. It is on the site of an ancient ch. dating from the 7th cent. destroyed by fire in the 12th cent., when the present edifice was commenced, and the existing transepts and part of the nave, 90 ft. high, completed in the following cent. The incongruous W. front was erected in 1628. A destructive fire 40 years later led to barbarous restorations. The 2 eastern towers of the old Romanesque work remain, but with ugly modern terminations. In the N. transept is a fine rose-window, and the pavement is almost entirely composed of monumental slabs.

The Rue de Marne terminates in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, the eastern side of which is occupied by the *H. de Ville* erected in 1772, and containing the Courts of Justice, and municipal offices, whilst in the building adjoining on the S. side are, on the 1st floor: 1. The *Library*, containing about 25,000 vols. from various religious fraternities suppressed at the Revolution, and 2. The *Museum* of mineralogy, botany, &c.

On the rt., over the houses, is seen the low central square tower of

The *Ch. of St. Alpin* (M. H.), a venerable building principally of the 13th cent., the tower and choir of the 14th, other parts of the 15th, contains some painted windows and a Christ on the Cross, attributed to Albert Durer.

To the N.E. of, and behind the H. de Ville, are seen the conspicuous spires of the

Ch. of NotreDame (M. H.), a beautiful building, well restored, and which might rank with cathedrals. It was built in the first years of the 12th cent., and then consisted of a nave with an open wooden roof, and an apse without an aisle. Towards the end of the cent. the nave was raised and vaulted with stone, and the E. end rebuilt with an aisle, from which open 3 circular chapels. The 2 towers N. and S. of the choir, and the 2 W. towers, are of the original edifice; the W. spires are of the 14th cent. *Obs.* the apsidal chapels and the 16th-cent. painted glass in the nave, particularly the N. window nearest the W. front representing the Assumption.

Behind this ch., close to the *H. de la Cloche d'Or*, commences the Rue du College, halfway down which, on rt., is the large building of the *College* with the façade of its chapel (1678) in the style of St. Paul of Paris.

At the extremity of the Rue Grande Etape will be seen on l. the *Ch. of St. Loup* of the 15th cent., and the interior of which has been well restored. *Obs.* (on the wall of the 2nd chapel on the S. side) a *triptych of the Adoration of the Magi* ascribed to *Primaticcio*, and a gaudily coloured statue in wood of St. Christopher, said to be of the 16th cent.

The Rue St. Loup leads S. through the Place des Ursulines to the Rue Haute St. Jean, on the l. of which is seen the entrance to the large

Cavalry barracks, built on the site of the Abbey of St. Pierre, and beyond this is the *Porte St. Jean*, close to the *Ch. of St. Jean* (M. H.), exhibiting various stages of Gothic, and on the middle of the l. wall of the nave of which is a St. Sebastian by ? *Philippe de Champagne.*

The Boulevard Ste. Croix leads to the unfinished *Porte Ste. Croix*, erected in 1770 to commemorate the passage of Marie Antoinette through the town.

A short distance up on the l. of the street of the same name is the large and handsome *Prefecture*, opposite to which is the building containing the *Archives of the Department* — a very valuable and interesting collection.

From the end of this street the Marché (Market Place) may be gained, in which is the H. de la Haute Mère Dieu, and

Le Jard may then be skirted. Previous to the war of 1870–71 a beautiful park, but the trees were then cut down to provide fuel for the German troops.

Returning across the bridge, and turning to the l., the little wretched *Chapel of St. Pudentienne* will be seen, visited by some 50,000 pilgrims annually in the month of May.

A short distance down the Paris road are, on the l., the vast *Champagne cellars* of M. Jacquesson, holding, as an ordinary stock, 4 millions of bottles. The galleries excavated in

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the chalk rock are 6 miles long, through which loaded waggons are driven, partly on tramways communicating with the rly. They are lighted by metal reflectors placed at the bottom of the air-shafts. Every bottle passes through the workmen's hands nearly 200 times before the wine is fit for use.

Owing to the situation of the city on three rivers, the Marne, the Mau, and the Nau, the construction of a new bed for the Marne, and the conversion of the old bed into a canal, there are no less than 22 bridges in Châlons.

[Rly. N. to St. Hilaire, for *Rheims* (Rte. 176) or *Verdun* (Rte. 175); S. to *Troyes*, Rte. 163.]

From Châlons the beautiful Gothic *Church of N. D. de l'Epine*, on the Vesle, may be visited. It lies 6 m. N.E. on the road to Ste. Menehould in Rte. 175, and is a miniature cathedral, which Fergusson ('Handbook of Architecture') compares with St. Mary Redcliffe, surmounted by an elegant open spire, contrasting forcibly with the hovels of the poor hamlet around it. The exterior is especially beautiful, full of bold and graceful devices. It was begun about 1329, but not completed until towards the end of the 16th cent., partly at the expense of Charles V. It has been redeemed from ruin and restored since 1860. Its triple portal at the W. end richly adorned with sculptures of holy persons and sacred subjects, the fine rose-windows surmounting them, the elegance of the piers and arches, the choir screen, delicately carved, a bas-relief of wood over the high altar, and some curious painted glass, all merit examination. Mr. Beresford Hope affirms (in his 'Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century') that this ch. was built in 1419 by an English architect named Patrick.

The *Camp of Châlons* lies about 18 m. N., and may be reached in less than an hour by taking the rly. N.W. to Rheims as far as *Mourmelon* Stat., see Rte. 176.

From Châlons the line to Nancy continues S.E., passing

20 m. *Vitry-le-Français* Stat. (*Inns:* H. La Cloche d'Or, landlady English; H. des Voyageurs). A 3rd-class fortress of 7852 Inhab., on the Marne, which is here navigable, built 1545 by Francis I., and fortified, to supply the place of Vitry-le-Brûlé, 2 m. off, which had been taken and destroyed by Charles V. A statue by Marochetti to Royer Collard, the philosopher, was erected, 1846, in the Place d'Armes. The town was occupied by the Germans 25th August, 1870.

The rly. penetrates into the vale of the Saulx, and thence into that of the Ornain, passing

8 m. *Blesme* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). [Rly. S.E. to Chaumont by St. Dizier (Rte. 164).]

8 m. *Sermaize* Stat. 1 m. S. are the mineral waters and thermal establishments called the *Sources des Sarrazins.*

5 m. *Revigny* Stat., on the Ornain, the valley of which we follow, to

10 m. **Bar-le-Duc** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. Du Cygne; H. de Metz, fair). This flourishing old-fashioned town on the Ornain, the capital of the Dépt. of La Meuse, has 15,334 Inhab. It was for several centuries the place of residence of the Dukes of Bar, of whose *Castle* but a fragment remains. The *view* from the upper town is fine; and here are two *elms*, the largest in France. In the S. transept of the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, of the early part of the 15th cent., in the upper town, is the monument of René de Châlons, Prince of Orange, who was killed before the walls of St. Dizier, 1544. It bears an emaciated effigy in white marble, by the Lorraine sculptor *Ligier-Richier*, and below it is a black marble urn, containing the remains of several of the Lorraine Princes.

The Pretender Charles Edward resided here 3 years in a house which is still pointed out. There is a large and increasing *Protestant community* here.

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They have service twice on Sundays in a ch. near the Rue de l'Evêché.

The lower town, close to which is the Rly. Stat., has some handsome wide streets and buildings. In the Place Reggio is a Statue of Marshal Oudinot, a native of Bar; and near it is the handsome *Café des Oiseaux*, furnished with a collection of Natural History; in another part of the town is a Statue to General Excelmans, also a native of Bar. The *Museum*, in an elegant Renaissance building on the Place de St. Pierre, contains specimens of sculptures, paintings, and a gallery connected with the military celebrities of the province. There are several *Cotton-mills*, some trade in timber, iron, and *vins de Bar*, which resemble champagne, and its currant-jam and other confitures are largely exported.

The rly. crosses the Canal de la Marne au Rhin to

7 m. *Nançois le Petit* Stat. [*Omnibus* to, 3 m. S., *Ligny-en-Barrois*, a town of 3400 Inhab., with a *Tour de Luxembourg* (M. H.), the remains of its ancient fortifications. 5 m. further to the S.E. is the small village of *Naix*, marking the site of the Roman town *Nasium*, destroyed by the Vandals and Huns, and of which some traces remain.] Through deep cuttings in the chalk we pass from the valley of the Marne into that of the Meuse.

7 m. *Loxéville* Stat. Quarries in the chalk.

8 m. *Lérouville* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N. to *Verdun*, see Rte. 180A.]

4 m. *Commercy* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Paris), 4200 Inhab., on the Meuse. Close to the rly. is a *Château* enlarged by king Stanislas of Poland, and where he was visited by Voltaire in 1747. It is now a cavalry barrack.

8 m. *Pagny-Vaucouleurs* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. S. 69 m. to Bologne Junct. Stat. for Chaumont, see Rte. 164A.]

The railway traverses 1203 yds., after which the line makes a considerable curve before reaching

7 m. **Toul** Stat., at some distance from the town; *omnibus* from rly. (*Inn:* H. de la Cloche, attentive people and moderate; a 2nd-class fortress, seated on the Moselle, and containing 7410 Inhab. It was not definitively added to France until 1552, having previously maintained a sort of independence as a free city of the German empire, under the nominal control of a long line of bishops. On the 23rd September, 1870, this fortress, garrisoned by 2240 men, capitulated to the Germans under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg after 3 days' bombardment, during which the Faubourgs of Mansuy and St. Epvre were set on fire.

The chief edifice is the *Church* (formerly the Cathedral) *of St. Étienne* (M. H.), a plain type of the Lorraine Gothic style of the 13th cent. Its portal and W. front, surmounted by twin towers, designed and raised by Jacquemin de Commercy (1447), are surpassed by few in France. It is a parallel triapsal ch., short transepts, no triforium. The E. end of 13th cent.; height to roof 108 ft. It has some good 16th-cent. glass, partly destroyed in the war of 1870, and in the sacristy *a nail of the true cross* which Constantine used as a bit for his horse. The *Church of St. Gengoult* (M. H.) has some fine painted glass, a tomb of 15th cent., and a rich Flamboyant *cloister*. The H. de Ville, a modern building, was originally the Bishop's palace. From the *Mont St. Michel*, situated on the N.E. of the city, beyond the rly., a fine view of Toul is obtained.

After leaving Toul the line makes a considerable bend and crosses the canal of la Marne au Rhin, passing

5 m. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle* Stat., then traverses a deep cutting and long tunnel under

6 m. *Liverdun* Stat., and then crosses the Moselle, so that there are 2 rly. bridges over canal and high road, a canal bridge, tunnel, and lock, all within the space of a mile, the whole forming part of a remarkable group of engineering works which cost 3½ million francs.

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4 m. *Frouard* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), a village on the Moselle, with 2 handsome bridges, at the confluence of the Meurthe.

Branch line N. 29 m. to Metz (Rte. 181) diverges on l. The line S. continues to

2 m. *Champigneules* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.E. 22 m. to Burthécourt Junct. Stat., whence branch of 3 m. to *Château Salins* and 2 m. to

Moyenvic, a town of 1295 Inhab., which formerly possessed salt-works, abandoned 1831, since the discovery of a mine of rock-salt at *Dieuze* (4000 Inhab.), about 9 m. off, where the most extensive *salt-works* in France have been established, producing annually 145,000 quintals, supplied chiefly from very copious brine springs, as well as rock-salt, and employing 400 men. There is also a considerable manufacture of soda and other chemical products here. Dieuze is more easily reached by a branch line of rly. from the stat. at Avricourt.

"From Moyenvic, or even farther W., the country is a vast unenclosed arable plain, uninhabited, save in the towns or villages; scarcely one hamlet or farm-house, hardly a solitary cabaret on the road-side."—*R. I.*]

5 m. **Nancy** Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly.

Inns: H. d'Angleterre, Rue Stanislas, nearest to stat.; H. de l'Europe, Rue des Carmes, good; H. de France, Rue de la Poissonnerie, good, but dear; H. du Commerce,—all 3 close together; H. de Metz, good, but small; H. de Paris.

Restaurant, Boudot; *Café*, de la Comédie; both in the Place Stanislas.

Post-Office.—Rue des Ponts.

Tramway runs across the city from the Cours Léopold to the ch. of Bon Secours.

This chief town of the Dépt. de la Meurthe (Pop. 52,993), in a fertile plain near the l. bank of the river Meurthe, is distinguished by its clean, straight, broad streets, its numerous handsome squares and buildings, and the general air of grandeur and prosperity which it derives from its former position as capital of the Duchy of Lorraine.

It may be seen (with the occasional aid of a conveyance) in from 4 to 5 hours, but deserves a longer stay.

Turning to the l. on leaving the rly. stat. the town is entered by the *Porte Stanislas*—a handsome gate ornamented with military trophies and erected in 1762. A short distance up the street of the same name is seen on the rt. the bronze *Statue of Dombasle*, born in one of the houses opposite, and the inventor of the kind of plough named after him. The E. side of the square is occupied by the *University*, in which is the *Public Library*, founded in 1751 by Stanislas, and consisting of upwards of 40,000 vols. and many valuable MSS. collected from suppressed religious institutions. *Obs.* in the large room the old woodwork brought from the Jesuits' College of Pont-à-Mousson.

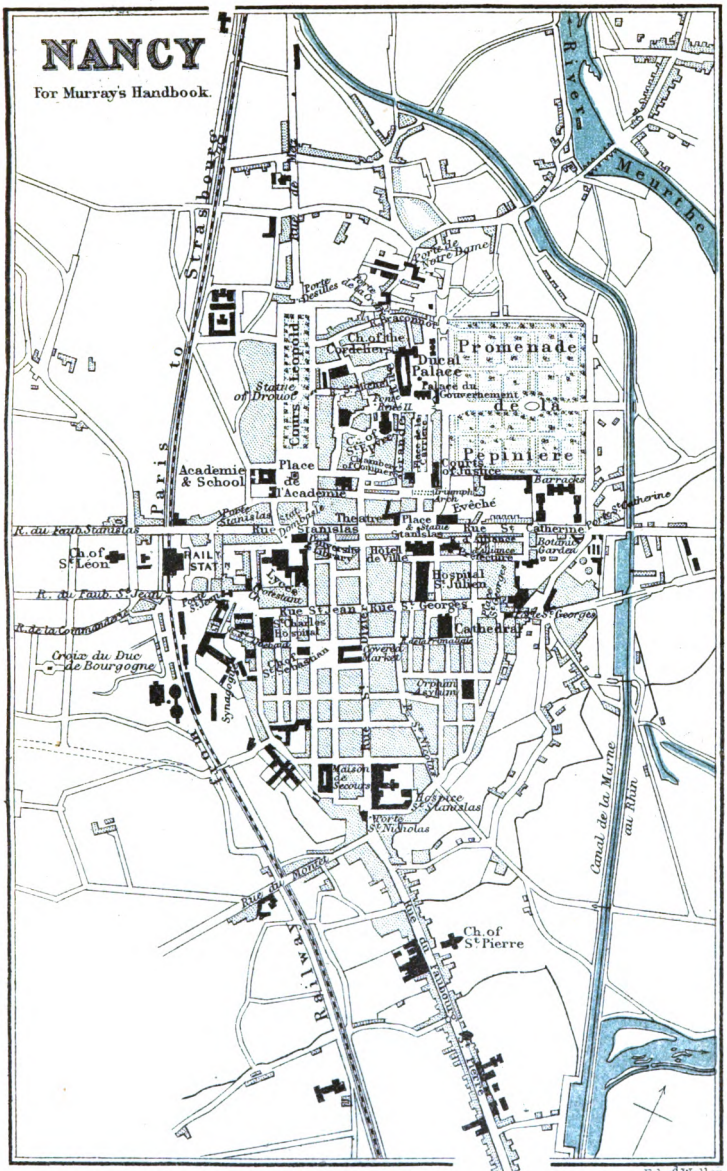
Crossing the street, and turning down the Rue de la Venerie, the S. corner of the Place de Grève is entered, occupied on one side by the *Academy* and *School* attached to it, and prolonged on the N. side by the *Cours Léopold*, a fine promenade, in the centre of which is a bronze *statue of General Drouot*, executed by David of Angers in 1853.

Passing up the Rue St. Michel and the Rue du Point du Jour, one of the oldest squares in the town is reached, in the centre of which, surmounting a fountain, is the little equestrian *statue of Duke René II.*

The E. corner of the square is occupied by the very handsome Gothic *Ch. of St. Epvre*, completed 1872, and filled with good painted glass. It stands on the site of an old ch. built in 1451, from the tower of which 100 of Charles the Bold's Burgundian officers were hanged during the siege of the town in 1477 in revenge for the death of the chamberlain of the Duke of Lorraine.

The little Rue de la Cour leads to the portion still remaining of the ancient *Ducal Palace*, occupying a considerable part of the Grande Rue in the old town, and an elegant specimen of the

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Flamboyant Gothic of the 16th cent. *Obs.* the beautiful gateway, over which is an equestrian statue of Duke Antonio, son of René II., by whom the Palace was commenced in 1502 on earlier foundations. The present statue replaces the original one destroyed in the Revolution. The interior is devoted to the *Museum* of Lorraine antiquities. *Obs.* the tapestry found in the tent of Charles the Bold after the battle of Nancy. A fire in July 1871 destroyed the elegant *Galerie des Cerfs* (now restored, partly at the expense of the Emperor of Austria), together with the *Gendarmerie*, which occupied the remaining portion of the building.

Farther up on the same side of the street is the plain W. front of the *Ch. des Cordeliers*, in which are tombs of Card. de Vaudémont, the kneeling statue, by *Drouin;* of Antoine de Vaudémont and his lady, 1447; of Philippa of Gueldres, by the sculptor *Ligier-Richier*, much praised as a work of art, and of Callot the painter, of Henri Comte de Vaudémont and Isabelle de Lorraine, and nearer the choir the Mausoleum of Duke René II., of the 16th cent., much mutilated. From the nave opens the *Chapelle Ducale* or Ronde, erected as a sepulchre for the Dukes of Lorraine by Duke Henry III. in 1608. It is an octagonal structure, of singular grace and elegance, rich in marbles, bearing the arms of Lorraine and Austria. The coffins were taken up at the Revolution, and thrown into a public cemetery; the ch. and chapel were converted into a warehouse. It was restored in 1825 at the joint charge of France and Austria.

The Grande Rue terminates in the *Porte de la Craffe*, bearing the date 1336, and one of the most picturesque ancient monuments in the town. It was carefully restored in 1861. Passing under this massive structure, which served for a prison as well as a guardhouse, the Rue de la Citadelle passes through what was formerly the *citadel*, at a time when the town was strongly fortified, to the *Porte de Notre Dame*, leading to the Faubourg des Trois Maisons, and having on its outer side a statue of Charles III., the founder of the new town of Nancy (died 1608).

Turning up the Rue Braconnot, mounting the steps on the opposite side of the Place Boffrand, the elevated W. terrace is reached of the beautiful and extensive park called *La Pépinière*. Descending into the *Place de la Carrière*—a handsome square planted with trees—on the rt., occupying the whole of the N. end, is the *Palais du Gouvernement*, a very imposing structure, formerly the Palace of Stanislas, and now occupied by the General for the time being in command of the troops of the district. It is connected with the Palais de Justice and other buildings forming the sides of the square by a very elegant circular colonnade. At the farther (S.) end of the square, and dividing the *old* from the *new* town, stands the *Porte Royale*, a triumphal arch erected in 1751 in honour of Louis XV., whose portrait is seen on the medallion over the central opening.

The *Place Stanislas* is the great ornament of the town, having in its centre the

Statue of Stanislas Leszczynski, erected in 1831 by the 3 Depts. of Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, to the grateful memory of their former duke, to whom Nancy is mainly indebted for its modern quarter and architectural embellishments, and who, after abdicating the throne of Poland in 1737, resided in Lorraine until his death in 1766, when the Duchy fell to the crown of France.

The whole of the S. side of the square is taken up by the handsome façade of the *H. de Ville*, in which is the *Museum* of painting containing some few good pictures, *e. g.*, *Andrea Sacchi*, the Pope Sixtus V. borne on a Dais—*Gaspard de Crayer*, the Pest at Milan—*Jacques Jordaens*, 2 heads—? *Leonardo da Vinci*, Head of Christ—*Eug. Delacroix*, the Finding of the Naked Body of Charles the Bold after the Battle of Nancy—*Jacques Callot*, a curious Calvary—*Meunier*, 2 interiors. *Obs.* a fine bust of Gregory, Bishop of Blois, by *David of Angers*, and a bronze model for an equestrian statue of

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Charles III. by the brothers *Chaligny*. In the room on the rt. are some relics of Napoleon I., a sword, lock of hair, and Legion of Honour, given by him on his abdication to General Drouot, and by the latter to his native town. Handsome reception-rooms, ornamented with frescoes by *Girardet*, occupy the first floor. From the windows a fine view of the square is obtained, with the *Episcopal Palace* on the rt., the *theatre* on the l., and 2 *fine fountains* in the corners corresponding with handsome iron railings, the work of Jean Lamour, in the opposite corners. The building next to the Evêché has been occupied by several crowned heads: in 1769 by Marie Antoinette; in 1810 for a day by the Archduchess Marie Louise; in 1814 the Emperor of Russia stayed here at the time that the other allied sovereigns of Austria and Prussia also had their headquarters in the town, and during the Franco-German war it was occupied by some of the German Royal Family after the Crown Prince's army had entered the town in August 1870, without opposition, preceded by three Uhlans.

The Rue d'Alliance leads past the *Prefecture* on the rt. and the *Place d'Alliance*—with its fountain erected by Stanislas to commemorate the *Treaty of Alliance* between the Houses of Bourbon and of Austria, 1st May, 1756—and by the Rue des Champs into the Rue St. Catherine, with, on the l., the immense

Caserne St. Catherine, one of the largest buildings of the kind in France, erected in 1764.

Opposite to it is the *Botanic Garden*, and the street terminates in the *Porte St. Catherine*, called after the wife of Stanislas, and leading into the Faubourg of the same name, which is traversed by the canal joining the Marne and the Rhine.

Passing through this gate, and turning to the rt. down the Rue de l'Ile de Corse, the town is re-entered by the *Porte St. Georges*—so called from the equestrian statue of the saint surmounting the gate.

Crossing the Place St. Georges the street of the same name leads to the *Cathedral*, completed in 1742, and converted into a temple of Reason during the Revolution. The façade, of doubtful taste, consists of a double row of Corinthian columns flanked by two square towers surmounted by octagonal cupolas. The lines of the interior, in form of a Latin cross, are harmonious, and the general effect good. *Obs.* the painting of the central dome, representing *heaven open*, by Claude Jacquard; the white marble statues of the 4 Doctors of the Ch., St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Léon, and St. Jerome, from the mausoleum of the Cardinal de Vaudémont at the *Cordeliers*. The statue of the Virgin in the niche terminating the choir is by César Bagard. Some of the iron railings to the chapels are the work of Lamour.

Here a cab may be taken as the Faubourg St. Pierre is some distance, or the tramway running the whole length of the Faubourg may be used.

The Rue St. Georges leads into the Rue St. Dizier, one of the best in the town, at the S. extremity of which is the *Porte St. Nicholas*, outside which the Dukes of Lorraine used to take an oath to maintain the privileges of the three estates before making their solemn entry into the city. Passing through this gate, some distance down on the rt., is the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, which used to serve for the adjoining *school* (formerly a Jesuit establishment) and for the parish, but a handsome new Gothic ch., on the opposite side of the road, now supplies the wants of the latter.

About ½ m. farther on, at the extremity of the Faubourg, is the great resort of pilgrims, the *Ch. of Notre Dame de bon Secours*, built by Stanislas in 1738 on the site of one which had fallen into ruins, raised by Duke René II. to commemorate his victory over Charles the Bold, and at the same time to mark the spot where upwards of 3000 of the slain had been buried after the battle. The interior is a mass of stucco and gilding in the Italian Renaissance style. The chief point of interest is the choir, con-

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taining on the l. a fine monument erected by Stanislas to *Catherine Opalinska*, his wife, who died in 1747. The Queen is represented kneeling, listening to an angel who has come to summon her away. The *Polish eagle* is seen rising below the tomb. On the opposite side, of inferior merit, is the *monument to Stanislas himself*. He is reclining on a tomb with below him the kneeling figure of *Lorraine* on one side and *Charity* prostrate with grief on the other. *Obs.* also a tablet covering the heart of the daughter of Stanislas Marie Leszcinski, wife of Louis XV., died 1768; 2 tablets erected by the *Poles* on their passage through France in 1814 and 1832; a votive tablet of the town of Nancy erected at the time of the plague in 1631, and reconstructed in 1742; 4 standards taken from the Turks by various Princes of Lorraine in 1664, 1687, 1716, and a banner (in the choir) which belonged to Stanislas' body-guard. The statue of the *Virgin*, behind the altar, was the work of Gauvain in 1505, and is supposed to have miraculously escaped the destruction of the former chapel. The *crown* was the gift of Pius IX.

Returning to the city, immediately behind the large *covered market*, in the Rue St. Dizier, is the *Ch. of St. Sebastian*, finished in 1731, in which on the wall to the l. of the choir is a monument to the painter *Girardet*.

Descending the Rue St. Thiebaut, in which General Drouot was born, into the Rue de l'Equitation, on the rt. is the large *Jewish Synagogue*, whilst westward is the extensive building of *St. Charles's Hospital*, at the corner of the *Place St. Jean*, in which is the Italian façade of the *Temple Protestant*, since 1807 used by the Reformed Ch., but previously forming part of the Convent des Prémontrés.

Leaving the town by the *Porte St. Jean*, now half demolished, and turning to the l. down the Rue de la Commanderie, a new street, the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, will lead to the

Croix de Bourgogne, marking the spot where the body of Charles the Bold was discovered in a pond, near what was then the swamp of St. Jean, two days after the battle of 1477. The following inscription may be made out with difficulty :—

En l'an de l'Incarnation
Mil quatre cent septante six
Veille de l'Apparution *
Fut le Duc de Bourgogne occis
Et en bataille ici tansey
Ou croix fut mise pour mémoire
René duc de Lorraine meci
Rendant à Dieu pour la victoire.

The rly. stat. may be regained by the Rue du Faubourg Stanislas, observing in passing the ancient *tower* belonging to the chapel *de la Commanderie de St. Jean*, and the pretty new *Ch. of St. Léon* in the street of the same name.

The *Cotton* manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent at Nancy, as well as that of Cloth; but *Embroidery* upon cambric, muslin, and jaconots, employs the greatest number of hands, amounting to 20,000 persons, in and about the town.

[Branch rly. S. W. by Jarville Junct. Stat. to 22 m. Vézelise.]

The rly., on quitting Nancy, runs by the side of the Canal de la Marne au Rhin.

10 m. *Varengeville-St.-Nicolas* Stat. Here are salt-works. At (1½ m.) St. Nicolas a fine *ch.* (M. H.) of 16th cent. Canal and rly. cross the Meurthe on one bridge at St. Phlin, and the rly. traverses the several branches of the Meurthe.

6 m. *Blainville La Grande* Junct. Stat. (the Rly. to Épinal, Vesoul, and Gray, branches off here, see Rte. 167.)

6 m. *Lunéville* Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. des Vosges, good; H. du Faisan); a decayed town of 15,184 Inhab., near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, with straight streets and regular buildings. The *Treaty of Peace*, of the 9th Feb., 1801, between France and Austria, by which the frontier of the Rhine was conceded to France, as a consequence of the victory of Marengo, was signed in a house in

* Feast of the Epiphany, January 6.

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the Rue d'Allemagne. The *Palace* built by Leopold Duke of Lorraine, 1702, in which was born (1736) his son Francis, who married Maria-Theresa, and was progenitor of the present Imperial house of Austria, has been turned into a cavalry barrack. Its pretty gardens are become a *public* walk. Stanislas, king of Poland, died here, and has a monument in the ch. This is one of the chief *cavalry* stations in France: a review of 3 or 4 regiments in the capacious *Champ-de-Mars* is a fine sight.

[Rly. S.E. 31 m. to *St. Dié*, following the valley of the Meurthe, by

16 m. *Baccarat* Stat., where are large glass-works.

16 m. **St. Dié** terminus Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, good); Pop. 10,472. Name comes from St. Dieu Donné (Deodatus), who, having resigned his bishopric, settled in this valley in the 7th cent. under the protection of Chilperic II.

Having been burnt down in 1756 the town was rebuilt chiefly by the active aid of King Stanislas. The street facing the rly. stat., in the Quartier St. Martin, leads past the *Ch. of St. Martin* (fine organ) and across the bridge over the *Meurthe* up the Grande Rue, on the rt. of which, some distance up, is the H. de la Poste, and a small street at the extremity leads to the

Cathedral, an imposing red-sandstone structure approached by a double flight of steps, with parts dating from the 10th cent. The door on the N. side of the nave leads through the remains of the beautiful Gothic *cloisters* to the so-called *Petite Église* of (?) the 9th cent., well worth a visit. A short distance W. is the Rue Stanislas, with, on the l., the *College*, facing which is the Rue du Casino, containing the pretty modern *Protestant Ch.*, and between the river and the college is the *Park*, from which the Grande Rue may be regained.

[Rly S.W. to *Épinal*, see Rte. 168, and for the road S. to *Gérardmer* see Rte. 169A.]

Diligence to E. 15 m. *Ste. Marie aux Mines* (time 3½ hrs., fare 5 frs.) in correspondence with the rly. from thence to Schlestadt (Rte. 170). The road crosses a smiling plain for about 6 m., and the ascent of the pass over the mountains begins at 8 m. *Gemaingoutte*, 2 m. beyond which is *Wissembach*, the *French* frontier custom-house, after which a series of steep zigzags, quite alpine in character, leads up to the Auberge de la Côte, at the summit of the pass (now the frontier), when the view at this elevation of about 2600 ft. embraces not only the plains of Lorraine westward but down over the valley leading into Alsace. The descent is very rapid, the road winding down the steep side of the fir-covered mountains into the town of *Markirch* (Fr. Ste. Marie aux Mines) (see Rte. 170).]

From Lunéville the rly. continues to

10 m. *Emberménil* Stat. French frontier.

The *German frontier* is crossed just outside of

5 m. *Avricourt* Junct. Stat. German custom-house, luggage and passport examination.

[Short branch rly. 11 m. S.E. to *Cirey*, and a rly. N. from here to *Dieuze* (see above), 14 m., 1 hr.]

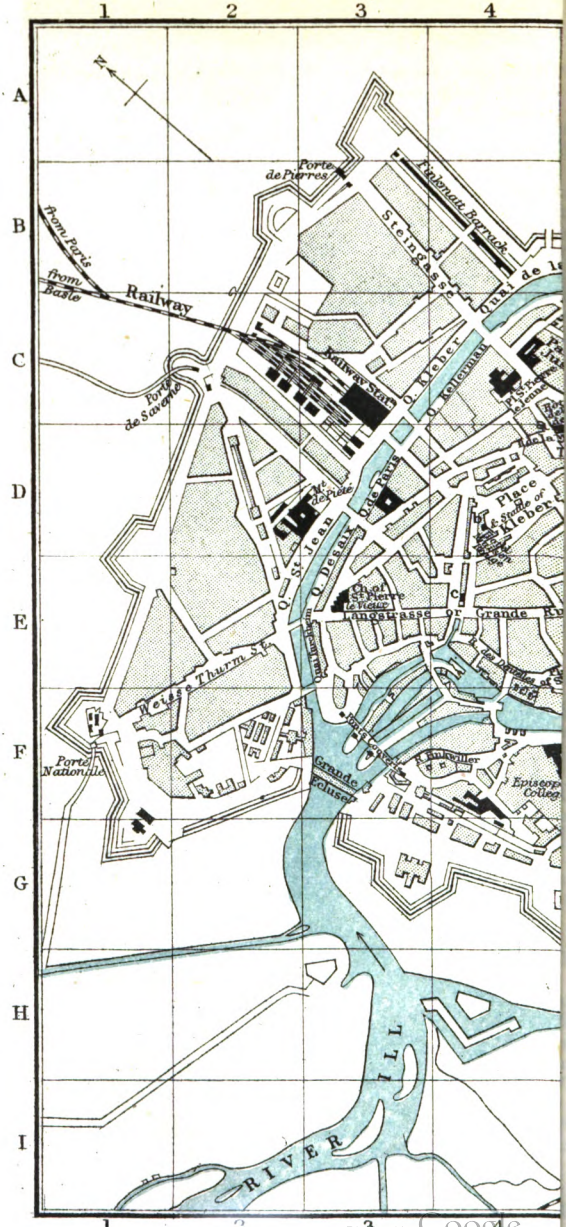
9 m. *Hemingen* Stat.; on leaving which the rly. enters the valley of the Sarre, before reaching

5 m. *Saarburg* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Sauvage), a walled town of 3070 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Sarre, or Saar. It stands on the boundary-line of the 2 languages, French being spoken in the Upper and German in the Lower town. The French had extensive *Military Storehouses* and bakeries here. [Rly. N. through *Berthelmingen* (Branch N.W. to *Remilly*, in Rte. 181A) to *Saargemünd*, in Rte. 182.]

The rly. now quits the plains of Lor-

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raine and penetrates the chain of the Vosges Mountains by a series of tunnels, the longest of which is that of *Archweiler*, or *Hommerling*, the most important on the whole line, about 1¾ m. (3034 yards) in length. The canal from the Marne to the Rhine traverses the same hill, but in its subterranean course the rly. passes *under* the Canal. It soon after emerges into the valley of the Zorn, which it crosses upon a bridge spanning with one arch the river and with another the canal. This part of the line is exceedingly beautiful. The rly. is carried in a tunnel under the Castle of

10 m. *Lützelburg* Stat., a little village romantically situated on the Zorn in a narrow defile below the ruins of the 12th cent. *Castle* of the same name.

[This is the nearest and best point for reaching by omnibus, which awaits the train, 3 m. *Pfalzburg* (Fr. Phalsbourg) (*Inn:* H. de la Ville de Bâle), a quiet little town of 3564 Inhab., hemmed in by its fortifications planned by Vauban, but dismantled by the Germans 1873, and before the alteration of frontier of considerable military importance, from its position commanding the defiles under the crest of the Vosges, but best known as the scene of the "Conscrit of 1813," the joint work of Erckmann and Chatrian, the former a native of the town. The road from Lützelburg zigzags steeply N. up a lovely gorge, and then suddenly reaches a vast and smiling plateau, after traversing which nearly a mile the town is entered by the *Porte de France*, a handsome military gate in the style of the 17th cent., leading to the large *Place Lobau*, in the centre of which is a statue to Marshal Lobau, born here.

The *Ch.* (on the W. side of the Place) was almost entirely destroyed by the bombardment of the town by the Germans, which led to its capitulation on 12th December, 1870, after 4½ months' investment. The great road from Paris to Strassburg passes out on the E. side of the town at the *Porte d'Allemagne*, and crosses the rly. at *Zabern*, distant 6 m. (omnibus 1 fr. 25 c.).

The Eau de Noyau made at Pfalzburg is reckoned very good.]

6 m. *Zabern* (*Saverne*) Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Soleil, or Sonne), a town of 5489 Inhab., on the river Zorn., and on the E. slope of the Vosges: it is supposed to stand on the Roman Station of *Tres Tabernæ*. This was once the capital of the Wasgau. It suffered severely in the 30 Years' War, but has ceased to be fortified since 1696. The *Château* of Saverne, formerly the country residence of the Bishops of Strassburg, was rebuilt (the former one having been destroyed by fire in 1780) by the notorious Bishop-Cardinal de Rohan. It is a large and handsome edifice of red sandstone, and is now a barrack. Conveyances may be obtained at the Inn for excursions to the Castles of Hoch Barr and Great and Little *Geroldseck* and to *Mauermünster* (*Marmoutier*) (*Inn:* H. Deux Clefs), a village of 2458 Inhab., which grew up around the oldest Abbey in Alsace, and remarkable for its *Church*, the early portion of which dates from the 12th cent., and, like that of Guebwiller (Rte. 170), is an interesting "compromise between the Italian and German styles."

[Rly. from Zabern S. through *Molsheim* to *Schlettstadt* (see Rte. 168).]

The rly. now enters the rich and well-cultivated plain of Alsace, inhabited by people of the Germanic race.

22 m. *Vendenheim* Junct. Stat. The rly. from Mayence, Mannheim, Landau, Haguenau, and Niederbronn joins here. (See Rte. 182.)

6 m. **Strassburg** (Fr. *Strasbourg*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet, and comfortable room for washing and dressing). Omnibus from rly.

Inns: H. de la Ville de Paris, handsomely fitted, table-d'hôte at 12 and 6·30; H. Maison Rouge, pleasant situation on the Kleber Platz, but back rooms look into a glazed court; H. de la Vignette (Rebstock), fair German inn; H. d'Angleterre, near Stat., not well spoken of.

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Café-Restaurant: Broglie, and others, in the Place Broglie.

Post-Office near the cathedral, and numerous letter-boxes throughout the town.

This important frontier fortress, Pop. 85,529 (31,000 Prot., 3000 Jews), is the capital of the German provinces of Elsass and Lorraine. It was the *Argentoratum* of the Romans, and is situated on the river Ill about 1½ m. W. of the Rhine. It was a free Imperial city until 1681, when Louis XIV. obtained possession of the town by stratagem. It remained in possession of the French, without, however, losing its German aspect, until, by the Treaty of Frankfort in 1871, it, and nearly the whole of Alsace, was annexed to Germany.

With the occasional aid of a conveyance, the principal objects of interest may be seen in a few hours.

Entering the city from the *Rly. Stat.* on its N. side, one arm is crossed of the river Ill, which, with the other arm, forms a circle of about 3 m., making an island of the principal portion of the town. Joining the canal *du Rhin au Rhône*, and the canals *de Bourgogne* and *du Centre*, the Ill brings the city into water communication with Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Crossing either of the two bridges, and proceeding S. by the Rue de la Gare, the N.W. corner is reached of the largest square in the town, the

Place Kleber, so called since 1840, on account of the monument erected in the centre to *Gen. Kleber*, born here 6th March, 1753, stabbed at Cairo 14th June, 1800. The bronze statue is by *Graes*, surmounting a pedestal adorned with bas-reliefs of the battles of Altenkirchen, 1796, and Heliopolis, 1800. The N. side of the square was occupied by a building containing the offices of the Governor of the town and the *Museum of Painting and Sculpture*, but the whole was burnt (25th Aug. 1870) during the bombardment of the town, leaving only the bare walls of the handsome façade standing.

Passing the H. Maison Rouge, and leaving the square at the S.W. corner, the Rue des Tanneurs will lead into the *Langstrasse* (Grande Rue), which under different names bisects the town. At the western extremity of this street stands

The old *St. Peter's Ch.*, which was divided between Protestants and Catholics, for Strassburg has always been a great stronghold of Protestantism, in spite of the efforts of Louis XIV. to stamp it out. The *nave* (date 1428 over S.W. door), the Protestant part, still remains, but the *choir*, becoming too small for Catholic wants, has been pulled down, and a handsome new Romanesque ch. erected with its back against the Protestant portion.

The Quai Turckheim terminates in the *Ponts Couverts* over the Ill, so called because formerly *covered* and connected with the fortifications, and flanked with the 4 *tall massive square towers* still remaining.

Crossing these, *obs.* on l. the picturesque view down the canals and on rt. the *Grande Ecluse* locks, originally the work of *Vauban*, but since reconstructed. By their means, during the siege of the town, the whole of the country surrounding the fortifications was laid under water except the N.W. side, from which direction only the Germans could make their approaches.

Following the Rue and Place Finkwiller, and crossing the Ill, a short street leads direct to the W. front of the Protestant

Ch. of St. Thomas (apply to Sacristan, 1 Place St. Thomas, small fee), founded by Bishop Adeloch (d. 830), and whose tomb is in the interior. The square W. tower belongs to the original edifice standing in 1031, the octagonal Gothic east tower is of later date. The choir, older than the nave, is of the 13th cent. It suffered somewhat during the bombardment in 1870, but some portions of fine stained glass still remain. Occupying the place of the high altar is the *Monument of Marshal Saxe* (d. 1750), erected to his memory by Louis XV., the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, and the result of 25 years' labour. It represents the General descending with a calm mien into the grave, while France, personi-

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fied in a female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort of the chisel: though somewhat theatrical, there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. This monument was saved from destruction at the Revolution by a citizen of Strassburg, named Mangelschott, who covered it up with bundles of hay and straw, the church having been turned into a straw store. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a century.

The Rue des Serruriers leads into the *Gutenbergs Platz*, in which is the bronze *statue of Gutenberg*, by David of Angers, erected in 1840 to commemorate the earliest attempt at printing made here in 1430, with the assistance of Peter Schöffer, a native of the town, though Gutenberg perfected his invention at Mayence.

From this square the Rue Mercière leads direct to the magnificent red-brown sandstone W. front of the

Cathedral (Münster), one of the noblest Gothic edifices existing, begun in 1015 on the site of an earlier ch. founded by Clovis, 496. The present W. front is due to the architect *Erwin of Steinbach*, to whom the work was entrusted in 1277, continued by his son John after his death in 1318, and then completed by his daughter *Sabina* (all three lie interred within the ch.), except the towers, only one of which has been erected, and this (468 ft. above the pavement) not finished until 1439. The door for the ascent of the tower is at the S.W. corner of the building, small fee to the platform, where the city fire-watch is stationed, and from which a magnificent panorama is enjoyed, embracing the town, of which the Cathedral occupies nearly the centre, the valley of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest. Another small fee is charged for admittance to the first gallery of the tower, and an extra fee must be paid to ascend the spire, — a proceeding not without danger to persons liable to giddiness, owing to the extreme openness of the light and delicate stonework. Amongst the names of visitors cut in the stone may be seen those of Göthe, Lavater, Voltaire, &c. The cross surmounting the whole was struck during the bombardment of 1870, but it has been repaired.

Descending to the body of the church, the exterior of the W. end deserves examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which look like a veil of cast iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.: *i.e.* higher than the *towers* of York Minster."—*Hope*.

The best modern critics condemn the design as inferior in taste to the work of an earlier period. Viollet-le-Duc pronounces it an abuse of the true principles of Gothic design, though a chef-d'œuvre of science and calculation.

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines." The *Triple Portal* in the W. front deserves to be studied, on account of its sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs; as do also the statues of the Church and the Synagogue, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, which are originals of the 13th cent., and the porch on the S. side, attributed to *Sabina*, the daughter of Erwin. Although the greater portion of these carvings are modern, the originals have been destroyed by the democrats of the Revolution, who likewise melted down the great doors of brass into sous-pieces, yet they have been restored with a perfect exactness, with great truth of sentiment, and good taste, by MM. Kirstein and Haumack.

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The group of the Death of the Virgin is executed in a masterly manner.

This cathedral is little more than a nave of 7 arches of the grandest proportions, 140 ft. wide, 80 ft. high, 380 ft. long, and a beautiful example of German decorated Gothic of the 13th cent. *Obs.* the size of the piers supporting the tower, 80 ft. in circumference. The E. end is poor and diminutive. It is raised on a Romanesque *Crypt*, referred to the 12th cent. The most remarkable objects in the interior are the rich painted *glass*, executed partly in 1348, partly in the 15th cent., the vast and beautiful marigold windows, the pulpit of carved stone (date 1487), and the famous *Clock* in the S. transept. This is a really scientifically constructed astronomical clock, by a native clockmaker, Schwilgné, 1842, and replaces that by the mathematical professor Dasypodius, 1571. It shows the Ch. calendar, position of the stars, course of the sun and moon, &c. There is a partial performance of the puppets every half-hour, but the whole of the machinery is put in motion only at 12 o'clock. "When it struck twelve, a whole army of puppets went through many ingenious evolutions; and among them, a huge puppet-cock, perched on the top, crowed twelve times, loud and clear . . . . It was wonderful to see this cock at great pains to clap its wings and strain its throat; but obviously having no connexion whatever with its own voice, which was deep within the clock, a long way down."—*Dickens*, 'Pictures from Italy.'

The part of the church where the clock is now placed is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, is a figure of the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinbach: he is interred here; in 1835 his tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John. His statue has been erected in the porch on the S. side of the nave.

In the S.W. corner of the Münster Platz is a gabled Renaissance house (1581), with an elegant winding staircase, called *Frauenhaus* (House of our Lady) or *de la Fabrique*, or *de l'Œuvre*, belonging to the cathedral. Here are preserved the ancient architectural drawings on parchment of the cathedral on a working scale, and parts of the works of the original minster clock, and casts of some of its best sculptures.

Facing the S. door of the Cathedral is the *Schloss*, formerly the Bishop's Palace, now containing the University library (200,000 vols.). It was built in 1731 by Cardinal Rohan. The river façade is handsome, and may be seen whilst crossing the Ill at the Pont Ste. Madeleine, from which the street of the same name leads to the extensive *Barracks* on the site of the convent of St. Catherine (1242). Near the western end of these barracks is the *Porte Dauphine*, and farther on the *Porte de l'Hôpital*, (now Metzger Thor), leading to the *Rly. Stat.* for *Kehl*.

Turning N. and crossing the canal at the back of what was the French Government Tobacco Manufactory, the Rue des Poules and the Rue des Bestiaux will lead to the Zeug-haus Strasse, of which street both sides are occupied by the extensive buildings of the

Arsenal—the third largest establishment of the kind the French possessed—beyond which, separated by the *Esplanade*, lies the

Citadel, originally constructed 1682-84, under the direction of Vauban, but converted in 1870 into a heap of ruins by the German batteries, erected on the Baden side of the Rhine. The Germans have rebuilt it, and have also erected 12 very strong detached forts, at a distance of 4 to 5 m. outside the town, connected by a rly. and telegraph. These, in combination with 2 forts on the Baden side of the Rhine, which command the passage of the river, together form a girdle of defence, as formidable as any fortress in Europe, and will effectually prevent future bombardments of the city.

Returning by the Rue de l'Esplanade into the Place St. Nicholas, on the l. is seen the

University, founded in 1566, endowed with new privileges in 1621, suppressed

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during the French Revolution, and in 1872 reorganized by the Emperor William of Germany. Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, Chr. Koch, the jurist, &c., were students here, and Göthe completed his studies and took the degree of Doctor of Laws here in 1772. It contains also a *Library* and a *Museum* of Natural History on the 2nd floor.

Passing the *Botanic Garden*, the street leading to the river has at its extremity the

Ch. of St. Guillaume, containing the remains of fine stained glass and the tomb of Count Ulric, Landgrave of Lower Alsace (died 1344), and of his brother Philip (died 1332), and a curious bas-relief in wood.

Crossing the bridge facing the ch., and following the river past the *Ch. of St. Étienne*, on the l., the quay Lezay Marnésia terminates at the *Prefecture*, which, together with the handsome *Theatre*, was burnt during the bombardment, but now rebuilt.

The bridge opposite leads across the canal to the

Porte des Juifs, outside which are the two Public Parks of

Le Contades and *La Robertsau*, communicating with each other across the Ill, but the trees round the fortifications were cut down during the war of 1870.

On the l. of the *Place Broglie*—a fine promenade with the best cafés in the town—is the

Hôtel de Ville, with the entrance in the *Rue Brûlée* (Brand-strasse), so called because 2000 Jews, accused of causing the plague in 1348 by poisoning the wells, were burnt here.

Unhappily the block of buildings adjoining was destroyed during the bombardment, including the beautiful *Temple Neuf* and the famous *Library*, though the *Protestant School* escaped with the loss of its roof. A new ch. is building in place of the Temple, a large portion of the funds for which has been contributed by the German Government.

At the corner of the Rue de la Mésange and the Rue de l'Église is the handsome façade of the *Hôt. de la Ville de Paris*, and at the opposite corner is the shop of *Henri*, one of the best makers of the celebrated *pâtés de foie gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by shutting the birds up singly in coops, and stuffing them twice a day with maize, the grains whole, but steeped in water. Each bird is taken out of the coop at feeding time and placed on a form, wrapped round with a cloth to prevent its wings flapping, and crammed as turkeys are in Norfolk. The geese are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds, to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver having attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs.

The Rue de l'Église leads to the *Ch. of St. Pierre le Jeune*, passing between which and the *Palais de Justice*, and crossing the canal, the *Rly. Stat.* may be regained by the Rue de la Toussaint in the *Steingasse* Faubourg, a part of the town now rebuilt, but almost entirely destroyed during the bombardment of 1870, including the immense *Finkmatt Barrack*, the scene of *Napoleon's* attempt against the Government of Louis-Philippe in 1836.

The trade of this great city consists mainly in wine, corn, flax, hops, hemp, linen, carpets, hardware, leather, lace, tobacco, and beer.

Shortly after the defeat of the French at Wörth (6th Aug. 1870) had opened the road to the Germans, their investing army began to concentrate around Strassburg, and after the refusal of Gen. Uhrich to surrender the town, the bombardment began (24th Aug.). By the 27th 241 siege-guns were directed against the town, and in the night of the 29th the first parallel running from the village of Schiltigheim to the Paris rly. was opened.

It was not, however, until the bombardment had lasted 7 weeks, causing great destruction in the town and killing and wounding upwards of 1300

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civilians, and after two breaches had been effected in the walls near the Stein Thor (Porte de Pierres), the outworks of which the enemy's approaches already included, that the French commander hoisted the white flag at the Cathedral. On 28th Sept. the garrison of 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms and marched out, leaving 1070 guns and the town in the possession of the Germans.

Railways—W. to Paris (see above); S. to Bâle (Rte. 170); N. to Hagenau for Niederbronn, Saargemünd and Metz (Rte. 182); S.W. to Mutzig (Rte. 168); E. across the Rhine to Kehl, and thence through Germany, see *Handbook for N. Germany.*

Excursions:—

— to *Kehl.*

The distance from Strassburg to the Bridge over the Rhine at Kehl is rather more than 4 m. On the way thither to the rt., in the middle of the *Ile des Epis*, formed by a branch of the Rhine, is a monument, inscribed "Au Général Desaix—l'Armée du Rhin—1801," bearing a medallion portrait of him; and bas reliefs representing the passage of the Rhine, the battle of the Pyramids, and his death at Marengo.

From the *Bridge of Boats* there is a fine view over the Rhine, and close to it is the fine iron lattice *Rly. bridge* of five spans on four piers. It was erected 1861, and the first military operations of the Germans, in the Franco-German war of 1870, was the blowing up of the E. end of this bridge. It was restored 1871.

Kehl and the Rhine are described in the *Handbk. for N. Germany.*

— to *Ban de la Roche*, by rail. to Mutzig in 1½ hr., see Rte. 168.

—to *Baden-Baden* and *Black Forest*, see *Handbk. for N. Germany.*

ROUTE 167.

THE VOSGES (A).—NANCY TO GRAY, BY ÉPINAL, PLOMBIÈRES AND VAIVRE.—RAIL.

Distance, 135 m.; *time*, 8 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

Nancy, and the *Rly.* as far as

15 m. *Blainville* Junct. Stat. are described in Rte. 165. Here the Épinal line turns S., and traverses the Charmes forest to

17 m. *Charmes* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. E. 17 m. to *Rambervillers* (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), an industrious town of 5500 Inhab., on the Mortagne, with a *ch.* dating from the 11th cent., containing some good glass. There is a carriage-road (16 m.) from Rambervillers to *St. Dié.*]

15 m. **Épinal** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. La Poste; H. du Louvre), chef-lieu of the Dépt. des Vosges, a clean town of 12,000 Inhab., founded in the 10th cent., fortified about the year 1250. It stands at the W. declivity of the Vosges mountains, on the infant Moselle, which makes several small falls in passing through it, and it is surmounted by the ruins of an old *Castle*, whose gardens are much admired. It has a large Gothic *Church* of the 14th cent. There is a *Museum of Antiquities*, chiefly Gallo-Roman, and a *Public Library*, containing some interesting manuscripts.

Rly. S.E. to Arches Junct. Stat., thence E. through Lavéline to *St. Dié* (Rte. 168), and S.E. to *Remiremont* (Rte. 169).

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The line from Épinal turns S.W. to 18 m. *Bains* Stat., 3 m. from which is the village of that name, of 2350 Inhab., with large Bath Establishments, and pleasant excursions in neighbourhood.

9 m. *Aillevillers - Plombières* Stat. [Omnibus meets all trains 1½ hr., 1 fr. 50 c. Private conveyance, 2 persons, 10 fr., to

7 m. **Plombières** (*Inns:* Grand H.; H. Tête d'Or, cheaper; H. l'Ours). Plombières, Pop. 1800, situated in a valley hemmed in by mountains, possesses several mineral springs, containing carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda. They are chiefly thermal; but there are some at the ordinary temperature, and one situated in the Promenade des Dames is ferruginous. The principal are the Sources des Romains, du Crucifix, de l'Enfer, du Grand Bain (147° Fahr.), des Capucins (132° Fahr.), du Bain des Dames, in the most fashionable quarter. They are used chiefly for baths, but some are taken internally.

The springs were known to the Romans, whose Baths are in a wonderful state of preservation, the *Etuve* or *Sudatorium* being unaltered, the water coming up boiling hot. The waters contain a glutinous substance, like those of Baréges. The name was formerly Plumières, and has nothing to do with lead.

The Bath-houses (*Établissement Thermal*) belong to Government. The Bain National contains two public baths—one for male, the other for female bathers,—each capable of containing twenty-five persons. In the building is a subscription reading-room, and a large hall for balls and concerts. The Bain Napoléon is the largest and most complete of these establishments.

The Vosges people assert that the waters of Plombières are good for every ailment except affections of the chest. They are especially recommended for dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the digestive organs, as well as for rheumatism and sciatica, and for female complaints; and they have also been found efficacious in cleansing the skin of scorbutic eruptions, and may be used with advantage for liver complaints. The ferruginous waters act as a tonic. The season extends from May till October — June and July are the fashionable months.

Plombières suddenly re-started into life and activity after a lethargy of years, and buildings rose in all directions under the patronage of Napoleon III. "It is really a very pretty place —clean as a new pin."

At the entrance to the town from Remiremont is the wide *Promenade des Dames*, planted with noble trees. At the other end, leading to the Val d'Ajol, are tasteful shrubberies and terraces, which the late Emperor assisted in laying out. The banks of the Eaugronne afford a delightful walk. That stream disappears on reaching the town, being carried underneath in a *tunnel* of masonry, which some consider a Roman work, to prevent its mixing with and diluting the mineral waters.

At half an hour's distance on foot beyond the shrubberies is the *Fontaine Stanislas*, a well on the side of an eminence overshadowed by rocks. On it are inscriptions recording the benefactions of that good Polish king. He also founded a hospital here, one of the numerous works of charity of "Stanislas le Bienfaisant."

The eminence of *La Feuillée* commands a noble view over the Val d'Ajol, or Val de Joie, as it was originally named from its fertility. A colony of Spanish emigrants are said at one time to have occupied this part of the Vosges.

Fougerolles L'Église, 6 miles from Plombières. A pretty town, of 5600 Inhab., famous for cherries, from which the inhabitants manufacture the well-known Kirschwasser. In the Val d'Ajol are the remains of the Château de Fougerolles.

The antiquary will find occupation for his time at Plombières. The ch. is built on the site of a Pagan temple. The baths were dedicated to Neptune and Apollo.

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St. Colomb, the Irish saint, introduced Christianity into this part of France, and the Vosges became renowned for its sanctity. The Knights Templar had several institutions hereabouts. They and the monks were in perpetual feud, until the dispersion of the Knights in the 14th cent.]

Returning from Plombières, the *Railway*, on leaving Aillevillers, passes

3 m. *St. Loup-Luxeuil* Stat., 7 m. from which is *Luxeuil*, a town of 4000 Inhab., possessing mineral waters, remains of a Roman aqueduct, and of a *Church*, date 1340 (M. H.), containing carved stalls and an organ screen. There are fragments of a 15th-cent. cloister and the abbatial buildings of the great monastery founded here by St. Colomb.

15 m. *Port d'Atelier* Junct. Stat. The Paris and Mulhouse Rly. (Rte. 162) is followed S.E. as far as

5 m. Vaivre Junct. Stat. Here the line turns S.W. again through

14 m. *Fresne St. Mamès* Stat. The *ch.* here dates in part from the 13th cent.

19 m. *Vereux-Beaujeux* Stat. The *ch.* at Beaujeux is of the 12th cent., with some fine 15th-cent. glass.

6 m. *Gray* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. du Parc; H. de Lyon). The town, of 7000 Inhab., is prettily situated on the Saône, and has become an important junction for several lines. Rly. N. to *Chalindrey* Junct. Stat., for Langres, Troyes and Paris (Rte. 162); S. to *Labarre* Junct. Stat., for Dôle or Besançon (Rte. 159); S.W. to *Auxonne* Junct. Stat., for Dijon or Dôle (Rte. 148).

ROUTE 168.

THE VOSGES (B). — STRASSBURG TO ÉPINAL, BY MUTZIG AND ST. DIÉ.— EXCURSION TO THE BAN DE LA ROCHE.

Railway from Strassburg to Mutzig (15 m.) by Molzheim. 4 trains daily, in 1¼ hr.

This route, through the heart of the Vosges mountains, will possess an interest for many English travellers from its leading close to the country of the estimable pastor Oberlin, whose tomb at Foudai will form an interesting excursion, easily made in one day from Strassburg. On leaving the city and crossing the Ill, we pass over a plain whose chief productions are tobacco, flax, and potatoes.

5 m. *Holzheim* Stat. On the rt. is the strong detached fort built for the protection of Strassburg from the S.W.

2 m. *Enzheim* Stat. In several villages the houses are hung with double rows of tobacco-leaves drying in the sun. At *Altorf* the undulating hills are covered with vineyards; in the distance the mountains of the Vosges are seen in great beauty.

6 m. *Molsheim* Junct. Stat., a prettily situated village: here is a large manufactory of saws, files, and other edged tools.

[Rlys. branch off here—
(A), on rt., N. to
3 m. *Sulz-Bad* Stat., where there are cold mineral springs and an *Établissement des Bains.*
8 m. *Wasselnheim* (Fr. Wasselonne) Stat. (*Inn:* H. Zum Goldnen Apfel).

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a very pretty little industrious town of 4308 Inhab., situated at the foot of the Vosges, on the Mossig, at the entrance to the Kronthal.

The Rly. continues N. near *Mauermünster* (described as an excursion from Zabern in Rte. 165), and in sight of the picturesque castles of *Hoch Barr* and Gross and Klein Geroldseck to

9 m. *Zabern* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 165).

(B), on l., S. through *Rosheim* to

8 m. *Ober-ehnheim* (Fr. *Obernai*) Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Chemin de Fer; H. Wagner), a town of 5200 Inhab., having some remains of its ancient walls and towers. (This will be the best point to visit much of the finest scenery of the Vosges, and especially—9 m. distant —*Sainte Odile*, situated on an elevated promontory commanding a fine view, and formerly one of the most celebrated monasteries of Alsace (there are public conveyances daily), founded in the 8th cent., destroyed at the Revolution. The existing ch. and adjoining buildings are of the 17th cent. (restored): and tenanted by Franciscan nuns, there is a little auberge outside, but visitors will be received at the convent itself for a short stay on very moderate terms. There is a shorter route, 6 m., to St. Odile for pedestrians by *Ottrott*.)

6 m. *Barr* Stat., a town of 5307 Inhab., on the E. declivity of the Vosges chain, remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding country.

Close to Barr are the 2 castles and Abbey of Andlau (some good carved stalls of the 14th cent. in the ch.), and the fine castles of Landsberg on a lofty height, Birkenfeld and Spesburg, also the Heidenmauer or Pagan's Wall. Hüttenheim, on the l. of the railway, is distinguished by one of the finest and loftiest church towers in Alsace.

Ste. Odile (see above) may be also visited from Barr, dist. 5 m.

The rly. is now completed through *Dambach* to

11 m. *Schlettstadt* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 170.]

The principal line of rly. continues from Molzheim W. to

2 m. *Mutzig* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), a walled town of 3668 Inhab., prettily situated on the Bruche. The *Château* of the bishops of Strassburg is turned into a manufactory of firearms. Behind the wooded hills to the W. rises the bald head of the Donon, 3314 ft.

The rly. is now finished through *Urmatt* and *Lutzelhausen* to

13 m. *Schirmeck* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Croix), prettily situated at the junction of a small stream with the Bruche, having 2 large ribbon-manufactories and 1400 Inhab.

2 m. *Rothau* Stat., a village situated at the N.E. extremity of the Ban de la Roche, with a handsome red sandstone Prot. ch. Here the rly. at present terminates, and the road leads S.W., crossing the Breusch by a bridge which supplies the place of that originally constructed, as well as the road itself, in part by the labour of Oberlin's own hands, to

3 m. the village of *Foudai* (comfortable little *Inn*), at the entrance of the valley of Waldersbach, which, though naturally sterile, enclosed by schistose hills, rising 1000 ft. above it, is much improved by cultivation and irrigation. A cotton-ribbon factory has been established here by M. Legrand, which, unlike many other establishments of the kind, has proved a blessing instead of a curse. The children, who are chiefly employed, work at home under their parents' eyes, and thus reap all the benefits of industry without the risk of health or morals attendant upon a crowded room.

In the churchyard of Foudai is the *grave of Oberlin*, a plain stone with his name engraved on it, and the words, now almost illegible, "Il fut 60 ans Père de ce Canton," and round the edge, "La mémoire du juste sera en bénédiction."—"*His* memory is indeed blessed: no cottager in this valley ever mentions his name without the affectionate addition of Father. Look around; every smiling field, every cultivated spot, every tre

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bearing fruit, reminds them of their lost benefactor: the education of their children, the comforts they enjoy in their cottages, the very roads by which they communicate, and, of infinitely more importance, the knowledge of the road that leads to heaven, which was constantly and faithfully taught them both by precept and example,—all forcibly recall the memory of their 'Father Oberlin.'"—*Capt. W.* By the side of Oberlin are buried his son Henry and his friend M. Legrand, and near them lies his faithful servant Louisa Schepler.

At *Waldesbach* (no *Inn*), a few miles farther, is Oberlin's parsonage, where there is a portrait of him, and his study-books, MSS., specimens of natural history, and drawings remain nearly as he left them; the walls and doors decorated by him with texts from Scripture.

In the village church is a *monument* to him, with a medallion portrait by *Ohmacht*. The school established by *Oberlin*, which in one generation rescued the inhabitants of this district nearly from barbarism, will not be looked on without interest.

The road from Foudai continues S.W. through *Saales*, and the frontier is crossed to

15 m. *Neuviller—Ch.* of the 12th cent., with a singular chapel of 2 storeys, of the 10th, attached to the apse.

5 m. *St. Dié* Stat. The town is described in Rte. 165. The line to Épinal is now complete, running S.W. through

15 m. *Laveline* Junct. Stat. [Short branch rly. to *Aumontzey* and *Granges*.]

3 m. *Bruyères* Stat. (small *Inn*), one of the oldest towns (2500 Inhab.) in the Vosges. The ruined keep of the old millstone grit castle stands on a cliff high above the town. The present owner allows strangers, on presenting a visiting card, to walk through the pleasure-grounds below and around the castle. [For the road S.E. 17 m. to Gérardmer, see Rte. 169A.] The Remiremont branch line is joined at

11 m. *Arches* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 169). Thence N.W. to

7 m. **Épinal**, in Rte. 167.

ROUTE 169.

THE VOSGES (C).—ÉPINAL TO MÜLHAUSEN, BY REMIREMONT [GÉRARDMER] AND THANN.

Epinal to	Kil.	Miles.
Remiremont—Rly. . .	28	17
Wesserling—Road . .	75	47
Mülhausen—Rly. . . .	109	68

Épinal is described in Rte. 167.

The rly. to Remiremont, 17 m. (4 trains daily, in 1 hr.), proceeds S., traversing a country of peculiar character and beauty: on the one hand are the ruins of those ancient castles whence the Lords of Lorraine and their retainers fought their Burgundian foes with bow and arquebus; on the other sweep the valleys threaded by the bright Moselle, and bounded by a majestic range of mountains.

7 m. *Arches* Junct. Stat.

[Branch Rly. E. 31 m., through *Laveline*, in the valley of La Vologne, to *St. Dié*, see Rte. 168.]

10 m. **Remiremont** Stat. (*Inns*: H. de la Poste; H. Cheval de Bronze), an old town of some 6974 Inhab. Streams of limpid water flow through the streets, and its innumerable fountains are of elegant design. It lies among hills clothed with fir-trees, the fragrance from which pervades the whole air, and is said to conduce to its healthfulness; in proof of this, the cholera has never reached it.

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The town owes its origin to a Benedictine nunnery founded by St. Romery in the 7th cent., replaced in later times by a chapter of noble *Chanoinesses* who were admitted only after the most rigid proofs of noble birth.

The *Mairie*, now modernised, was the residence of the Abbesses of Remiremont, who were Princesses of the Empire, owned the country, and made war against their feudal neighbours. One of them, Catherine of Lorraine, is said to have mounted a breach at the head of her ladies, and to have fairly driven back the assailants. In the Mairie is a public library of about 8000 volumes; within a few yards is a convent, with a small chapel open to the public.

Remiremont is famed for cakes called *quiches*, and for its trout.

Behind the town is a pretty promenade, planted with firs. It leads to a platform, on which is a *Calvary*, a large crucifix in bronze, with a figure of the Virgin and St. John on either side.

In the environs of Remiremont are many singular mounds of earth (*tertres*), which have the appearance of old redoubts. No one has yet decided whether these elevations are natural or artificial; they are believed by the inhabitants to be the accumulation of ages. The earth is used for building purposes.

Within a few minutes' walk of the H. de la Poste, is a remarkably pretty cemetery overlooking the valley. Excellent fishing is to be had in the Moselle near Remiremont at 2 frs. a day. Cray-fish abound.

Rly. in progress to *Guebwiller*. (See Rte. 170.)

[*Plombières* is 9 m. S.W. from Remiremont by the carriage-road, which runs through pretty scenery and includes the ascent and descent of a Pass: a carriage for two persons, 10 frs.; but it will be easier to reach that fashionable watering-place by the rly. from Épinal to Vesoul (see Rte. 167.)]

[*Gérardmer*. A diligence 3 times a day in 3 hrs. (18 m.) from Remiremont. (*Inns:* H. Poste, good; H. des Vosges, clean and comfortable). Gérardmer is the most beautiful spot in the department: it is a long village of 6450 Inhab., occupying a very considerable extent of ground, from the houses being situated among gardens. It lies on the margin of the pretty *Lake of Gérardmer*, at the source of the river Béliard, among lofty mountains. Stately trees overshadow the deep and placid streams, and the murmur of the waterfall alone disturbs the silence of the woods. Fountains form a pleasing feature here, and the huge *Wych-Elm* is of unknown age. One of the objects of a trip to Gérardmer is to mount the steep, whence the sun rising over the Vosges and Alsace is a fine sight, with a superb panorama of Rhine scenery beyond.

The *Schlucht* road to Münster (in Rte. 170), 20 m., mounting from Gérardmer, winds through a wild and rocky pass ascending the course of the Vologne, which forms the picturesque Lakes of Longemer and Retournemer. At the top of the pass is a tidy *Inn*, where refreshments and bed may be had.

In looking down on the valley, the tourist will remark numerous rocks scattered about. These are called "Les Moutons de Gérardmer."

The *Saut des Cuves* is the highest waterfall, formed by the Vologne, which hurries along at the foot of precipitous granite rocks, through a narrow valley clothed with firwood.

Excursions to *Longemer*, to *La Cascade des Fées*, and the great block of granite called *Charlemagne's Stone*, said to have been the resting-place of that Emperor during the night of a hunting expedition.

Excellent trout are to be had at Gérardmer. Apply to landlord of La Poste at Remiremont for particulars as to fishing at Gérardmer.

For the road S. to Le Thillot and over the Ballon d'Alsace to Belfort, see Rte. 169A.]

Remiremont to Mülhausen.

The traveller should hire a carriage

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for the journey, the diligences to Wesserling being incommodious. The carriage-road is 29 m. to Wesserling—public conveyances in 4 hrs.—from which rly. of 5 m. to Thann, and 21 m. to Mulhouse. The route lies through the upper valley of the Moselle, dotted with villages and factories, and bounded by lofty mountains: those of dome shape of crystalline rocks are called Ballons; those of the Grés des Vosges are of flatter form. All offer much that will interest the geologist.

After passing through *Vecoux* and *Moxenchamp*, the road crosses the Moselle to the rt. bank.

8 m. *Rupt.* The village lies at the entrance of a fine valley, with 2 mineral springs; thence through *Ramonchamp* to

7 m. *Le Thillot.* (*Inn:* Cheval Blanc, homely but comfortable), a pleasant little industrious town of 2100 Inhab., close to the Moselle, with fine views all round. [Road N. to *Gérardmer*, and S. over the *Ballon d'Alsace* to Belfort. See Rte. 169A.] The road crosses to the l. bank of the Moselle, to reach

3 m. *St. Maurice.* [The summit of the *Ballon de Servance* (3925 ft.), lying to the S.W., may be reached from here, and the Ballon d'Alsace taken on the way back; the whole in about 4 hrs. The view from the Ballon de Servance is not so good as from the Ballon d'Alsace, and the ascent is less easy.] Here the road leaves the Moselle, and turns N.E. through the beautiful Valley of St. Amarin, each succeeding village presenting a more thriving aspect. We are in the land that sent forth the most valiant crusaders, and that gave to France her best soldiers. Here are groups of factories, especially cotton-mills; the vale teems with evidences of peaceful and industrious life.

3 m. *Bussang*, celebrated for its medicinal waters, is a pretty primitive village, lying under the great *Ballon d'Alsace* at the source of the Moselle. The depôt of the waters is a solitary insignificant building, the last object to be seen in the Vosges before entering the tunnel and crossing the frontier leading into German Elsass.

6 m. *Wesserling* Stat., on the rly. to Thann, is a veritable Arcadia. The busy mills are far from unsightly, many of them rising from the grassy banks of murmuring streams, cradled amid trees and evergreens.

Among the groups of factories, those of Messrs. Gros, Odier, and Roman employ 6000 workpeople.

Cleanliness and order prevail throughout this prosperous district; the cottages of the artisans clustered about the handsome châteaux and shrubberies of the manufacturers, the groves, the streams, the hills, have an air of comfort and repose about them which is heightened by the picturesque ch., with tapering spire, seen in approaching on the right. Most of the community are Protestants.

3 m. *St. Amarin* Stat.; a place of some note formerly, and now a manufacturing town, of 3000 Inhab.

3 m. *Willer* Stat. (for the ascent of the *Ballon de Guebwiller*, see below).

3 m. **Thann** Stat. (*Inn:* H. la Couronne; H. du Soleil). Pop. 8154; a pretty manufacturing town with a superb Gothic *Ch., St. Théobald* (1455), surmounted by a spire of delicate open work more than 200 ft. high (1516). The *doorways*, highly enriched with sculptures, representing saints and Scriptural subjects, are of very good execution; it is, in some degree, a miniature of Strassburg Cathedral. It has been repaired.

On the hill above are the ruins of the 12th-cent. *Castle* of *Engelburg*. One tower, thrown down by Turenne, lies prostrate but entire, like a great cask. There are large manufactories of cotton prints here. [The ascent of the *Ballon de Guebwiller* may be made from Thann, starting from the Rly. Stat. at Willer (see above), up the valley to Goldbach (3 m.), whence a foot-track, easily found, leads in about an hour to the summit, marked by a cairn of stones. The view extends S.E. to the snowy Alpine chain, W. over the round masses of the Vosges.]

From Thann the rly. proceeds S.E. to

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4 m. *Sennheim* (*Cernay*) Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. S.W. 10 m. to *Sentheim.*] The forest of Nonnenbruch is traversed to

5 m. *Lutterbach* Junct. Stat. Here the Strassburg to Bâle rly. is joined to

4 m. **Mülhausen**, see Rte. 170.

ROUTE 169A.

THE VOSGES [D]—BELFORT TO ST. DIÉ, BY THE BALLON D'ALSACE, LE THILLOT AND GÉRARDMER.

The total distance is about 65 m. There are public conveyances from Belfort as far as (9 m.) *Giromagny*, and between *Cornimont* and (32 m.) *St. Dié*, but the remainder of the distance must be performed on foot or by carriage, and it will therefore be better to hire a vehicle direct from Belfort to (26 m.) *Le Thillot* (or *St. Maurice*), and thence on to (19 m.) *Gérardmer*, and again on to (19 m.) *St. Dié*.

The new road by the Ballon d'Alsace goes nearly over the summit of the mountain, and is good. The old road is somewhat shorter and steeper, but more picturesque, and may be used by pedestrians, but a guide is then advisable.

Leaving Belfort by the Porte de France, the road passes through *Valdoye*, *Sermamagny*, and *Chaux* to

9 m. *Giromagny*, a busy weaving village of 2900 Inhab. The *ch.* and *Hotel de Ville* are good specimens of modern buildings. Near this the small hill commanding the entrance to the defile has been fortified since the war of 1870.

2 m. *Le Puix* is situated in a beautiful little valley, and here the road, which has been following the Savoureuse all the way from Belfort, enters upon fine mountain and wooded scenery, and from this point it is a continuous ascent to the summit of the mountain (4124 ft.), winding round and round, so that it is nowhere very steep. The top of the Ballon is bare of trees and covered with short grass, forming the mountain pastures called *chaumes*, characteristic of most of the higher ground in the Vosges. About ¼ hr.'s walk from the higher point of the road (near which is a small auberge) is the actual top of the mountain (marked by a little pyramid with an image of the Virgin), whence the view is very extensive, reaching on the S. beyond Belfort to the Jura, while the whole range of the Vosges is spread out on the other sides. The descent is steeper than the ascent from Le Puix, and the road strikes that from Remiremont to Wesserling between

16 m. *Le Thillot* and St. Maurice (see Rte. 169).

From Le Thillot our road continues N., ascending the pretty valley du Ménil through

3 m. *Ménil*, of 1600 Inhab., and joining the Remiremont road before reaching

6 m. *Cornimont* (2 small *Inns*), a bright little town on the Moselotte, surrounded by various manufactories, which, however, do not injure the scenery or the atmosphere. Much wool is woven hereabouts. A shoulder of the mountain is crossed and the valley entered, in which is situated

5 m. *La Bresse* (*Inn:* Soleil, very clean), a small town of the same kind, at the junction of the two principal streams forming the Moselotte. [A charming excursion may be made on foot (there is a carriage-road) from La Bresse to the (3 m.) *Lac des Corbeaux*. The path leads E. through woods up to this small lake, which lies surrounded on three sides by wooded heights, at about 2000 ft. above the sea. A small branch of the Moselotte rises just below the lake. A rather longer but very

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pretty walk back to La Bresse may be taken by ascending the hill behind the lake and skirting the mountain side for some distance, then descending on the town from the S.W.]

The scenery is very fine between La Bresse and Gérardmer, the first sight of the lake through the forest which clothes the hill-side being very lovely. At the time of the annual fair held in most of the places in this district about August 25 it is often difficult to get rooms or horses.

8 m. *Gérardmer* (described as an excursion from Remiremont in Rte. 169). [There is a pretty road of about 17 m. N.W. to *Bruyères* (in Rte. 168) on the rly. between St. Dié and Épinal. At first the road runs along the charming *Vallée des Granges* by the side of the river Vologne; after leaving the valley it is less picturesque, but still pretty.]

About 3 m. from Gérardmer the road N. to St. Dié crosses the Vologne and follows the l. bank of that stream for about 1 m., and then in the course of the next mile rises to a height of 2600 ft. near a little chapel marking the site of a castle destroyed at the Revolution. The road then descends through *Gerbépal* and *Haute Fontaine* (road on l. to Épinal) and traverses a narrow passage between the mountains leading to *Arnould*, shortly after which it joins the road from Colmar by Fraize and reaches

14 m. *St. Léonard*, an industrious village of 1400 Inhab. [3 m. E., in a retired valley in the mountains, is *Mandray*, which was in existence in the 7th cent., and the tower of whose *ch.* is of great antiquity.]

The view becomes more extended towards the rt. with high wooded hills on l., and on reaching the eastern base of the Kemberg the road from Ste. Marie aux Mines is joined to

6 m. **St. Dié**, described in Rte. 165.

ROUTE 170.

STRASSBURG TO BÂLE BY MÜLHAUSEN —RAIL.

Strassburg.	Kil.	Miles.
Schlettstadt	43	27
Colmar	66	41
Lutterbach Junct.	103	64
Mülhausen Junct.	109	65
Bâle	141	88

5 trains daily, in 3½ to 5hrs.

Strassburg is described in Rte. 165. There is nothing very remarkable between Strassburg and Bâle, the line running through the plain of Alsace, up the valley of the Ill, and parallel with the Canal du Rhône au Rhin, and with the Rhine. It is carried over many hundred small bridges, which allow the streams descending from the Vosges to pass. It skirts the roots of that chain, and commands some good views of them and of their old castles.

11 m. *Erstein* Stat., a town of 3899 Inhab. The Strassburgers destroyed its walls and the neighbouring fort of Schwanau in the 14th cent.

16 m. **Schlettstadt** Junct. Stat. (Fr. *Schlestadt*), omnibus from Rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Aigle; H. du Bouc; H. du Lion d'Or), seated on the l. bank of the Ill, anciently an Imperial Free City, has 10,040 Inhab. and some manufactories. It was besieged in vain by the Allies in 1815, but, after a bombardment from the 19th to the 24th Oct., 1870, it capitulated to the Germans under von Schmeling. The fortifications erected by Vauban have been dismantled by the Germans. The *Ch.* of *St. George*

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(restored) is rather an elegant Gothic building of the 14th cent., and that of *St. Foy* is remarkable for its antiquity, having been built 1094, on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It has a curious Romanesque tower. Adjoining it is a large building, *Le Pavillon*, in turn a convent of Benedictines and Jesuits, but now a barrack. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, or *Fausseporte*, is a fine gate-tower, pierced by a Pointed archway. *Martin Bucer*, the Reformer, was born here.

[Branch rly. W. 14 m. (1 hr.), to

Markirch (Fr. *Ste. Marie aux Mines*) Terminus Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Commerce ; H. du Grand Cerf). This busy cotton-spinning town of 12,424 Inhab. is situated at the head of the beautiful valley of the same name just under the pass leading to *St. Dié*, and is the *German* Custom House, the frontier following the crest of the Vosges above the town.

Diligence (corresponding with the Rly.) to St. Dié (Rte. 165).

Rly. from Schlettstadt N., through *Barr* and *Molsheim*, to *Zabern* Junct. Stat., on the Paris and Strassburg rly., see Rte. 168.]

From the vicinity of Schlettstadt, and from other points on the railway between Strassburg and Mühlhausen, good views are obtained of the *Vosges Mountains*, stretching nearly parallel to the Rhine on the W., and gradually sinking into the plain traversed by the railway. They have mostly a tame, rounded outline ; here and there an escarpment of red sandstone, of which they are chiefly composed, breaks through the green forest, and ever and anon upon some projecting cape stands forth a ruined castle. The beauties of the Val de Ville, 4 m. from Schlettstadt, are extolled. 2½ m. from Schlettstadt is the old castle *Kientzheim*.

4 m. *St. Hippolyte* (Germ. St. Pilt) Stat. The town, 2½ m. from Stat. (*Inn:* H. Couronne), is a good point from which to start on an excursion into the mountains. It lies at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Hohe Königsburg* (15th cent.), the most extensive in the Vosges range, and very picturesque (a walk of 1½ hr.). From the top of its massive towers a fine view over Alsace and the Rhine valley is obtained. St. H. was taken and dismantled (1462) by an army of Strassburgers and of Bâlois, who combined their forces, and placed themselves under the Bishop of Strassburg as general, in order to put down the robber knights, its owners, on account of the depredations they had committed. It was ruined and sacked by the Swedes in the 30 Years' War, 1633. Near this are coal-mines.

3 m. *Rappoltsweiler* (Fr. *Ribeauvillé*) Stat. (*Inn :* H. Lamm), a town of 7146 Inhab. The best wine in the Vosges is produced about here.

The hill rising on the W. of here is crowned by the castle of *Ribeaupierre*, which was besieged in turn by Rudolph of Habsburg and Adolphus of Nassau. Lower down, on neighbouring heights, are the castles of *Giersburg* and *St. Ulrich*. Along the crest of the advanced line of hills forming the Vosges range above Ribeauvillé runs the curious and mysterious bulwark, of unknown antiquity, called *Heidenmauer*, or Pagan Wall. It is composed of unhewn stones, heaped together without cement, from 8 to 10 ft. high.

9 m. **Colmar** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Deux Clefs, good: H. Trois Rois—near stat.), a flourishing town of 23,669 Inhab. It is situated near the foot of the Vosges, at the distance of 1½ m. from the Ill, on 2 of its tributaries, which do much service by turning millwheels in their passage through the town. Its chief manufactures are cotton and printed goods. There are many large factories on the outskirts, especially in the valley of Münster. In the 13th cent. Colmar was erected into an Imperial Free city, and was joined to France 1697. Louis XIV., who took it in 1673, razed the fortifications ; they are now replaced

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by agreeable *Boulevards* surrounding the old town of narrow streets.

In the *Münster*, begun 1623, but unfinished, a Gothic edifice, containing some monuments and painted glass in the choir, is the masterpiece of **Martin Schön*, or *Schöngauer*, a native of Colmar (d. 1488), remarkable for its size and composition: the figures, larger than life, are on a gold ground. It is placed in the sacristy, and represents the Virgin Mary in a bower of Roses with the infant Jesus, attended by Angels.

The old 13th-cent. convent of the Dominicans, or of the *Unterlinden*, with its adjoining fine cloister, is converted into a *Museum*, and contains, besides the *Public Library* of 40,000 vols., several other paintings by Martin Schön; 2 altar-pieces of 6 compartments each, filled with events in the Life of Christ; 6 subjects from the Passion; an Annunciation and Adoration of the Magi, also by *M. Schön*, with other pictures attributed to *Alb. Dürer* and *Grunewald*. Here is preserved an *aërolite*, which fell near Colmar in 1492, and a Gallo-Roman mosaic from the choir of the church.

The *Halle aux Blés* is in a desecrated church; the nave is very elegant. The fine choir of the *Protestant Church* is now a warehouse; and several other religious edifices are degraded to similar purposes.

General Rapp was a native of Colmar. Statues of him and of Admiral Bruat have been erected in the town; that of Martin Schöngauer has been placed in the cloister of the Unterlinden.

[Branch rly. S.W. to *Münster*, 12 m. (*Inn:* H. Cigogne), a manufacturing town, of 4762 Inhab., on the Fecht, in a pretty, narrow valley, shut in by hills, where factories and country seats alternate with vineyards and gardens. The principal factory is for cotton prints: there are also spinning and paper mills. Its owes its origin to a Benedictine Abbey founded 660.

A beautiful road from Münster, of 20 m., leads across the Schultz Pass to *Gérardmer* (Rte. 169); the scenery on ascending is very fine. The Honeck, one of the highest peaks in this part of the chain, is 3470 feet. The ascent to it may be made from the pass. The view over the valley of the Rhine and mountains of the Forêt Noire beyond is magnificent.

Sulzbad, in the valley of Münster, 9 m. from Colmar, has mineral springs of acidulous water, sometimes called "bain des fous," because considered to be efficacious in hypochondriacal and hysterical complaints.

Public conveyances from Colmar to Neuf Brissach, near the l. bank of the Rhine, a fortified town 10 m. distant, in 1½ hr.

4 m. W. of Colmar is *Turckheim*, where Turenne gained a victory (1675) over the Imperialists.]

3 m. *Egisheim* Stat. The birthplace of Pope Leo IX. (1049). Above the town rises the *Castle*, conspicuous for its 3 towers.

6 m. *Ruffach* Stat., the birthplace of Marshal Lefèbvre. It has a fine *Ch., St. Arbogast*, 13th cent., with an early tower and spire. Above it rises the Castle of Isenburg.

8 m. *Bollweiler* Junct. Stat. There is a large nursery garden here, where all the known species of vine are cultivated. Some of the best wines of Alsace are grown near this.

[Branch Rly. in progress to Remiremont (Rte. 169) completed to *Guebwiller*, 4 m. up the valley of the Lauch. Extensive manufacture of spinning machinery. The *Ch.* is Romanesque, of the 12th and 13th cents., with a central tower of the end of the 11th cent., and is of great interest to the architect.

The Ballon de Guebwiller, or de Sultz, one of the highest of the Vosges mountains, is 4705 ft. above the sea, and 10 m. from Bollweiler. For the ascent from *Thann*, see Rte. 169.]

7 m. *Lutterbach* Junct. Stat. Cross canal of Huningen.

[Branch W. rly. to *Cernay* Junct. Stat., and thence branches to *Sentheim* and to *Wesserling*, passing by *Thann* (see Rte. 169).]

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5 m. **Mülhausen** (Fr. *Mulhouse*) Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. Romann, large and well conducted; H. Wagner, adjoining above. Pop. 58,773.

This, the most important manufacturing town in Alsace, situated on and intersected by numerous branches of the Ill, in a vast plain between the Vosges and the Rhine, was formerly capital of a small independent state, and an ally of the Swiss confederation from 1466 to 1798, when it was united to France. It was annexed to Germany 1871.

Turning to the rt., on leaving the rly. stat., and crossing the Canal *du Rhône au Rhin*, which runs along the S. side of the *new quarter* of the town, a short street leads into the Place de la Bourse, on the S. side of which is the

Société Industrielle, founded for the theoretical and practical development of the industrial arts, and possessing a *Museum* of painting, natural history, &c., and a library.

At the apex of this square is the commencement of the Rue de la Porte de Bâle, marking the entrance to the tortuous and irregular *old town*. Any of the streets W. from opposite the Hotel Romann will lead into the Place de la Réunion, in which is the

Hôtel de Ville—the only building of any historical importance in the town—a two-storeyed edifice with a very picturesque covered double exterior staircase leading to the first floor (*obs.* the date 1552 on the left-hand balustrade). The walls of the principal chamber are covered above the wainscot with coats of arms of the Mayors, and with an inscription relating the history of the town. *Obs.* the stained-glass windows, on one of which is painted a plan of the town in 1666.

In the same square is the beautiful new Gothic

Protestant Church, finished 1866, in the interior of which *obs.* the fine old carved stalls (date 1636) brought from the former ch.

The city fire-watch is stationed on the N. tower, from which a very fine view is obtained over the whole city and the surrounding country, including the Ballon d'Alsace, the highest peak of this portion of the Vosges range.

Opposite the door of this tower is an inscription on the wall of a house, stating that the astronomer *Lambert* was born there in 1728, and a wretched monument to him will be found in the Rue du Faubourg de Belfort, just outside the so-called *Porte Haute*. At the point where this street meets the canal commences the

Workman's City, founded by a philanthropic society in 1853, for the purpose of providing each workman and his family with a good separate residence, consisting of 2 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garden, on such terms as enable him to acquire the ownership after payment of rent for a limited period. The *city* now contains some 700 houses, with a baking, washing, and bathing establishment attached, divided into the *old* city on the rt. bank and the *new* city on the l. bank of the canal, the two being similar in character but somewhat differently arranged.

Crossing the canal, and proceeding through the *new* part of the city, the town may be re-entered at the *Porte de Nesle*, in the neighbourhood of which are 2 *towers*, remains of the ancient fortifications, one is on the l. of the Grande Rue, the other some little distance down on the rt. of the Rue du Bourg, which leads into the Rue des Trois Rois, from whence, leaving the *Synagogue* on the l., the N. front is reached of the new *Catholic Church*, a large and handsome Gothic edifice, finished in 1858 from the designs of Schacre, to whom also the Protestant Ch. and the Synagogue are due.

Leaving the square at its S. end, and crossing the Rue d'Altkirch, lined with elegant detached villas, the *Bassin* of the canal will be seen, across which is the Rly. Stat.

The branch of industry from which the great prosperity of Mulhouse is derived is the *manufacture* of *cotton prints* and *muslins*. They are distinguished by the perfection and variety of their patterns, and the fineness of the colours. There are also several

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extensive manufactories of machinery. Cotton printing was first introduced here, 1746, by Samuel Kœchlin (whose descendants are still the leading manufacturers), in conjunction with J. Schmalzer and H. Dollfus. The supply of fuel is obtained chiefly from the coal-field of St. Étienne.

The octagonal ch. of *Ottmarsheim*, of 12th cent., near Mulhouse, will interest the architect and antiquary by many peculiarities of construction, and as an imitation of the Dom at Aix-la-Chapelle.

3 m. *Rixheim* Stat. Here are manufactories of room-paper.

14 m. *St. Louis* Stat. Frontier town on the side of Germany. Luggage examined and passports looked at in coming from Switzerland. 2½ m. from St. Louis, near *Klotzheim*, is the celebrated Pisciculture Establishment of Hunninghe, one of the earliest in Europe; it is well deserving a visit, which can be most easily made from here.

3 m. BÂLE CENTRAL STAT. (see *Swiss Handbook*). (*Inns:* H. des Trois Rois ; H. La Cigogne ; H. Euler, a new house, good, near stat.) Omnibuses to hotels meet every train.

ROUTE 175.

PARIS TO METZ, BY CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE AND VERDUN—RAIL.

Distance, 218 m.; *time*, 10¼ to 12 hrs.; *trains*, 3 daily.

This is the most direct route. For the Rly. from *Paris* (*Place de Strasbourg*) to

107 m. *Châlons-sur-Marne* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 165. Here our line leaves that to Strassburg, and follows that N. to Reims (Rte. 176) as far as

13 m. *St. Hilaire au Temple* Junct. Stat. Here the Rly. to Metz branches off E., and skirting the S. side of the Camp of Châlons, described in Rte. 176, crosses at

4 m. *Cuperly* Stat., the little river Noblette, on the rt. bank of which, near the village of *La Cheppe*, is the spot known traditionally as the *Camp of Attila* (Rte. 165), or *Campi Catalaunici*, where it is asserted the *great battle* took place between the combined armies of Rome and Theodoric, and the "innumerable host" of Attila (A.D. 451). Here, as Gibbon observes, were assembled the natives of the various countries from the Volga to the Atlantic. The number of the slain amounted to 162,000, or, according to another account, 300,000. Attila, whose valour was always guided by his prudence, had waited for the enemy in these plains, as being best adapted to the operations of his Scythian cavalry. Great as was the slaughter, the conflict remained undecided: Attila retreated into his camp, which he had fortified, according to the Scythian usage, by a vast circle of the waggons in which they dwelt. The allied armies separated at the moment when the magnanimous Barbarian had resolved, if his intrenchments should be forced, to rush headlong into the flames of the funeral pile formed of the saddles and rich furniture of the cavalry, and thus to deprive his enemies of the glory which they might have acquired by his captivity. Attila continued for several days within the circle of his waggons after this defeat, dreading some hostile stratagem ; but his ultimate retreat beyond the Rhine, "confessed the last victory which was achieved in the name of the Western Empire."

6 m. *Suippes* Stat.

13 m. *Valmy* Stat. Near this is the *Pyramide de Valmy*, a simple monument, containing the heart of Kellermann, afterwards Duke of Valmy, who commanded the French when the

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Prussian army was defeated here (20th Sept., 1792), and compelled to evacuate the territory of France. Louis-Philippe, then Duc de Chartres, was present at the battle. Kellermann desired at his death (aged 82, in 1820) that his heart should rest on the battle-field, and the wish has been complied with.

6 m. *Ste. Menehould* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Metz: "c'est une auberge excellente," with a "cuisine modèle," says *Victor Hugo;* H. de St. Nicolas). Pop. 4326. An ancient town of little interest save its very pleasing aspect and position on the junction of the Auve and the Aisne. It was in traversing the square of this town, 21st June, 1791, on the way to Montmédy, and from thence to escape across the frontier, that Louis XVI., alarmed at not finding the expected escort, imprudently put his head out of the carriage window and was recognised by Drouet, the son of the post-master, who, hearing the direction given to the postilions to drive to Varennes, hurried across country thither to stop the farther progress of the unfortunate monarch and his family.

The line now runs nearly parallel with the road which the King followed, through the beautiful passes of the Forest of Argonne, and enters the Dépt. of the Meuse, just before reaching

5 m. *Les Islettes* Stat., picturesquely situated on the Biesme.

3 m. *Clermont-en-Argonne* Stat. A large village of 1304 Inhab., situated on a height above the l. bank of the Aire.

[Here the road to Montmédy turns N., and an hour's drive through the pretty wooded valley of the Aire leads to 9 m.

Varennes-en-Argonne (*Inn:* H. Grand Monarque), where, in the upper town (the spot is on the site of the Bras d'Or), the King's carriage was finally stopped on its arrival late at night, and detained on various pretences until a sufficient force of National Guards had been collected, when Sausse, the Procureur of the Commune, informed the King that he was discovered, and was a prisoner. The commanding officer of the escort of Hussars, stationed in the lower town, was at first ignorant of what was passing beyond the bridge, and finally the soldiers refused to rescue the King, and fraternised with the National Guard. The King's carriage was then turned back and retraced the road to Paris. An hour and a half afterwards the Marquis of Bouillé, who had planned the King's flight, arrived at Varennes with a regiment of cavalry, but finding the bridge broken down, and the passage of the river guarded, he gave up the enterprise as hopeless and retired to Germany. From this town Montmédy may be reached in from 3 to 4 hrs. by way of Dun and Stenay, two stations on the Rly. (Rte. 180A), between Verdun and Sedan.]

The line now crosses the ridge of land called Monts de la Meuse, separating the basin of the Aisne from that of the Meuse, and, after passing *Aubréville,* runs parallel with the main road.

9 m. *Dombasle* Stat. Here the Roman road from Reims to Metz is crossed. The passes beyond were the scene of the campaign of 1792, when Dumouriez was opposed to the Prussians.

We now enter the valley of the Meuse and the territory formerly known as Les Trois Evêchés (Metz, Toul, and Verdun).

9 m. **Verdun** (Germ. *Virten*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; H. Trois Maures, dear), an ancient and historical town, and a fortress of the 4th class (Pop. 12,941), picturesquely placed on a height above the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. It was well known to many Englishmen as the place of imprisonment in which they spent 11 weary years from 1803, when so unjustly seized by Napoleon on the breaking out of the war, and detained until his fall in 1814. The *Cathedral* (M. H.), originally of the end of the 12th cent., is a good deal on the plan of the Rhenish churches; it has an apse and transepts at the E. and W. ends; the W. apse now being used as a vestibule.

The *citadel,* commanding the course of the Meuse, was planned by Vauban.

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The event which renders Verdun distinguished in history is the dismemberment of the vast empire of Charlemagne in 843, between the 3 brothers—Louis, who received all Germany as far as the Rhine; Charles, who took the Gallic provinces S. of a line formed by the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, and Rhône; and Lothaire, who kept Italy and the E. part of Gaul. This act is known in history as the "Treaty of Verdun."

Verdun was a free city of the Empire down to 1552, and was not finally united to France until the peace of Münster, 1648. The inhabitants compelled the commandant to surrender to the Prussians in 1792, and of the 3 senior officers, Beaurepaire committed suicide, Bousmard entered the Prussian service, and Noyon was guillotined in Paris. It was, however, soon evacuated by the Prussians in consequence of the victory of Valmy. The campaign is described in the diary of *Goethe*, who attended in the train of his friend and sovereign, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. When the French regained possession, the Revolutionary tribunal sent to the guillotine 14 ladies who had formed a deputation to the King of Prussia to beg that the town might not be pillaged. In the late Franco-German war this fortress gave the German armies advancing westward considerable trouble, as lying directly on their route. It was invested on 25th Sept. 1870, but no attempt made to bombard it until 14th Oct., when the French replied with spirit, silenced the enemy's guns, and in a sortie succeeded in spiking many of them. Reinforcements, however, reached the Germans, and on the 8th Nov., after the town had suffered considerable damage from the bombardment, the garrison of 4000 men, with 136 guns, surrendered. The town was finally evacuated by the Germans in August 1873.

Verdun is celebrated for its *manufacture of sugar-plums* (dragées) and liqueurs.

Rly. N. to *Sedan*, S. to Lérouville for *Commercy*, see Rte. 180A.]

[From Verdun two roads lead to Metz; the N. road (42 m.) passing by Etain, Conflans, and Doncourt, joins at Gravelotte, the more direct S. road (41 m.), which passes through Manheulles, Mars la Tour, and Vionville.

It was by these roads that Bazaine attempted to retreat from Metz on 16th Aug., 1870. See description of the battles in Rte. 181.]

13 m. *Etain* Stat., a town of 2650 Inhab., on the Orne, which is here crossed.

11 m. *Conflans* Stat. The German frontier is crossed, after passing *Batilly* and before reaching

9 m. *Amanvillers* Stat. Here the line turns S., and traverses the position occupied by the French during the battle of Gravelotte, 18 Aug. 1870.

9 m. **Metz** Junct. Stat. See Rte. 181.

ROUTE 176.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE TO REIMS, BY ST. HILAIRE [CAMP OF CHÂLONS]—RAIL.

Distance, 36m.; *time*, 1¼ to 2¼ hrs.; *trains*, 7 daily.

Châlons-sur-Marne is described in Rte. 165.

The Rly. runs N. through

13 m. *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* Junct. Stat. [Rly. E. to *Metz*, by Verdun, Rte. 175.]

5 m. *Mourmelon* Stat. A *tramway* runs from the Rly. to the principal points of the

Camp of Chalons, which was established here in 1857 by the late Emperor

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Napoleon III. It commences at this Rly. stat. on the N. side of the village of Mourmelon le Petit, and covers the plain lying between the three little streams of the Vesle, the Suippe, and the Cheneu, the circumference being about 30 m.

About 3 m. from that of *le Petit* is the village of *Mourmelon le Grand*, consisting principally of cafés and restaurants, and about a mile S.E. of the village, and close to the Roman road traversing the camp, are the *Head Quarters* formerly occupied by the Emperor Napoleon for a short time each year during the season (May to September), when the troops were collected for the manœuvres. The spot known traditionally as the *Camp of Attila* lies just outside the S.E. corner of the camp close to the village of La Cheppe. There are vestiges of ancient earthworks, in the shape of an oval rampart nearly 2 m. in circumference. For the description of the battle between Attila and the Romans see Rte. 175.

After leaving Mourmelon, the line continues N.W., traversing wide plains, in which the course of the Marne may be traced by the long rows of poplars upon its banks, through *Thuisy* and *Sillery* to

18 m. **Reims** Junct. Stat., in Rte. 178.

ROUTE 178.

PARIS TO MÉZIÈRES AND GIVET, BY SOISSONS AND REIMS—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Le Bourget	10	6¼
Dammartin	35	21
Nanteuil le Hardouin	49	30
Villers Cotterets	78	48
Soissons	105	65
Reims	160	99
Rethel	199	123
Mézières	245	153
Givet	312	193

Chemin de Fer du Nord; Terminus at Paris, Place Roubaix.

5 trains daily to Mézières: express in 5½ hrs.; ordinary trains in 9. 4 to Givet, in 7 and 12 hrs.

At the village of la Villette, outside Paris, on the basin of the Canal de l'Ourcq, the most desperate resistance was made by the French in defence of the capital, against the allied armies, in March 1814, and several bloody combats were fought here.

6 m. *Le Bourget* Stat. Napoleon on his way from Waterloo stopped here some hours, in order not to enter Paris by daylight. A monument has been erected here to commemorate the fighting which took place in October, and again in December, 1870, during the Franco-German war.

15 m. *Dammartin* Stat. The Ch. of *Notre Dame* contains the monument of its founder, Antoine de Chabannes, leader of the brigands called "Ecorcheurs:" died 1488.

4 m. *Le Plessis Belleville* Stat. [Public conveyances to 3 m. on the left of the road, the village of *Ermenonville*. In the *Château* (which belonged to M. de Girardin) Jean Jacques Rousseau resided

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6 weeks, and here terminated his existence, it is supposed by poison, if not by the additional aid of a pistol, 1778, aged 66. His tomb is in the midst of the *Ile des Peupliers*, in the grounds of his host; but his remains were removed to the Panthéon, 1794.]

4 m. *Nanteuil-le-Hardouin* Stat. A tower of the *Château* of the time of Francis I. alone exists.

7 m. *Crepy-en-Valois* Junct. Stat. Branch rly. W., 22 m., by *Senlis* to Chantilly (see Rte. 183A). [7 m. from here is *Morienval*, which has a fine abbey ch. of the 11th cent., but much restored. There are 2 towers on the sides of the choir; that at the W. end is of the 12th cent. At *Vez*, near here, are considerable remains of a mediæval castle of the beginning of the 15th cent., with remains of the 12th.]

11 m. *Villers-Cotterets* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Dauphin), a town of 3396 Inhab. Its magnificent manor-house (M. H.), belonging to the Ducs de Valois, of the age of Francis I., is now degraded into a poor-house (Dépôt de Mendicité). Alex. Dumas was born here, in the Rue de Lormet, in 1802, and is buried in the Cemetery.

[Public conveyances to 6 m. S. *La Fertè Milon*, a walled town on the Ourcq, with an old castle (15th cent.), the birthplace of *Racine*, to whom a *statue* has been erected by David of Angers. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* has some good stained glass of the 15th cent.]

7 m. *Longpont* Stat. The ch. of the ruined *Abbey* was consecrated, 1227, in the presence of St. Louis.

10 m. **Soissons** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. Lion Rouge, comfortable; H. Croix d'Or. Pop. 11,099.

This is a truly historical city, on the river Aisne, and one of the oldest in France as regards its foundation. Cæsar found the territory of the Suessones most extensive and fertile, and under the rule of a king not only the most powerful in the whole of Gaul, but who ruled over part of Britain. *Noviodunum*, the name of this city, is mentioned thus in the Commentaries: "Cæsar in fines Suessionum qui proximi Rhemis erant, exercitum duxit, et ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit." Under its walls, Clovis, by defeating Syagrius, in 486, put an end to the Roman rule in France. He established here the throne of the Franks, and chose Soissons for his capital. Afterwards, and because some of his successors made it their seat of government, they were called Kings of Soissons.

Its importance, in a military point of view, as commanding a passage over the Aisne, is shown by its fortunes in the campaign of 1814, when it was twice taken and retaken within 4 weeks —first, by the Russian general Chernicheff with his Cossacks, by a coup-de-main, February 13th, when its governor, the brave General Rusca, was killed by a cannon-shot on its walls. The French, however, regained it the same day, Chernicheff being compelled to withdraw. Napoleon laid the greatest stress upon the possession of it, enjoining the garrison to hold it to the last; and, if his injunction had been complied with, Blücher and the Silesian army, pursued by Napoleon across the Marne, and pent up between his army and Soissons, with the corps of Marmont and Mortier behind it, would probably have been annihilated. Fortunately for the old Prussian Marshal, he obtained possession of the place by a disgraceful capitulation on the part of the French governor, which deranged all Napoleon's plans, March 3, and Blücher thus escaped out of the trap which that emperor had laid for him. Soissons in 1814 was defended only by antiquated ramparts; it has since been converted into a regular fortress. On the 12th Oct., 1870, the Germans, under the Duke of Mecklenburg, surrounded the place, and commenced a vigorous bombardment from the heights commanding it, especially on the S. side. The French commandant returned the fire with energy, but finding, by the night of the 15th, that the fires caused by the bursting shells

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could not be kept under, and pressed by the frightened inhabitants, he surrendered the town with 4633 men and 128 guns. Owing to what it has suffered from time and from the wars of 1567, when it was sacked by the Huguenots, and that of 1814, Soissons of the present day is a new town, and has a modern look, with few relics to which one may attach the recollections of ancient times. The chief buildings remaining consist of the *Castle*, occupying only the site of that inhabited by the Merovingian kings.

The **Cathedral* (M. H.), surmounted by a solitary and dilapidated W. tower, is placed by *Fergusson* in the first rank of French cathedrals: he says, "Nothing can surpass the justness of the proportions of the central and side aisles." The ch. is not large, but admirable in design, and chiefly of the early part of the 13th cent. The S. transept ends in an apse surrounded by arches resting on slender and most graceful shafts, a work of great beauty (1168–75), forming a semicircular aisle, over which is a large vaulted storey of the same graceful style as that below, the smaller triforium and the clerestory windows being above. To the E. of this beautiful transept opens a circular vaulted building of 2 storeys, whether designed for chapels or treasury is not known. The choir and the nave very early in the 13th cent.; the end of the N. transept and the W. façade are of a later date. The glass of the easternmost chapel of the apse is of the earliest date, and very rich." Soissons is one of the oldest episcopal sees in France; indeed, the Church tradition would refer its origin to the primitive Christians.

Of the once magnificent *Abbey of St. Jean des Vignes*, which was castellated and moated, and formed a fortress in itself, detached from the town, only the W. end of the church, surmounted by 2 towers, crowned by spires, remain. These are a great ornament to the town, and were spared at the entreaty of the citizens, when the ruthless democrats destroyed the rest. The towers and the portal are probably of the 13th cent., the spires are more modern. They were much damaged in the bombardment of 1870, but are in process of restoration. The building stands in the midst of the Arsenal. There are also some remains of conventual buildings and of a cloister (1230-1240), with great richness of decoration. The *Ch. of St. Léger* is interesting for its architecture, and tolerably perfect. It is early in the 13th cent., except the nave, vault, and 4 W. bays, which are of late debased work; it ends in an apse of 7 sides; beneath is a crypt fitted up as a chapel, and retaining the paintings on its vault and walls. *St. Pierre* is another desecrated ch. *St. Julian* is an abbey church of the 12th cent.

Some fragments of antiquities found in and near the town are deposited in a *Museum*. The tomb of St. Drausen, and the statues of several abbesses, have been removed here.

A short walk across the fields, along the rt. bank of the Aisne, leads to an institution for *Deaf* and *Dumb*, occupying the site of the once celebrated *Abbey of St. Médard*, which has been levelled to the ground, the only remnant being a range of subterranean chapels, the date of which is referred by some to the 11th cent. Here were buried the kings Clothaire and Sigebert; and in a dismal dungeon adjoining it, measuring 8 feet by 3 feet, Louis le Débonnaire is supposed to have been confined by his son Clothaire, 833. The verses on the wall, apparently referring to him, are not older than the 15th cent.

Among the natives of Soissons were kings Caribert, Chilperic, and Clothaire II., and the Duc de Mayenne, chief of the League, the opponent of Henri IV.

[*Railway* by *Anizy* to Laon and Hirson (see Rte. 186A).

Diligences to Château-Thierry Stat., on the line to Strassburg (Rte. 105), also to *Compiègne* (in Rte. 183), which place may also be reached by the *Steamer* daily down the Aisne (29 m.) in 3½ hrs.]

The rly. to Reims follows the

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course of the Vesle, a small stream, upwards, passing by

12 m. *Braisne* Stat. Here are the remains, under restoration, of the beautiful *Abbey Church of St. Yved* (M. H.)—choir, transepts, and one bay: it was begun 1180 and finished in 7 years—the transepts and rose-windows are of the same date; the scroll ironwork is good, of the 13th cent. The sculptures of the portal have been removed to the museum at Soissons. Before the 1st Revolution it contained some fine tombs in enamelled copper. It was probably built by the Archbishop of Laon.

21 m. **Reims** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. du Lion d'Or, fronting the Cathedral, fallen off and charges high; H. Maison Rouge; H. du Commerce. Pop. 71,994.

This city, situated on the rt. bank of the Vesle, in a plain surrounded by vine-covered slopes, though only a sous-préfecture, is the Metropolitan See of France, and the most important town in the Départ. de la Marne for its manufacturing industry, its historical associations, and, above all, for its Cathedral.

With the occasional aid of a conveyance, it may be seen in a few hours thus:—

In front of the Rly. Stat. is the *Grand Cours*—handsome public gardens, occupying the site of the ancient fortifications, and running the whole length of the N.W. side of the town—in the centre stands the bronze *Statue of Colbert*, the finance minister of Louis XIV., born in the Rue de Ceres in 1619, the son of a draper in the town, whom he served as a shopman and traveller.

Immediately behind the statue is the commencement of the Place *Drouet d'Erlon*, running southward into the town, lined with houses, of which the first floors mostly rest on arcades, and having in the centre a *bronze statue*, erected in 1849 to the French Marshal of that name, born here 1765 and buried in the cemetery.

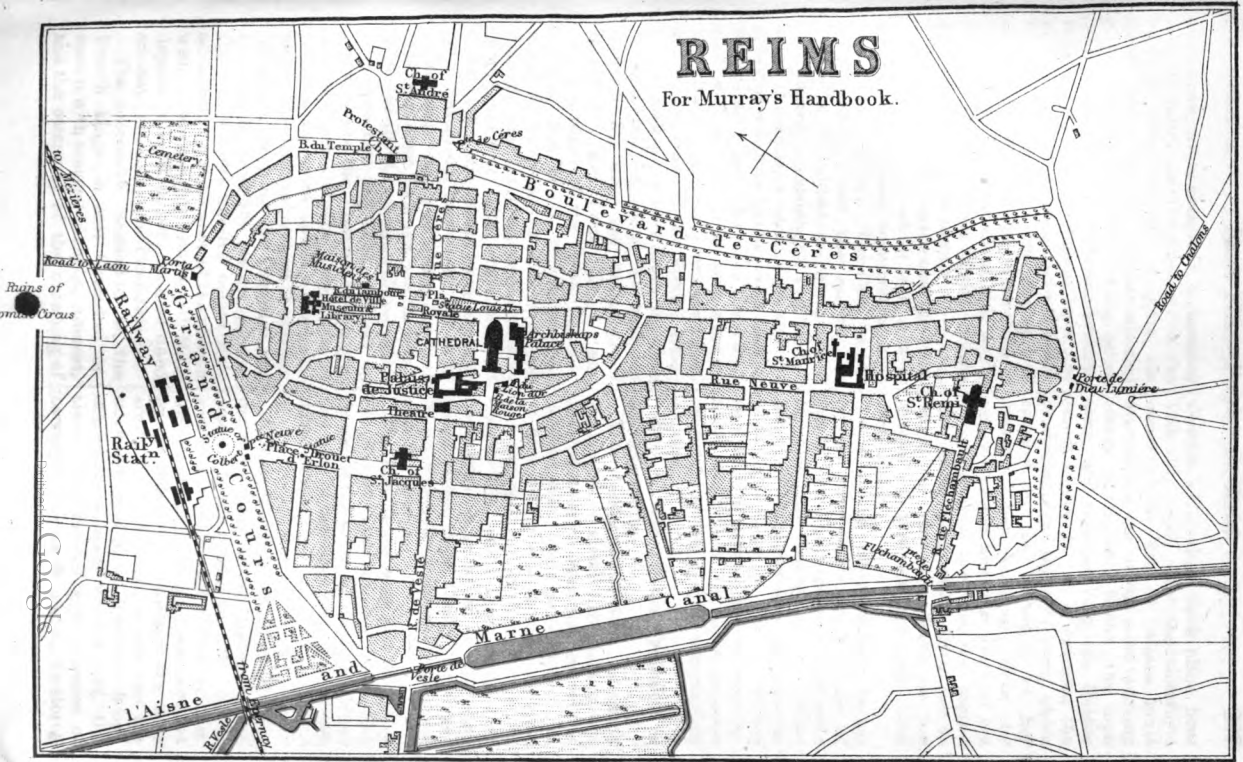
Farther up on the l. is the *Ch. of St. Jacques*, dating from the 12th cent., but possessing no great interest. Turning to the l. down the Rue de Vesle, the handsome façade of the *Theatre* will be seen, and next to it the large Doric modern *Palais de Justice*. At the back of these buildings is the *Place du Parvis Notre Dame*, on which is the

Cathedral (M. H.), one of the finest Gothic edifices in France, and considered by Viollet-le-Duc to unite the true conditions of beauty in the Arts—power and grace. It was commenced on the site of an earlier ch. by Robert de Coucy in 1212, and continued at intervals down into the 15th cent., though the original design has never been completed, by which the building would have had 7 towers and spires. Extensive restorations in good taste have been for many years in progress, but in the repairs in 1487, subsequent to a destructive fire, the 4 towers of the transepts were lowered to the level of the roof, the smaller flèche at the E. end alone remaining. The French Government in 1877 voted the sum of 80,000*l.* towards the restorations.

The glorious W. front, probably without its equal, was begun in 1241, and is singularly effective, harmonious, and graceful, though the multiplicity of detail in sculpture and tracery somewhat mars the grandeur and simplicity of the general design, and the completeness of the whole is impaired by the absence of the stone spires intended to crown the two towers. The bas-relief of the middle portal represents the Coronation of the Virgin, that on the rt. the Last Judgment, that on the l. the Passion. Over the rose-window, between the towers, the Baptism of Clovis by St. Remi. Many of the 600 statues are colossal, and the workmanship is generally good.

The *interior*—length 466 ft., height 124 ft. — is deemed by Fergusson ('Handbook of Architecture') quite perfect in design, and the increase of the nave from the W. door skilful and effective. The gorgeous stained glass—some of it of the 13th cent., particularly that of the 2 rose-windows in the W. front, and that in the large

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REIMS
For Murray's Handbook.
Boulevard de Cérès
Rue de Cérès
Rue Neuve
Road to Laon
Road to Chalons
Porte Mars
Ruins of
Railway
Railway Station
Grand Cours
Cathedral
Archbishops Palace
Hôtel de Ville
Museum & Library
Pl. Royale
Pl. Louis XV
Pl. Drouet d'Erlon
Statue
Theatre
Hospital
Ch. of St. Remy
Ch. of St. Jacques
Ch. of St. André
Protestant
Cemetery
Porte de Vesle
Porte de Cérès
Porte de Fléchambault
Canal
Marne
l'Aisne
and
Edwd. Weller
London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.

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one above, more than 40 ft. in diameter —adds much to the grandeur of the general effect, though unhappily, the aisles having lost much of their coloured glass; there is the glare of day below whilst the upper part of the building is shrouded in dim religious light, the gloom of which is increased by the dark hue of the vault. *Obs.* the curious old tapestry suspended on the walls of the aisles, those on the S. side representing the Life of the Virgin. *Gobelin* was a native of this town.

The *choir* was consecrated in 1241, though not completed till 1430. Almost all the sepulchral monuments have been swept away. The *Clock* in the N. transept, over the sacristy, is probably the oldest moving piece of horology in existence (? 14th cent.): when it strikes, a door opens and the effigy of a man looks out; other smaller figures sally forth and make the round. In the *Trésor* are to be seen some of the church-plate and vestments used at the *coronation* of the French kings, which took place here from the time of Philippe Auguste to that of Charles X., with the exception of Henri IV. and Louis XVIII., and also a portion of the *Sainte Ampoule*, or holy flask of oil, which, publicly smashed to pieces by a sans culotte named Ruhl, in 1793, unaccountably reappeared at the coronation of Charles X., and which was brought by a dove from heaven—if the story be not an invention of Bishop Hincmar 360 years after the event—to St. Remy as he was about to baptize Clovis (496). A picture near the clock, by Abel de Pujol, shows the Frankish conqueror, in consequence of the persuasions of Clotilda, his queen, and of a vow made before the decisive battle of Tolbiacum (Zulpich), receiving the Christian rite from the hands of the bishop, who, as the new convert kneeled before him, admitted him a member of the church with these haughty words:—"Mitis depone colla Sicamber; incende quod adorâsti, et adora quod incendisti."

The successive coronation of the French kings in this Cathedral invests it with unusual historical interest, and the ceremony of the crowning of Charles VII., which took place here 17th July, 1429, after the victorious career of the Maid of Orleans, must ever remain one of the most touching scenes on record. Before the high altar, and near the king, the Maiden stood, banner in hand, watching the performance of the holy rites, which testified to the fulfilment of her dreams. Then kneeling before the newly-crowned monarch, tears of joy streaming from her eyes, she begged the gentle king would allow her to return to tend her flocks, as her mission was now accomplished. (See *Lord Mahon.*)

One of the towers should be ascended (door inside the N. corner of the W. front) and the roof explored: *obs.* the great beauty of the termination of the buttresses with statues under open canopies. From the top an extensive view is enjoyed over the town, of which the Cathedral occupies nearly the centre, and the surrounding country.

The S. side of the Cathedral is partially hid by

The *Archbishop's Palace*, in which is a chapel of about 1230, and a fine hall retaining its open wooden roof of the 15th cent. Here various sovereigns of France lodged at their coronations, and the Maid of Orleans at that of Charles VII., whilst her parents were entertained close by at an Inn then called *L'Ane Rayé* (Zebra), now the H. du *Maison Rouge* (see the inscription over the door).

The Rue Neuve leads past the *Ch. of St. Maurice* and the *Hospital* to the S. end of the town, in which, adjoining the mass of buildings now used as the *Hôtel Dieu*, is the

**Abbey Church of St. Remi* (M. H.), the burial-place of St. Remigius, the Apostle of the Franks (d. 535). Clovis and Clotilda founded the church, on the site of which the king was baptized by the Saint. The walls of the nave are of the 10th cent., as are also the thick clustered piers. The church had originally an open wooden roof, the aisles being vaulted with a series of barrel-vaults lying N. and S., the storey

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above the aisles having an open wooden roof as in the nave. The choir, upper parts of the nave, and aisles, were built and vaulted between 1160 and 1180. The interior, which is 350 ft. long and 79½ high, is very admirable, especially the choir. The end of the S. transept, in the Flamboyant style, dates from 1506. The church was much injured at the Revolution, but has undergone a thorough repair, though not conducted with a sufficient knowledge of the old work. *Obs.* the semicircular buttresses, 10th cent., the capitals of the piers in the choir, the tooth-moulding round the windows outside, and the fluting in the pillars on the outside of the choir. The bodies of Carloman, Louis d'Outremer, Lothaire, and of 25 archbishops buried within its walls, were torn up, 1793. The painted-glass windows of the apse are probably of the 14th cent. *The Tomb of St. Remi*, erected by the Cardinal Robert de Lenoncourt, about 1533, escaped in part the iconoclasts. It was reconstructed by a private individual in 1803, and again in 1847. It is ornamented with a statue of the saint, and 12, life-size, of the 12 peers of France, to whom Turpin gave so much chivalrous celebrity: 6 are the prelates of Reims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, Noyon; 6 lay peers—the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse: the figures are of white marble, finely sculptured, but in the rather theatrical and exaggerated taste of the time. There is some curious tapestry of 1530, representing the legend of St. Remigius. In the sacristy observe the 3 toads on the king's shield, said to have been the primitive cognizance of the kings of France, afterwards changed by Clovis into fleurs-de-lys.

The Rue de Fléchambault, facing the ch., leads westward across the *canal*, which forms the W. boundary of the town and unites the river *Aisne* with the *Marne*.

Any of the streets tending E. will lead into the *Boulevard Ceres*, which in time will be a fine promenade. Its N. extremity runs into the Boulevard du Temple, a short distance up which, on the l., is the

French Prot. Ch., whilst to the rt. lies the *new quarter* of the *Faubourg Ceres*, with a recently-completed Romanesque *Ch. of St. André*.

Turning W. down the Rue Ceres the centre of the *old town* will be reached at the *Place Royale*, in the centre of which stands a bronze

Statue of Louis XV., by Cartellier, erected in 1819, with figures representing France and Commerce on the sides of the pedestal.

Alterations and improvements are going on in this part of the city, but some few examples of picturesque street architecture still remain. *Obs.* on the l., in the Place des Marchés, a *house* (No. 9) of the 15th cent., with curious projecting storey and oak carving, and on the rt., in the Rue *du* Tambour (Nos. 18 and 20), the *Maison des Musiciens*, ornamented with five grotesque figures of musicians, and said to have belonged to a confraternity of troubadours.

This street terminates in the large square in front of the

Hôtel de Ville, a handsome structure, commenced in 1627, but not finished until the present cent., containing a good *Public Library* with valuable MSS., chiefly from the Jesuits' College, and also a *Museum* of Painting and Sculpture, together with some antiquities, amongst which is the *Sarcophagus of Jorinus*, the Roman Prefect of Reims, converted to Christianity in 366. This curious monument, brought from the Abbey ch. of *St. Nicaise*, "the pearl of the city," destroyed during the Revolution, consists of a single block of marble, about 9 ft. by 4 ft., and represents in relief Jovinus on horseback, engaged in a lion hunt.

Either of the streets at the N. side of the square will lead to the remarkable vestige of Roman domination, the *Porta Martis* (M. H.), the only one of the 4 ancient gates of the city remaining, and supposed to have been erected by Agrippa as a triumphal arch to Augustus. Since 1830 it has been

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cleared from the earth in which it was buried, carefully restored and protected from further injury.

On the rt. is the *Cemetery*, deserving a visit, and facing the arch is the road to Laon, a short distance down which, on l., is the *Mont d'Arène*, the site of a Roman *theatre* and *circus*. On the l. is the Boulevard leading back to the Rly. Stat.

The chief articles of commerce are—*Champagne*, mostly "*Vins de la Montagne*," as opposed to the "*Vins de la Rivière*" of the district around Épernay (under which town, Rte. 165, see an account of the manufacture)—the cellars of the firm of Veuve Cliquot are here—and *Merinos*, woven to the amount of 35 millions of francs annually in the small cottages situated in the suburbs and surrounding country, though *steam* power is rapidly superseding the *hand* loom.

The annals of the town are full of historical incident. In 720 it was captured by *Charles Martel*, in 990 by *Charles of Lorraine*, the rival of Hugh Capet. In 1359 *Edward III.* besieged it in vain, but the *Treaty of Troyes*, in 1420, placed it in the power of the English, who were not driven out until the Maid of Orleans appeared 9 years later. In 1814 a Russian force under St. Priest surprised and took it, but Napoleon hurried from Laon and drove them out the next day, almost the last military success the great Emperor gained. On the 5th Sept., 1870, the Mayor having previously surrendered the city, the King of Prussia entered, at the head of 25,000 men on his march to Paris, and it was for a time the headquarters of the German army of occupation after the conclusion of the peace.

[*Rly.* S. to Épernay (see Rte. 165), S.E. to Châlons and Camp (Rte. 176), and E. to St. Menehould, Verdun, and Metz (Rte. 175), N.W. to Laon, St. Quentin, and Lille (Rte. 187).]

The railroad to Mézières, on leaving Reims, passes through that uninteresting portion of Champagne called "La Pouilleuse," passing

10 m. *Bazancourt* Junct. Stat. (Branch rly. of 10 m. to Béthenville.) The Dépt. of the Ardennes is entered before reaching

7 m. *Le Châtelet* Stat.

7 m. *Rethel* Stat., omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. La France), Pop. 7400, prettily seated on the Aisne. Several woollen manufactories—the fortifications and castle dismantled.

A hilly country succeeds; once a forest, now cleared for the most part, and beginning to be productive.

5 m. *Amagne* Junct. Stat. [Branch rly. S.E. 17 m. to *Vouziers*, a town of 3,060 Inhab., on the Aisne. The *Ch.* (M. H.), partly of the 15th cent., has an unfinished Renaissance façade.]

23 m. *Mohon* Stat., at the junction of the Vence and Meuse. The Rly. Co.'s workshops for the Ardennes portion of the line are erected here.

2 m. *Charleville-Mézières* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) serves for both towns, which are only a mile apart, and to both of which omnibuses from rly. The road to the rt. leads into the principal street of

Charleville (*Inns:* H. du Commerce; H. du Lion d'Argent), an uninteresting town of 12,676 Inhab., with straight regular streets, and the centre of the manufacturing and commercial industry of the district since it ceased to be a fortress in the 17th cent. The *Hôtel de Ville* is in the S.W. corner of the large quaint-looking *Place Ducale*, over the opposite corner of which the towers of the modern *Parish Church* will be seen, and in the same direction, close to the Meuse, is a large open space occupied on its eastern side by the extensive buildings of the *College* and *Seminary*, joined together by a *Chapel* common to both. On the quay near here is a very picturesque old building, now converted into a mill. The Meuse flows along the N. side of the town, winding round Mt. Olympus, which is laid out in pretty walks and reached by a suspension-bridge. The manufacture of nails is largely carried on here, and dogs are employed to move the furnace bellows. These canine ouvriers have allotted hours of

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labour like the men, and succeed one another as turnspits in working a wheel for 6 hrs. at a time.

The road to the l. from the rly. stat. leads by the avenue and bridge, connecting the two towns to

Mézières (*Inn:* H. Cheval Blanc, none of the hotels are good), a first-class fortress and chief town of the Dépt. des Ardennes, with 5818 Inhab., and narrow tortuous streets, picturesquely perched on the high ground of an isthmus formed by the winding of the Meuse, which washes its walls on two sides and separates it from Charleville. A canal to the east of the town now completely insulates it by cutting off the bend of the river.

The *Parish Church*, standing in an open space at the western end of the town, is a Flamboyant edifice of the 16th cent., now in process of restoration. The effect of the interior is marred by the narrowness of the nave and choir. The lateral portals are in the style of the latter part of the 15th cent. There are 2 curious bas-reliefs in the choir, and 3 interesting inscriptions on black marble—the first commemorating the heroic defence of the town in 1521, by the Chevalier Bayard, against the Spanish army of Charles V.; the second, the marriage in this church of Charles IX. with Maximilian's daughter Elizabeth, 27th Nov., 1570; the third, the investment of the town in 1815, by the Prussians, after Waterloo, and a shell then thrown may still be seen sticking in the roof over the N. aisle. A fourth inscription might now well be added, recording the bombardment of the town by the Germans in 1870, when this ch. suffered severely, and the buildings in its neighbourhood were reduced to a heap of ruins, under which many of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge in the cellars, were buried. The town was finally evacuated by the Germans 22nd July, 1873.

The trouble of ascending the tower will be well repaid by the fine view obtained from the top, extending over both towns and the winding Meuse to the heights on which the Germans were posted.

At the opposite end of the town, in the Place d'Armes, is the *Hôtel de Ville*, partially burnt during the bombardment, the *Préfecture*, and the drawbridge across the ditch to the *Citadel*, which bounds the eastern end of the town, and is of considerable strength, constructed from the designs of Vauban.

Rly.—E. to Thionville by Sedan (Rte. 180)—W. to *Hirson* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 186).

On leaving Charleville for Givet the rly. twice crosses the Meuse and then follows its right bank by

8 m. *Braux-Levrezy* Stat.

Here the *Meuse* fairly plunges into the narrow and winding defile nature has cut for it through the slate-rocks of the Ardennes, and, on reaching

3 m. *Montherme* Stat., the scenery becomes wild and bold, even grand in places, where the breach in the chain of mountains, no wider than the river itself, has vertical sides often 1000 ft. in height.

2 m. *Deville* Stat., beyond which, opposite the little village of *Laifour*, are the precipitous rocks, called the *Dames de la Meuse*, overhanging the river some 1200 ft.

7 m. *Revin* Stat. (omnibus to 6 m. *Rocroy*, see above), a busy little village containing a number of nail and other iron manufactories, picturesquely nestled in a bend of the river surrounded by lofty crags, and connected with the rly. by a suspension-bridge.

The line continues to follow the windings of the river until the valley suddenly expands at

4 m. *Fumay* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, good). From the extensive quarries in the neighbourhood of this prettily situated town the slate is sent down the Meuse to Holland.

After this the scenery gets tamer.

8 m. *Vireux-Molhain* Junct. Stat. Belgian rly. branches off on l. to Charleroi and Brussels; and at Marienbourg a branch runs S.W. by Hirson for Laon. (Rte. 187.)

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London. John Murray Albemarle Street.

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About 1 m. beyond this, on the l., are the picturesque ruins of the *Castle of Hierges*, and then the line plunges into a long tunnel cut under the citadel and reaches

6 m. **Givet** Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. du Mont d'Or); Pop. 5801. A first-class fortress on both banks of the Meuse, close to the Belgian frontier. May be seen in 1 hr. thus:—Enter the town by the road crossing the esplanade immediately in front of the station, and, passing through the gates, continue straight down the Rue des Vieux Recollets to the

Hôtel de Ville, a wretched building, facing which is the

Ch. of St. Hilaire, built by Vauban in 1682, a plain stone edifice, but *obs.* the delicate carving of the woodwork round choir and nave. To the l. of the ch. is a poor *bust of Méhul*, the composer, born here, surmounting a pedestal bearing date 1841.

This square leads to the quay bordering the Meuse, and proceeding to the rt. along this, past the Exercise Ground, about half-way down the next quay, a path between two stone walls will be seen, which leads up the steep side of the rock to the N.E. entrance of the *Citadel* or *Fortress of Charlemont* (apply at the guard-house for permission to enter). From the terrace behind the powder-magazine a magnificent panorama will be enjoyed, and an idea gained of the size and strength of this fortress, originally built by the Spaniards, but reconstructed by Vauban. The view extends over *Grand Givet*, immediately below, connected by a bridge with *Petit Givet*, on the opposite side of the winding Meuse, whilst a considerable portion of the surrounding hills are on Belgian soil, which bounds 3 sides of the commune of Givet at scarcely 2 miles' distance.

Leaving by the N. gate the road winds down to the level and crosses the rly. close to the station.

The French Eastern Rly. here connects with the Belgian lines to Dinant (the first Belgian stronghold, 13 m.), Namur, and Brussels, &c. (See *Handbook of Belgium and N. Germany.*)

ROUTE 180.

MÉZIÈRES AND CHARLEVILLE TO THIONVILLE, BY SEDAN AND MONTMÉDY —RAIL.

Mézières, Charleville, to	Kil.	Miles.
Sedan	15	9
Carignan	38	23
Montmédy	65	41
Longuyon Junct.	86	53
Thionville Junct.	134	83

5 trains daily, in 5 hrs.

On leaving *Charleville* (Rte. 178) the line follows that of Reims to Mohon, then curves E., and crossing the Meuse at the village of Lumes runs close to the Belgian frontier.

4 m. *Nouvion-sur-Meuse* Stat.

About ½ m. beyond this, on rt., the *Canal des Ardennes* commences from the l. bank of the Meuse and joins that river to the Aisne.

4 m. *Donchery* Stat. A considerable and busy village of 1147 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Meuse, with some remains of its ancient walls and a *Ch.* of 16th cent. It was occupied by Henry IV. in 1606 whilst besieging Sedan. During the Franco-German war of 1870, and in the night of 31st August, part of the German l. wing was pushed across the Meuse at this point to cut off the retreat of the French towards Mézières; and the neglect of the French in allowing the bridge to be crossed and the movement to be effected without opposition, facilitated the junction of the l. with the rt. wing of the German army N. of Sedan on the following day, and so contributed to the disastrous result. Late the fol-

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lowing evening Von Moltke and Gen. Wimpffen met here after the disastrous battle of Sedan, but failed to come to terms, and the latter, returning to Sedan, is said to have had a scene with his Imperial master, Napoleon III., ending in the Emperor's resolve to treat personally with Bismarck. The interview between Napoleon and the Prussian chancellor took place at 8 A.M., September 2nd, at the *Weaver's cottage*, the second of the two small cottages standing a little back from the Mézières road, and seen on the rt. from the rly. just after passing Donchery. The Emperor refused the conditions of peace, and returned with the Chancellor under Prussian escort a short distance towards Sedan to the pretty *Château Bellevue*, the 2 towers of which are seen on the rt. just after the rly. crosses the Meuse. Here the Emperor waited some hours for the arrival of the King of Prussia, who was at Vendresse, having slept there after the battle. The two monarchs met in the centre room on the ground-floor. Napoleon gave up his sword, and, acknowledging himself a prisoner, referred the King to the Empress Regent in Paris as representing the existing Government of France. The *capitulation of Sedan* was then concluded in the same room between *Von Moltke* and *Wimpffen*, by which 39 generals, 2322 other officers, and 84,433 men, became prisoners of war. Napoleon slept that night at the *Château*, and left the next morning (3rd September) for *Wilhelmshöhe*, escorted by Prussian hussars, to 10 m. *Bouillon* on the Belgian frontier.

Behind the château are seen the *heights of Frenois*, on which, towards the close of the battle, the King of Prussia collected a heavy battery, and opening fire upon Sedan set it in a blaze in several places, causing a scene of indescribable confusion amongst the terrified inhabitants, who had had no notice of the bombardment. Then, suspending the fire, the King despatched Colonel Bronsart into Sedan to demand its surrender. To that officer's surprise he found himself conducted into the presence of Napoleon, whom the Germans then for the first time knew to be in Sedan. After referring Bronsart to Wimpffen, the Emperor sent his Adjt.-Gen. Reille about 7 P.M. to the King of Prussia with the well known letter running, "Sire,—Not being able to die at the head of my army I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

The Meuse here makes a considerable bend, and in the peninsula thus formed the French army was detained during the 3 days succeeding the capitulation, when many died from hunger and exposure.

2 m. **Sedan** Junct. Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de la Croix d'Or; H. de l'Europe); Pop. 15,057. This second-class fortress on the Meuse, and sous-préfecture in the Dépt. des Ardennes, charmingly situated at the foot of wooded heights, crowned by the citadel, was formerly the capital of a principality belonging to the Dukes de Bouillon, but in 1642 was forfeited to the French King Louis XIII. as the penalty for the then reigning Duke's share in the abortive conspiracy of Cinq-Mars against Richelieu.

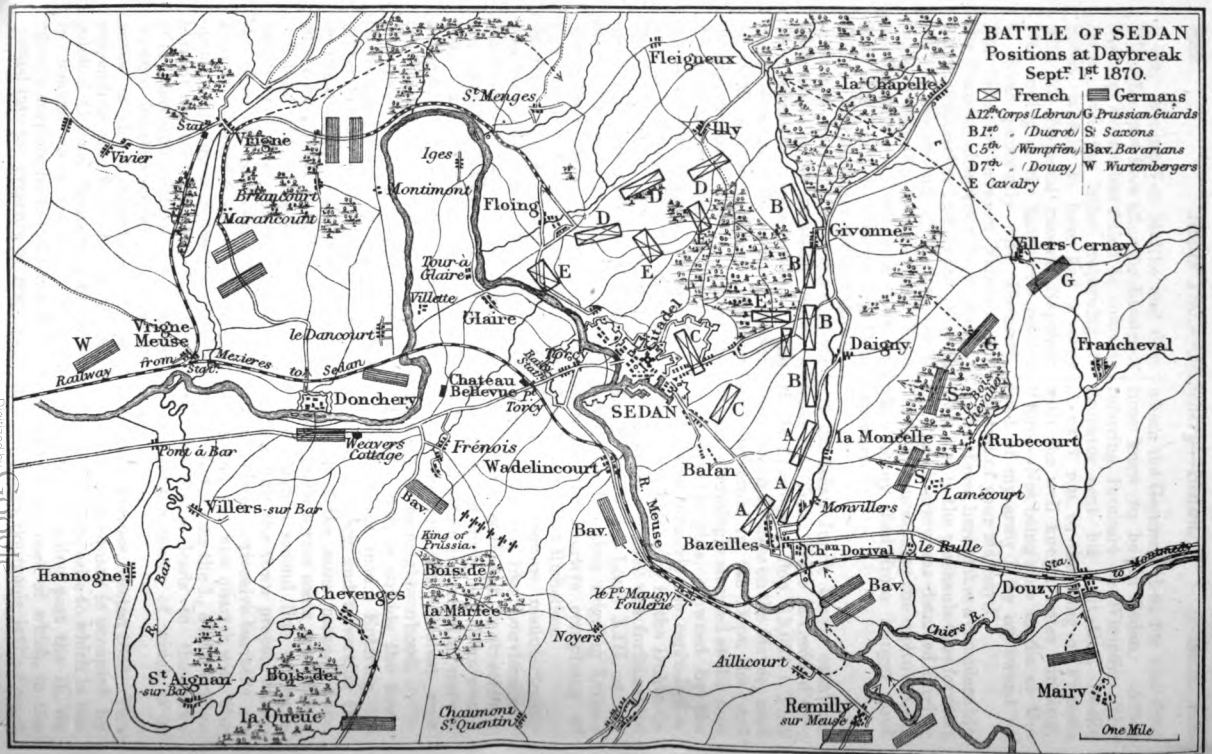
It is a prosperous manufacturing town, and famous, like Louviers and Elbeuf, for its *cloth*, but its streets are straggling and dirty, and there would be little to detain the traveller were it not for the historical interest now attaching to the neighbourhood.

The rly. stat. is outside the town on the Mézières road. Entering by the *Porte de Torcy*, and traversing the Faubourg of the same name, a long viaduct leads across some open fields and through a second line of fortifications into the town proper, when, passing between extensive barracks on the rt. and the new quarter with the sous-préfecture on the l., a fine bridge over the Meuse leads to the large square, in the centre of which is a bronze

Statue of Turenne, erected 1823. The W. side of the square is occupied by the *H. de Ville*, opposite to which is the Grande Rue, leading past the H. de l'Europe (at the back of which, in the Rue des Francs Bourgeois, is the *French*

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BATTLE OF SEDAN
Positions at Daybreak
Sept.r 1st 1870.
French
Germans
A 12th Corps (Lebrun)
G Prussian Guards
B 1st " (Ducrot)
S. Saxons
C 5th " (Wimpffen)
Bav. Bavarians
D 7th " (Douay)
W Wurtembergers
E Cavalry
Fleigneux
la Chapelle
St Menges
Illy
Vivier
Vrigne
Iges
Montimont
Floing
Givonne
Villers-Cernay
Tour à Glaire
Villette
Glaire
Vrigne Meuse
le Dancourt
Daigny
Francheval
Railway
Donchery
Château Bellevue
SEDAN
la Moncelle
Rubecourt
Pont à Bar
Weavers Cottage
Frénois
Wadelincourt
Balan
Villers-sur-Bar
Lamécourt
Monvillers
Bazeilles
Ch.au Dorival
le Rulle
Hannogne
Bar R.
Chevenges
Bois de la Marfée
le Fort Maugy
Fouleries
Douzy
Bav.
Meuse R.
Noyers
Aillicourt
Chiers R.
St Aignan sur Bar
Bois de la Queue
Chaumont St Quentin
Remilly sur Meuse
Mairy
One Mile
London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Protestant Church) to the Place d'Armes, in which is the *Parish Church*, of no architectural interest.

Turning N. the Rue de l'Horloge leads to the *Château* or *Citadel*, constructed by Vauban on the site of an earlier castle which existed here in the 15th cent. It is a large and irregular mass of buildings adapted to the configuration of the ground, and connected with the wide-spreading fortifications encircling the town. Passing under the archway, and winding up a steep path to the rt., a small slab will be seen on the wall bearing the inscription "Turenne naquit ici, 11 7bre, 1611." The path leads to the highest part of the casemates, at the S.E. angle of which the Emperor Napoleon III. stood on part of the day of the 1st September watching the discomfiture of his troops. From this spot a charming view is obtained, and immediately opposite, across the intervening valley, are seen the heights of *Frenois*, on which the King of Prussia stood during the battle.

The *Battle of Sedan* was fought 1st Sept. 1870. The Emperor Napoleon III. left Marshal Bazaine at Metz on the 16th of the previous month and joined MacMahon, who was reconstructing and concentrating his army at Châlons. When, 2 days later, the Battle of Gravelotte compelled Bazaine to retire under the batteries of Metz, MacMahon found himself at the head of the only French army in the open field, and deeming Châlons untenable he resolved to retreat on Paris. Political exigencies, however, outweighed strategic considerations, and peremptory orders came from Palikao, the war minister, directing him to make a wide détour northward, and under shelter of the fortresses on the frontier of Belgium proceed to the relief of Bazaine. On 21st Aug. MacMahon broke up his camp, sent the Imperial Prince to Mézières to be out of danger, and with 140,000 men and 400 guns proceeded through Reims to Rethel before the line of direction was discovered, but the indiscretion of a French newspaper having given the clue, the King of Prussia, who was advancing westward from Metz, on the night of the 25th ordered his troops northward. The difficult flank movement involving a change of front was performed with great rapidity by the 2 divisions of the German army, and on the 27th the cavalry fight of *Busancy* showed that the advanced posts were once more in contact. MacMahon, now aware that his rt. flank was exposed, and that his attempt to reach Metz unperceived had failed, again resolved to retreat W., but on the night of the 28th the former orders were repeated from Paris, and the Marshal, to the loss of his military reputation, obeyed. On the 29th and 30th the French army crossed the Meuse at *Mouzon*, not, however, without interruption from the Saxons, who, on the second day, surprised and captured upwards of 3000 men of a division of the 5th corps stationed at *Beaumont* to protect the passage. MacMahon now abandoned the idea of a further advance, and ordering his troops to retire on *Sedan* posted them as they arrived in the night of the 31st Aug. in a line of battle presenting a half circle, of about 4 m. diameter, with the citadel of Sedan as a centre, and both wings resting on the rt. bank of the Meuse.

On ascertaining the retreat of the French the King of Prussia effected a junction of his 2 divisions, and converged his troops, numbering 250,000 men with 800 guns, towards Sedan, and arranged for a battle on the 2nd Sept., but conscious of his overpowering numbers, and fearing the enemy might escape by the Mézières road he occupied both banks of the Meuse and ordered the attack a day earlier.

A *pedestrian* may see the town and the principal part of the battle-field in about 3 hrs. thus: If coming from the W. leave the rly. at *Donchery*, walk through the village, and cross the river by the bridge to the high road, turn to l., a short distance down on the rt. is the *Weaver's cottage* (see above), farther on, on l., the *Château Bellevue*.

[If time allow, the ¼ hr. steep

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ascent of the heights on the rt. of the road and behind *Frenois* will be well repaid, as the view embraces the whole of Sedan and its battle-field—then follow the path down to *Wadelincourt*, turn to l., and take road to Sedan.]

On reaching Sedan traverse it as above, and from the *citadel* descend again into the Place d'Armes, turn to l. through *Place de la Halle* and *Rue du Menil*, and passing through the gate and Faubourg Menil leave Sedan by the outer gate and proceed along the Carignan road to *Balan*, the ground to the l. of which was occupied by the French 5th corps of 25,000 men under Wimpffen. Just beyond the village take the path to l. past the *monument* near *La Moncelle*, marking the spot where about an hour after the fighting began MacMahon was struck in the thigh by the splinter of a shell whilst he was superintending some details as to the advanced guard of the 1st corps, which was posted in a strong position fronting E. on the rt. bank of the little stream running through *Givonne, Daigny*, and *La Moncelle*. This corps was under Ducrot, to whom the supreme command fell on MacMahon being wounded, but he was superseded about mid-day by Gen. Wimpffen, who had not stood well with the Emperor, and had only been recalled from Africa two days before.

On reaching the Givonne road turn to rt. down into *Bazeilles* (see below) and through the village to the *stat.*, where the rly. may be rejoined. If coming from the E. reverse the route.

Carriages may be obtained at the hotels, and a long but charming day's drive will embrace the whole battle-field. Leaving Sedan by the *Porte du Menil*, passing through *Balan* (see above), and at *Bazeilles* (see below) turning N. up the pretty road through *La Moncelle* (see above) and *Daigny*, the scene of severe fighting between the Crown Prince of Saxony and Ducrot's corps. Here the Germans, advancing from the E., came up with the French about 6.30 A.M., and, though Ducrot at one time assumed the offensive, the latter was finally driven back upon Sedan.

From *Givonne*—the rt. centre of the French position, where fighting was kept up in ignorance of Napoleon's surrender — cross-country roads lead to the villages of *Illy* and *Floing*, the heights between which were occupied by the 7th corps of 30,000 men under Douay fronting N.W.

It was at *Illy* that at about 2 P.M. the rt. flank of the Saxons coming from the E. succeeded in effecting a junction with the l. flank of the Prussians advancing from the W., and then the battle was lost as the French were enclosed in a narrow circle, with no alternative but surrender or destruction. It was at this juncture that Wimpffen called his cavalry to the rescue. These were stationed in the hollows in rear of Douay's corps, and on the level ground between Floing and the Meuse. With the most devoted bravery a brilliant series of obstinate charges followed in the style in which the first Napoleon used to hurl his horsemen upon the enemy's columns, but no longer with the same decisive effect. Received by the Germans in line and in square the quick fire of the infantry soldier caused each charge only to result in a useless sacrifice of man and horse.

After this fruitless effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and when some portions of the army were giving up the fight and rushing a panic-stricken mob into the town, choking up the gateways and rendering the streets impassable, Wimpffen proposed to secure the safety of the Emperor by selecting some point in the enemy's line and breaking through with a picked body of 3000 men, but this offer was declined, and shortly after the bombardment from the heights of Frenois (mentioned above) brought the battle to a close.

At *Floing* the high road is reached, and the visitor may turn S. towards Sedan over part of the ground occupied by the French cavalry, or proceed N. by the route by which the German 5th and 11th corps advanced, and so by a wide détour round the winding

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Meuse reach Donchery (see above), and then by the Mézières road back to Sedan.

The rly. on leaving Sedan follows the l. bank of the Meuse past the village of *Wadelincourt*, and crosses the river at

3 m. *Pont Maugis* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. S. 6 m. to Raucourt, and Rly. S.E. 59 m. to *Verdun*, see Rte. 180A.]

4 m. *Bazeilles* Stat., situated on the road from Sedan to Carignan about ½ m. from the rt. bank of the Meuse. Only the gateway now remains of the *Château* in which Turenne was brought up. The village formed the extreme rt. of the French position at the Battle of Sedan, and was occupied by Lebrun's corps of 45,000 men. This was the first point of attack, which was made by an advance of the Bavarians during a thick fog at daybreak on the 1st Sept. For upwards of 6 hrs. most desperate fighting took place in the streets and houses, and when the Germans with the aid of supports finally succeeded about 10 o'clock in driving the French out, they set fire to the place in revenge for the supposed part taken by the inhabitants in the fight. Of the once pretty village nothing but a heap of charred and smouldering ruins remained. With the aid of contributions, of which a large proportion came from the English, some 1500 of the 2048 inhab. have now returned and partially rebuilt the village.

The rly. here quits the valley of the Meuse and follows the rt. bank of the Chiers.

10 m. *Carignan* Junct. Stat. From the town (2100 Inhab.) the descendants of Victor Amadeus of Savoy took their title of Carignan in 1769, the Duchy having passed to the House of Orleans.

[Short branch rly. N. 5 m. to Messempré.]

The rly. quits the Dépt. of the *Ardennes* and enters that of the *Meuse* just before reaching

9 m. *Lamouilly* Stat.

The Chiers is crossed, and then a tunnel to

8 m. **Montmédy** (Mons Medius) Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. de la Croix d'Or); Pop. 2135. A 2nd-class fortress on the rt. bank of the Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, and divided into the *haute* and *basse* ville. Captured for Louis XIV. by Turenne in 1656 it was definitely ceded to France by the Peace of the Pyrenees 3 years later, and the fortifications dating from 1239 were then reconstructed and extended by Vauban. Entering the *lower* town by the gate which is some little distance from the stat., and traversing the Grande Rue of this dirty little disagreeable place, a steep zigzag path leads up to the central square of the *upper* town, which is inclosed within the *citadel*. On the l. is the *Ch.*, much damaged by the 48 hrs.' bombardment which compelled the town to capitulate to the Germans on the 14th Dec., 1870, and next to it is the *H. de Ville*, which was reduced to a heap of ruins. Any of the side streets will lead on to the ramparts, affording a beautiful panorama of the surrounding country, with the tortuous Chiers winding past the picturesque villages of Thonne les Prés, Vigneul, and Villecloye.

[4 m. N. of Montmédy is the small village of *Avioth*, with a fine *Ch.* (M. H.) of the 14th cent., a remarkably pretty cemetery chapel.]

7 m. *Vezin* Stat.

The rly. now traverses a prettily wooded country, and passing through a tunnel and over a handsome viaduct winding through the town itself of

6 m. *Longuyon* Junct. Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. du Lion d'Or); a small and poor town of 1850 Inhab., pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Crune and the Chiers.

[A single line of rly. follows the prettily wooded valley of the winding Chiers N. to

6 m. *Cons-la-Granville* Stat., with its ancient château on rt. close to the rly.

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4 m. *Longwy* Stat.; omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de la Croix d'Or, in the upper town, good; H. de l'Europe. A 2nd-class fortress of 3360 Inhab., on the Chiers, styled by Louis XIV. the iron gate of France from its important military position, only 2½ m. from the Belgian frontier. Divided into a *lower* and *upper* town. The former, an irregularly built dirty place, covers the sloping ground between the rt. bank of the river and the wooded eminence on which the upper town is perched. A zigzag road of nearly a mile leads to this upper town, surrounded by fortifications planned by Vauban, 1688, with gates at the N. and S. extremities of the principal street, in the middle of which is the *Place d'Armes*, containing the *Parish Ch.* bearing the date 1718, but parts much older. The tower, rebuilt 1872, but some 30 ft. shorter than before, should be ascended to enjoy the panoramic view extending beyond the frontier. Adjoining the ch. is the *H. de Ville*, with the Commandant's House on the opposite side, and in the centre a curious bomb-proof well. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and after a gallant resistance surrendered to the Allies in 1815. On the 2nd Feb., 1871, it capitulated to the German forces after an 8 days' bombardment, during which nearly the whole of the southern portion of the town was reduced to a heap of ruins.

2 m. *Mont St. Martin* Stat. *French* custom-house.

About a mile beyond this the Belgian frontier is crossed, and the line running through *Athus, Messancy,* and *Autel*, joins at *Arlon* the *Gt. Luxembourg Rly.* (*Handbook for N. Germany.*)]

The line from Longrayon follows the river *Crusnes* to

14 m. *Audun-le-Roman* Stat. If coming from Germany, passports and luggage examined here, as 3 m. beyond, at the village of *Sancy*, the rly. crosses the frontier and enters Germany.

6 m. *Fontoy* Stat. *German custom-house* (passport and luggage examined).

5 m. *Hayange* Stat. Extensive iron-works.

4 m. **Diedenhofen** (Fr. Thionville), Rte. 181B.

ROUTE 180A.

SEDAN TO LÉROUVILLE, BY VERDUN—RAIL.

Distance, 93 m.; *time*, 5¼ to 9 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

From *Sedan* the Rly. proceeds through

3 m. *Pont Maugis* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 180, and then follows S.E. the winding Meuse to

7 m. *Mouzon* Stat., a town of 2300 Inhab., formerly fortified. The restored *ch.* (M. H.), dating from the 13th cent., belonged to a Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 10th cent.

It was at this point that the French army under MacMahon crossed the Meuse in their attempted advance to the relief of Bazaine, on the 29th and 30th Aug., 1870. And on the 2nd day the Germans surprised and captured 3000 men stationed to protect the passage at *Beaumont*, which lies a little S.W. of

6 m. *Letanne-Beaumont* Stat. For the movements of the French and German troops in this district in 1870, during the few days immediately preceding the disaster of *Sedan*, see Battle of Sedan in Rte. 180.

9 m. *Stenay* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Chariot d'Or), a town of 3100 Inhab., on the Meuse, once an important frontier fortress, but after its capture by Louis XIV. its fortifications were razed, 1654.

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It belonged to the family of Condé down to 1791, and the Vicomte de Turenne, when in rebellion against the Court and Mazarin, threw himself into it, and was joined by the Duchesse de Longueville, so celebrated in the wars of the Fronde. They here signed a treaty of alliance with Spain.

The country around is flat, and subject to inundations from the Meuse.

The Rly. follows the Meuse through *Dun*, and crosses the line from Paris to Metz at

33 m. **Verdun** Junct. Stat. See Rte. 175. The line S. continues to follow the Meuse to

19 m. *St. Mihiel* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Cygne), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the Meuse, above which rise the *Falaises*, a group of singular cylindrical rocks 50 or 60 ft. high, one of which, surmounted by a *Calvaire*, commands a fine view. The *Ch. de St. Etienne* contains a remarkable group of statuary, end of 16th cent.—13 figures, life-size, representing the Entombment, by *Ligier-Richier*. The parish *ch.* also contains some good sculpture attributed to him, and the town claims to be his birthplace. It was here and at Commercy that Card. de Retz wrote his Memoirs.

11 m. *Lérouville* Junct. Stat. Here the Paris and Strassburg line is joined. See Rte. 165.

ROUTE 181.

PARIS TO METZ, BY FROUARD—RAIL.

Distance, 243 m.; *time*, 9¼ to 15 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

This Route is not so short as that by *Verdun* (Rte. 175), but the express trains perform the journey in less time.

From *Paris* (*Place de Strasbourg*), Rte. 165 is followed as far as

214 m. *Frouard* Junct. Stat. Here our line turns N., and descends the valley of the Moselle, by *Marbache* and *Dieulouard*, near which was situated the Roman town of *Scarpone*, where Jovinus, in 366, defeated the Allemanni.

11 m. *Pont-à-Mousson* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de France; H. de la Poste), a town of 8220 Inhab., on the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, above which, on a projecting rock, is a Castle in ruins, with charming view over town and valley. The fine Gothic 13th-cent. *Ch. of St. Martin* (M. H.), with 2 towers, ends in 3 apses and is ornamented with paintings of the Lorraine school. In the Place, which is surrounded by arcades, is an ancient mansion curiously decorated externally with sculptures, called *Maison des 7 Péchés Capitaux*. The buildings of the ancient Abbaye de Ste. Marie, converted into an ecclesiastical seminary, are deserving of notice. This is the birthplace of Marshal Duroc, the friend of Napoleon, in whose arms he died at the battle of Bautzen, 1813.

[At *Mousson*, 1½ m. from the stat.,

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is a large *Ch.* of the 13th cent., which contains a font of the 12th covered with sculpture.]

5 m. *Pagny-sur-Moselle* Stat. *French* custom-house. If coming from Germany passports and luggage examined here, as the line crosses the frontier into Germany about 1 m. before reaching

4 m. *Novéant* Stat. *German* custom-house; passports and luggage examined.

The scenery here is pretty. On the l. of the line the defile of *Gorze* commences, by which, in 1870, the King of Prussia advanced to cut off Bazaine's retreat westward. About 2 m. farther, at *Ancy*, are 5 lofty arches corresponding to 17 more (some repaired) at *Jouy aux Arches*, on the opposite bank of the Moselle, portions of a Roman aqueduct formerly spanning the river, 5000 ft. long and 60 ft. high, built by Drusus to supply Metz with water.

3 m. *Ars-sur-Moselle* Stat., a village of 5860 Inhab., principally engaged in the large iron-furnaces established here.

The line now crosses the Moselle, and, curving sharply E., reaches the S. side of the fortifications of

6 m. **Metz** Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, has changed hands and is improved; H. de Metz,—these two hotels are opposite one another, in the Rue des Clercs; H. du Nord). Pop. 54,817. This important frontier fortress, beautifully situated in a fertile valley, encircled for the most part by hills, at the junction of the little river Seille with the Moselle, was, under the name of *Divodurum*, the *oppidum Mediomatricorum* of the Romans. At the death of Clovis in 510 it fell to his son Thierry I., and remained the capital of *Austrasia* until absorbed in the dominions of Charlemagne. Under the Emperor Otho II. it became a free imperial city and the residence of a Prince-Bishop, but in 1552 the Constable of Montmorency obtained possession of it for Henry II., and France retained it, owing to the obstinate and heroic defence of the place by the Duc de Guise and the Prince de Condé, in spite of the desperate effort of the Emperor Charles V. to recover it. The latter did not retire from its walls until the siege had lasted 10 months and cost him 30,000 men. Greatly strengthened in its fortifications by Vauban and Belleisle it became the chief town of the Dépt. de la Moselle and the bulwark of France on its north-eastern frontier, retaining the name of *La Pucelle*, as never having succumbed to an enemy, until, in Oct. 1870, the untoward capitulation of the French army placed it in the hands of the Germans, to whom it was annexed as part of Lorraine by the Treaty of Frankfort in the following year.

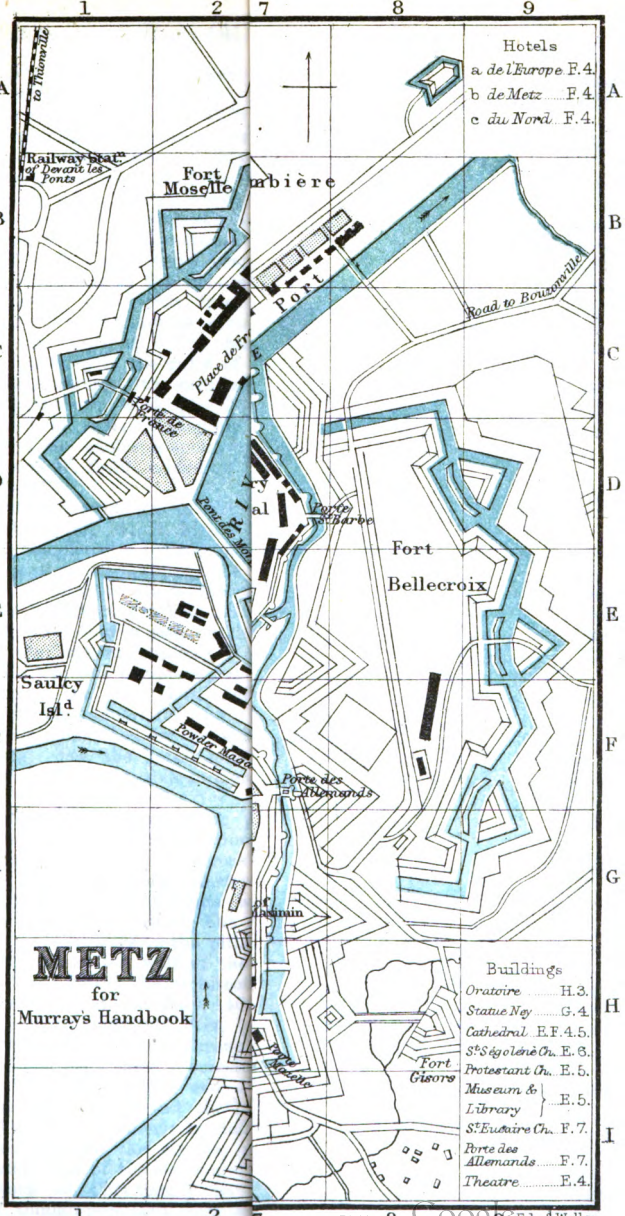
The principal objects of interest *within* the city may be visited in 3 *hrs.* thus:

From the *stat.* the town is entered by the *Porte Serpenoise*, which has been opened for the convenience of the rly., close to the strong *hornwork* occupying part of the site of the *citadel* demolished in 1802. The extensive *barracks* on the l. of the Avenue Serpenoise front on the *Place Royale*, a large and handsome open square occupying the site of part of the citadel, and in the centre of which stands the bronze

Statue of Marshal Ney—the "bravest of the brave"—born at Saarlouis, 1769, shot at Paris 7th Dec., 1815. The W. side of this square is prettily laid out as an *Esplanade*, with charming views from the terrace overlooking the Moselle. At the N.W. corner will be noticed the *Palais de Justice*, a large and imposing structure, whilst the S. side is occupied by a number of unusually large and handsome military establishments, one of which, the Artillery Store, hides a remarkable small octagonal *Templars' Ch.*, early 12th cent., with only the bare walls remaining.

The *Rue des Clercs*, one of the best streets in the town, and in which are the Hôtels de l'Europe and de Metz, terminates at the *Place d'Armes*, the W. side of which is occupied by the

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Cathedral of St. Stephen, a very fine Gothic edifice dating from the 14th cent., particularly characterised by its vast proportions, extreme lightness, and great development of window space. Fergusson remarks of it: "Externally, it must be confessed, the immense height of the clerestory gives to the ch. a wire-drawn appearance, very destructive of architectural beauty; but internally, partly from the effect of perspective and partly from the brilliancy of such glass as remains, criticism is disarmed. The result, however contrary to the rules of art, is most fascinating." It is surmounted by an elegant open-work spire, 363 ft. high, built in 1427. Unhappily the exterior of the edifice is spoilt by an incongruous W. front, added in 1764 by Louis XV.

The interior, cruciform in shape, is 370 ft. long and 141 ft. high. The *Nave* was completed in 1332 on the site of, and partly incorporating, the circular *Ch. N. D. de la Ronde*, the choir of which has become a side chapel, and its fine W. door is seen on the S. side of the present building. The beautiful *Choir* was completed at the beginning of the 16th cent., and is especially remarkable for its fine *coloured glass* executed by Bousch of Strassburg. *Obs.* the dates, some in Roman and some in Arabic numerals, ranging from 1520 to 1539.

The effect of the transept is, perhaps, marred by the prolongation of the pavement of the choir across it, encircled by a heavy stone balustrade.

Almost all the monuments were destroyed at the Revolution; but *obs.* the remains of frescoes on the pillars; an inscription on the wall of the N. aisle to *Pierre Perrat*, the architect of the Cathedral (died 25th July, 1400); the red oblong porphyry *Font*, probably Roman; the *stone* throne of the early bishops; some processional crosses, &c., of the 12th and 14th cents., in the sacristy, and the huge figure of a *dragon*, formerly carried in procession through the streets, probably symbolical of the conversion of the Pagans to Christianity by St. Clement, though popularly commemorative of the capture and drowning by that Saint of a dragon which infested these parts.

The circuit of the clerestory gallery should be made to have a nearer view of the stained glass, and in making the ascent of the tower the details of sculpture on the roof, and the skilful arrangement of the flying buttresses, may be noticed. From the platform of either tower a fine view is obtained over the city, divided into a number of islands by the branches of the Moselle, the fortifications and the surrounding *Pays Messin*.

The whole of the opposite side of the square is occupied by the heavy façade of the *H. de Ville*, and on the S. side facing the *Guard House* is a bronze

Statue of Marshal Fabert (born here 1599, d. 1662) with *trophies*, in bad taste, on either side.

Passing on the l. the *Covered Market*, the Place de Chambre (public conveyances stand here) leads to the bridge crossing to the small island, of which the handsome façades of the *Theatre*, *Police Offices*, and *Prefecture* occupy nearly the entire length.

Continuing in the same direction, the Pont St. Marcel leads into the street of the same name, in which to the rt. are—the *Asile St. Constance*, an orphan asylum, containing a pretty modern chapel, erected in 1849 by an inhabitant of the town to the memory of his daughter—the *Lycée*, and—the *Ch. of St. Vincent*, with an elegant Gothic interior dating from the 13th cent. Facing the latter are the large warehouses which were used by the French Government as a *tobacco manufactory*.

At the extremity of the ramparts is the bridge leading across to the *Fort Moselle*, a strong line of fortifications protecting the town on the N. side, the work of Cormontaigne in 1731, with the *Porte de France* at its W. and the *Porte de Thionville* at its E. end, and inclosing an immense *Hospital*, with other military establishments.

Returning by the *Rue Pontiffroy* the entrance to the extensive *Chambière barracks* will be seen on the l., at the

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end of the little Rue Braillon, and on the rt. the *Ch. of St. Clément* belonging to the *Jesuits' College*. Crossing the Pont St. Georges the extremity of the Rue de l'Arsenal is reached, on the rt. of which is the *Synagogue* and the *Schools* of the Jews, who existed here in large numbers previous to the war of 1870. The street ends at the Artillery *Arsenal*, one of the largest establishments of the kind and covering a great deal of ground, but now containing little of interest, and permission to view difficult. At the end of the Rue Marchand, on the l., is the interesting old

Ch. of St. Ségolène, containing fine stained glass.

In this quarter of the town the remains of a large number of ancient buildings will be noticed, formerly churches and convents, now used as warehouses. *Obs.* some in the *Rue des Quatre Maisons*, at the corner of which, and the *Rue de la Bibliothèque*, is the *Prostestant Ch.*, and at the other end of the latter street, in what was formerly the ch. of the Convent des Petits Carmes, is the *Public Library*, containing nearly 40,000 vols. and 1200 MSS. from various suppressed convents, and the *Museum* of painting and antiquities. The archæological room, recently built and appropriately decorated, is rich in Roman remains found in the neighbourhood.

The Rue Jurue leads into the Rue des Allemands, near the bottom of which, on the l., is the

Ch. of St. Eucaire, of the 12th cent., with some portions of the delicate Gothic tracery covering its S. door still remaining. Just beyond is the *Porte des Allemands*, the most interesting of the 7 gates of the city, and a picturesque specimen of the military architecture of the middle ages. *Obs.* the Gothic arcades of the Guard House.

Outside this gate is the strong *Fort Bellecroix*, also the work of Cormontaigne, and protecting the town from the E. by crowning the high ground which here overlooks the Arsenal.

The Rempart des Allemands terminates at the *Porte Mazelle*, from which the Rue Mazelle leads back into the town, passing on the rt. the *Ch. of St. Maximin*. Turning to the l. through the *Place Friedland* the *Place St. Louis* is reached—an irregular square in the oldest part of the town, with picturesque arcades lining the W. side, and surrounded by crooked streets on different levels.

The S.E. extremity of this square leads to the large *Coislin Barrack* and to the *Engineer Arsenal*, admission to which is not permitted.

At the end of the Rue des Huiliers is the

Ch. of St. Martin, the interior of which is interesting as presenting different styles of Gothic. *Obs.* the curious sculpture running along the wall at the N.E. corner.

The Rue des Prisons Militaires ends at the Rue Châtillon. Turning to the rt., and passing on l. the *Bishop's Palace*, a short street leads into the Avenue Serpenoise.

Considerable trade is done in wine, brandy, indigo, glass, &c., &c.; and there are several cloth manufactories in the neighbourhood. The workshops of *Maréchal*, the well-known painter on glass, are also here.

The real strength of Metz consists in its *exterior* defences, the principal of which are *Fort St. Quentin* (now *Fort Prince Friedrich Karl*), a very strong detached fort to the W. of the city, with an outwork constructed by the Germans on the edge of the hill further W. and both perched on the summit of the most considerable elevation in the vicinity, and from which a very fine view is obtained, embracing all the other forts and rendering a closer inspection of the latter needless, except to the military man. (Omnibus from the Porte de France to 2 m. *Longeville*, from which village a steep path leads up the face of the hill. A good carriage-road also winds up to the top. *Permits* to enter the fort, 2 frs., obtained at the Commandant's Bureau behind the H. de Ville.)

Following the crest of the hill a short mile N. is *Plappeville*, another strong fort, from which the road leads down the hillside covered with vine-

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yards, through the *Village* of the same name, 2 m. from the Porte de France, and for some time the headquarters of Bazaine. *Fort St. Eloi, St. Julien* (now *Fort Manteuffel*), *Queuleu* (now *Fort Goeben*), rebuilt and much enlarged by the Germans, are on the N., N.E., and S.E. of the town respectively, and with the new Forts at St. Privat and Woippy complete the girdle round the city.

These forts together command all the approaches to Metz, rendering it quite impregnable to direct assault. They are being greatly enlarged, strengthened, and adapted to the German *polygonal* system.

During the siege of 1870 no attempt was made to take the city by force, nor did a single shot or shell fall into it, and the series of events which led to its capitulation must always be a remarkable page in military annals.

The effect of the defeats of Wörth and Forbach had been to separate the French army, and, whilst its shattered rt. wing was forced back to *Châlons*, the l. and centre were ordered by Lebœuf, the then chief of the staff, to concentrate on *Metz*. Accordingly, by 12th Aug. 1870, the Imperial headquarters were fixed in the city, and 5 corps, numbering 200,000 men, with 468 guns, stood on the rt. bank of the Moselle under the protection of the eastern forts. Here Lebœuf was deprived of his post, and the growing mistrust in the Emperor's guidance induced him to give the 3rd corps to Decaen, and make its leader Bazaine Commander-in-Chief of the "Army of the Rhine." The Emperor and Imperial Prince, however, remained with the army till 2 days before the Battle of Gravelotte, and the Ministers in Paris interfered in the military operations, thereby causing the fatal indecision which reigned for the next 3 days in the French camp, leading directly to the final catastrophe.

The result of the Battles of Courcelles (14th Aug.), Vionville (16th), and Gravelotte (18th)—described below—was to cut off this the choicest army of the French from all its communications, and force it in the night of the 18th Aug. to retire under the guns of Metz, which the Germans at once proceeded to surround. A line of pickets formed an inner circle, watching every movement in the city or army; behind these the outposts bivouacked in woods, in hollows, in deserted buildings, anywhere offering facilities for repelling a sudden attack; the supports formed a 3rd line, whose positions were carefully entrenched. Batteries commanded every outlet from the city, barricades and ditches crossed all open spaces. The surrounding villages became little fortresses, and every wall and house was pierced for musketry and made defensible.

The fortress, to whose fortunes Marshal Bazaine was thus tied, in itself would have been strong enough with a well-organised garrison of 20,000 men to resist attack for an indefinite period, but was necessarily weakened by the presence of the mass of men and horses who exhausted more rapidly the supplies of provisions than the defence of the place required, and who, at the same time, were so cooped up within the narrow valleys between the outlying forts that they could not deploy quick enough to succeed in an attempt to break out. On the other hand Prince Frederick Charles was compelled, after the departure of the King of Prussia with the 3rd and 4th armies in pursuit of MacMahon, to guard with 200,000 men a circle of 30 miles in circumference, so that his numbers were necessarily weak at any given point, and the possibility of a combined attack by MacMahon from without and Bazaine from within rendered the position of the Germans for a time highly critical.

The abortive *Battle of Noisseville*, on 31st Aug., was an attempt at such combined attack on the part of Bazaine. The fighting was renewed the following day, when the faint sound of cannon was heard in the N.W. in the stillness of the early morning. But Bazaine did not push his partial success, as he was waiting for the nearing of the sound. It, however, died away, the expected relief never came, and next

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day the loud ringing cheers in the German camp carried the news of the disaster of *Sedan* into the French lines.

The effects of bad weather and exposure now began to tell on both armies, and the sickness in the German besieging force rose as high as 50 per cent., but the scarcity of food made the position of the French still worse, and a growing mistrust in their leader, coupled with a suspicion as to his political aims, led to a total demoralisation of the French army, so that a Council of War decided on negotiations with the enemy, which Bazaine accordingly commenced at Versailles, the then headquarters of the King of Prussia. On 27th Oct. all Europe was startled by the news of the *Capitulation of Metz*, by which 3 marshals of France, 6000 officers, 173,000 men, and immense quantities of military stores, fell into German hands.

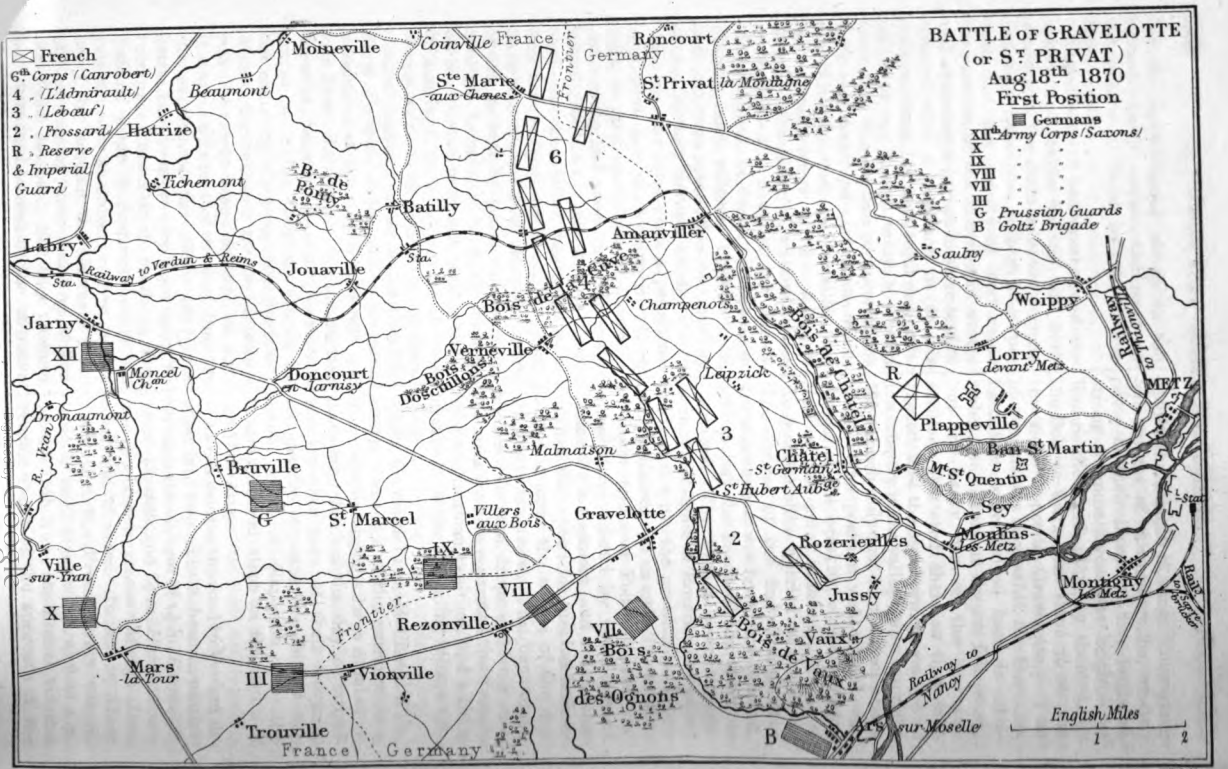
To *visit the battle-fields* a pedestrian may, now that the Verdun Rly. (Rte. 175) is completed, take the train to *Amanvillers*, and proceed S. along the French front on the 18th Aug. to *Gravelotte*, and then follow the gorge S. to 4 m. *Ars-sur-Moselle* on the rly. to Metz, or he may see the most interesting part of the ground by taking the omnibus through Longeville to 3 m. *Moulins*, on the Verdun road, and then, cutting off nearly 1 m. by following the old *Roman* way behind the village of *Rozerieulles*, regain the main road at the Farm *Point du Jour*, where the first indications of the bloody fight will be met (see the Battle of Gravelotte, described below). Here are numerous graves on either side, as well as in the cemetery adjoining the Farm *St. Hubert*, the inclosed garden of which was obstinately defended by the French. It was on this part of the field, late on the evening of the 18th, after the battle had been won by the successful turning of the French rt. flank, that Bazaine made a desperate effort to gain time for an orderly retreat of his army, by keeping the Germans back and preventing their reaching *Moscou* and *Point du Jour*. For this purpose he determined to assume the offensive against the German rt. wing. Throwing out swarms of skirmishers, he, under cover of their incessant fire, doubled strong columns across the heights of Rozerieulles, and, plunging them into the Bois de Vaux, sent them to storm the ridge opposite Gravelotte. The movement was successful, the German battalions were hurled back in disorder, the victorious French followed, but the heavy fire of the German artillery shattered them as they advanced, and the stubborn resistance of the infantry in the valley below brought the French columns to a momentary stand. The position was critical, the danger of the breaking of the German line at this point imminent, and the King and Moltke hurried to the spot. The arrival of the 2nd Pomeranian corps in support was feverishly awaited, and at last the heads of the columns appeared. The French were thrown back, the heights of Rozerieulles occupied, and with the growing darkness the battle came to an end. The surface of the ground near Point du Jour was considerably altered by the Germans during the investment, and the cutting down of the poplars for fuel has further tended to make the events of the day difficult to trace now. Just beyond St. Hubert the road drops suddenly into the hollow which separated the French from the German position, and a little farther on is the straggling village of

4 m. *Gravelotte* (*Inn:* H. Cheval d'Or, good). On the l. of the entrance is a cemetery containing a large number of those who fell on the day or subsequently died here of their wounds, and nearly opposite the Inn is the house in which Napoleon and the Prince Imperial slept on the night of the 15th Aug.

At Gravelotte the road to Verdun divides into two. The S. branch, passing through the villages of 1½ m. *Rezonville*, 1½ m. *Vionville*, and 2½ m. *Mars la Tour;* the N. branch passes through *Doncourt* and *Conflans*. It was by these roads that the French army was retreating to Châlons when, at 9.30 A.M. on the 16th Aug., the French videttes became aware of the approach of the

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London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

E. Weller

enemy, and shortly after the *Battle of Vionville* (*Mars la Tour*) began by the German cavalry driving the French back upon their supports in *Rezonville*. To reach this village the French had only had to proceed by the direct road from Metz, but the German 2nd army had been compelled to make a wide détour southward, and after crossing the Moselle at various points between Noveant and Frouard, 30 m. up the stream, proceed through the narrow defiles leading from the l. bank towards the Verdun road. The successful and rapid carrying out of the passage of this river was a tactical masterpiece, and displayed in a remarkable degree the admirable organization of the German army and the skill and energy of its commanders.

As the heads of the German columns successively emerged from the defiles they came into collision with the French troops, who were gradually drawn down from the two roads until they fronted S. in an irregular line from the *Bois des Ognons* to *Mars la Tour*. For many hours the battle raged to the advantage of the French, until the Germans were enabled to bring heavy reinforcements to the support of Alvensleben, who for a time had managed to hold his own with a single corps. As darkness set in the fight was brought to a close by some desperate charges of German cavalry made at a tremendous sacrifice, but successful in their object, of breaking through the squares opposed to them, and bringing the French to a stand. At a cost of 17,000 men the King of Prussia succeeded on this day in compelling Bazaine to employ all his troops to meet attacks from flank and rear, and with the S. road lost to him and the N. road threatened, arresting him in his march on Verdun. Indications of the fight will be seen all along the high road, and then the visitor must return to Gravelotte and proceed northward (see below, carriage drive), as after the Battle of Vionville Bazaine withdrew his troops and skilfully posted them on the ridge running in a north-westerly direction between the road to Verdun and that to Briey. The l. wing, formed of Frossard's 2nd corps, along the edge of the hollow E. of *Gravelotte*, and in the *Bois de Vaux*, with the Imperial Guards and Artillery in rear as a reserve on the heights to *Plappeville*.. Lebœuf's 3rd corps was in the *Bois des Genivaux*. Ladmirault's 4th corps occupied the ground about *Verneville*, *Amanvillers*, and *Habonville*; whilst the rt. wing, consisting of Canrobert's 6th corps, rested on the villages of *St. Privat*, *Ste. Marie aux Chênes*, and *St. Ail*. Rifle-pits and trenches increased the natural strength of the position, and the walls of the villages and farmyards along the entire front helped to enable the French infantry to fight at a considerable advantage. In this position the French awaited the attack of the Germans, whose 8 army corps advanced in echelon from the left with a front extending from *Gravelotte* to *Jarny*. At noon (18th Aug.) the *Battle of Gravelotte* (*St. Privat*) commenced by the batteries of the 9th corps opening fire from the heights of *Verneville* upon the centre of the French position, whilst the corps itself occupied the *Bois de la Cusse*, where it suffered heavy loss from the fire of the French into the wood, until at 4 P.M. the batteries of the Guards corps coming up gave a superiority to the German artillery.

The nature of the ground rendered the battle principally an infantry and artillery fight around isolated positions, and the object of the German commander throughout was to hold fast the French l. wing at Gravelotte and maintain a front attack whilst the German l. wing endeavoured to turn the French right.

Accordingly, as soon as Steinmetz heard the sound of cannon at Verneville he pushed the batteries of the 7th corps to the edge of the plateau S. and E. of *Gravelotte*, and, after an hour, succeeded in silencing the artillery on the l. wing of the French, whilst he kept his infantry concealed in the wooded valley which divides Gravelotte from the Farm *Point du Jour*. At the same time the Goltz Brigade, posted at *Ars* to protect the valley of the Moselle, threatened the

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rear of the French l. by taking the village of *Vaux* and storming the heights of *Jussy*.

From *Rezonville* the 8th army corps advanced between the 9th and 7th, and, deploying a strong battery in their front, engaged the French who occupied the woods in force. For many hours a series of isolated bloody combats ensued, in which the Germans were unable to emerge from the wood except on their rt., where they succeeded in taking and holding the Farm *St. Hubert*, and at 3 P.M. a pause occurred as the silenced French batteries withdrew from the line of fire.

During this time the Prussian Guards and the Saxon Army Corps were being hurried towards the rt. wing of the French, and soon after noon the advanced guard of the Prussians came into the fight by *Habonville* and *St. Ail*; but though successful at first the concealed French infantry kept up such a murderous fire that any attempt to advance was abandoned until the remainder of the troops could be brought up, the German artillery in the meantime playing upon the French position.

At 2.30 P.M. the Saxons took *Ste. Marie* after a short struggle, and by 4 P.M., the French artillery being silenced, 14 batteries were pushed forward in echelon nearer *St. Privat*.

The day was drawing on before the attack on this latter village commenced, but at 5 P.M. the position was ordered to be stormed, and the regiments Franz and Augusta, of the 4th Guards' Brigade, were the first to deploy and advance from Ste. Marie up the open and steep incline towards St. Privat. The withering fire of the French chassepots caused, however, such tremendous losses, especially in officers, that these picked German troops quailed before it, and a halt was called to await the Saxons, whilst the German artillery played upon the village and set it in a blaze, though the French continued resolutely to hold it.

In the mean time the Saxon army corps wheeled to its right, and, advancing through the woods between *Roncourt* and *Malancourt*, took the latter village after heavy loss, and then, bringing its artillery to the front, directed 16 batteries against the French rt. wing. Canrobert, though unsupported by the Reserves and falling short of ammunition, held out bravely against this destructive flanking fire, but the Prussian Guards, supported by artillery of the 10th corps and other divisions, renewing the attack in front at 7 P.M., *St. Privat* was taken, the French rt. wing in flight towards Metz, and the battle won.

In this great struggle no prisoners, colours, or guns were taken, except two Prussian guns, which the French succeeded in capturing. The French opposed 180,000 men to 230,000 Germans, and the loss of the latter in killed and wounded exceeded 19,000 men; the loss of the former is not known, but was probably less, for the French occupied selected ground, and poured a murderous fire from a superior infantry weapon upon the Germans advancing across the open to storm the position.

The grand tour of the battlefields from Mars la Tour to St. Privat extends to nearly 30 m., and takes about 8 hrs. The traveller can breakfast at Gravelotte. *Carriages* may be obtained at the Hotels (25 to 35 frs.), and a long and beautiful drive taken by *Ars-sur-Moselle* and the rt. bank of the river through *Jouy aux Arches* (Roman Aqueduct, see above) to *Corny*, across the suspension-bridge, by *Noveant*, to the romantically-situated little town of *Gorze* (*Inn:* H. de la Croix d'Or, good), from which the road ascends through a beautiful gorge to the plateau above, dotted everywhere with graves. The road crosses the plateau, leaving the *Bois des Ognons* on the rt. and *Flavigny* on the l., and strikes the S. branch of the Verdun road at *Rezonville*.

The battle-field of the 16th August (*Vionville* and *Mars la Tour*, see above) lies to the l., and *Gravelotte* to the rt., from which latter place the battle-field of the 18th Aug. may be visited by leaving the N. branch of the Verdun road at the farm of *Malmaison*, now rebuilt, and through the *Bois des Genevaux*, the *Bois de la Cusse*, *Verneville*, *Habonville*, and *St. Ail*, to *Ste. Marie aux Chines* (fair *Inn*), where the *Briey* road is

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struck, and return by this road past *St. Privat* (handsome monuments to the Prussians who fell here, mostly officers of the Guards and of the Queen Augusta's Regiment), descending through the pretty gorge leading into the valley of the Moselle at Woippy, the route by which the beaten French rt. wing retreated on Metz, or turn S. by the shorter road leading through *Amanvillers* and along the position occupied by the French.

The battle-fields of *Courcelles* and *Noisseville*, to the E. of the city, will hardly repay a visit, and may be sufficiently seen from the glacis of the forts *St. Julien* (Manteuffel) and *Queuleu* (Goeben).

Railway from Metz—N. to *Thionville* (Diedenhofen), see Rte. 181B.—E. to *Saarbrück*, see Rte. 181A.—S. to *Frouard*, for Nancy or Paris (see above)—W. to Verdun, for Reims, Châlons, and Paris (see Rte. 175).

ROUTE 181A.

METZ TO SAARBRÜCK—RAIL.

Distance, 48 m.; *time*, 1¼ to 3 hrs.; *trains*, 6 daily.

Metz is described in Rte. 181.

The Rly. follows the line from Nancy, about 1 m., before turning E., over the plain of *Sablon* and then crosses the *Seille*.

6 m. *Courcelles* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.E. to *Teterchen*.]

6 m. *Remilly* Junct. Stat. [Rly., opened 1878, S.E. to *Berthelmingen* for Saarburg, shortening the distance between Metz and Strassburg, see Rte. 182.]

5 m. *Herny* Stat., a town of 2950 Inhab., at the foot of the Bleiberg. The line here inclines N.

13 m. *Saint-Avold* Stat. The country here becomes woody.

4 m. *Hombourg* (Fr. Hombourg l'Evêque) Stat., prettily situated among wooded hills of red sandstone intersected by numerous ravines.

3 m. *Benningen* (Fr. Bening) Junct. Stat. [Rly. S.E. to Saargemünd (Rte. 182).]

5 m. *Forbach* Stat., an industrious town of 5691 Inhab., manufacturing cloth, leather, and glass, and the French custom-house and frontier down to 1871. About 2 m. beyond, the line passes through the large and important smelting furnaces of *Styring-Wendel*, and a little farther on the rt. are the now famous *Speichern* (Spickeren) heights, where the French army corps of Frossard was beaten by the Germans on the 6th Aug., 1870. The battle-field is best visited from

6 m. **Saarbrücken** Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. Guépratte, good, in *St. Johann*, on the opposite side of the river).

Rly. to Saargemünd (Rte. 182), to Mannheim, to Frankfurt, to Trèves, &c. (See *Handbook for North Germany*.)

ROUTE 181B.

METZ TO LUXEMBOURG, BY THIONVILLE—RAIL.

Distance, 40 m.; *time*, 2 hrs.; *trains*, 4 daily.

Metz is described in Rte. 181.

The line from the principal stat. makes a wide sweep S. of 5 m. before reaching

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2 m. *Devants-les-Ponts* Stat., for the use of the N.W. side of Metz, and then descends the valley of the Moselle, through *Hagondange* and *Uckange*, to

16 m. **Diedenhofen** (Fr. *Thionville*) Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. St. Hubert; H. de Luxembourg; H. du Commerce). Pop. 7376. A first-class fortress on the Moselle, and about halfway on the main road between Metz and Luxembourg, now annexed to Germany.

The rly. stat. is some little distance outside the fortifications. Entering this dull little dirty town at the S. gate (Porte de Metz), a street leads directly across the centre square, irregularly built with arcades running under the houses on one side. On the rt. stands what was the *Hôtel de Ville*, now used jointly for a school and *Protestant Ch.* Adjoining it is the *Beffroi*, from the top of which a fine view is obtained over the town and surrounding country. Permission must be obtained of the Commandant to make the circuit of the ramparts, which consist of 11 bastions covered by some outer works, and by a strong fort on the rt. bank of the Moselle, reached through the E. gate by a stone bridge spanning the stream.

The defences are mainly the work of Vauban, though the place was fortified at a much earlier date, Pepin le Gros resided here and built a small palace, which Charlemagne subsequently often visited. It has been much strengthened of late years, and is capable of containing a garrison of 8000 men.

In 1558 it was taken by the Duc de Guise from the Spaniards, but restored to Philip II. by the Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis. In 1643, after 3 months' siege and 40 days of open trenches, it was again captured from the Spaniards by the Grand Condé (then Duc d'Enghien). The Prussians captured it in 1792, and again in 1815, after which it became French once more, but on the 24th Nov., 1870, the garrison of 120 officers and 4000 men, under *Maurice*, capitulated to the German commander *Kamecke*, after the latter had refused to allow the women and children to leave the town, and nearly half the place had been destroyed by a bombardment of 48 hours, for the neighbouring heights completely command the town, especially to the S.W., but are incapable of being inclosed in a circle of detached forts, as they are themselves commanded by more distant heights.

The principal industry of the town consists in the manufacture of cloth, leather, glass, &c., with breweries and sugar-works in the neighbourhood.

Rly. W. to *Longuyon*, *Sedan*, *Mézières* (Rte. 180), and for the road N.E. to *Trèves*, see Rte. 181c.

Northward the line proceeds by

5 m. *Gross-Hettingen* (Fr. Hettange la Grande) Stat., and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is entered before reaching

8 m. *Bettemburg* Stat.

7 m. **Luxemburg** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). (see *Handbook for N. Germany*).

ROUTE 181c.

DIEDENHOFEN (THIONVILLE) TO TRÈVES BY ROAD.

The carriage-road follows the valley of the Moselle N.E. to

12 m. *Sierck* (*Inn:* H. chez Aubertin, the pattern of a country inn, moderate charges), agreeably situated on the rt. bank of the river, between the Stromberg and the rocks of the valley of Montenach, surmounted at a considerable height by an old *Castle* in ruins, commanding the course of the Moselle: it is a fine point of view.

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A little below Sierck was the camp of Kunsberg, thrown up by Vauban, a series of fortified lines, in which Marshal Villars arrested the progress of Marlborough. (6 m. N.W. of Sierck is *Mondorf*, reached by crossing the Moselle and traversing a picturesque valley. This village, close to the Luxemburg frontier, possesses a Bath-house and several hotels. The waters are considered efficacious for rheumatic and nervous affections.)

The road continues northward to *Saarburg on the Saar* Stat., on rly. from *Trèves* to *Saarbrücken* (*Handbook for N. Germany*).

ROUTE 182.

METZ TO STRASSBURG, BY SARREGUEMINES AND HAGENAU—RAIL.

Distance, 123 m.; *time*, 5 to 8 hrs.; *trains*, 3 daily.

N.B.—The opening, 1878, of the branch line from *Remilly* (Rte. 181A) S.E. to *Berthelmingen* for Saarburg (Rte. 165) shortens the distance between Metz and Strassburg by avoiding the detour by Saargemünd and Hagenau.

Metz is described in Rte. 181, and the rly. as far as

40 m. *Benningen* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 181A.

Making a sharp curve S. the line passes through *Farebersweiler* to

6 m. *Farschweiler* Stat., and then N. through *Metzing* to

2 m. *Hundlingen* Stat., and, striking the Sarre at Welferdingen, reaches

5 m. **Saargemünd** (Fr. *Sarreguemines*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inns:* H. du Lion d'Or; H. de Paris; H. de la Ville de Strasbourg). Pop. 6802. This industrious town, prettily situated in the undulating thickly-wooded valley of the Saar, at the junction of the Blies with that river, which, before the war of 1870, separated France from Germany, is dull and uninteresting to the traveller, but possesses several important *porcelain* manufactories, and is the centre of the district celebrated for snuff and other boxes, over 100,000 of which are turned out annually.

[Rly. N. through *Hanweiler*, *Kleinblittersdorf*, *Brebach*, to 12 m. *Saarbrücken* Junct. Stat. (*Handbook for N. Germany.*) And rly. through *Berthelmingen* to *Saarburg* in Rte. 165, on the Strassburg line.]

The line crosses the Saar shortly after leaving the town, and proceeds E. through a pretty country to

24 m. **Bitsch** (Fr. *Bitche*) Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Metz.) This picturesque little town of 2740 Inhab., the most westward of the defences of the Vosges, nestles at the foot of the N.W. slope of a steep red-sandstone rock, the summit of which is crowned by the *Citadel*, a work constructed by Vauban in 1679, at great cost, in place of an ancient castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. The view from the top (500 ft.) over the more distant wooded heights, especially on the E. side, is exceedingly fine. The ascent may be made from the road winding up to the rt. from the rly. stat., and then the shady zigzag path followed which descends into the town. The rock is hollowed out to form bomb-proof magazines, and there is a remarkable large well under the chapel supplied by a spring within the fortress, and several covered ways cut through the rock lead down to the horn-work and bastions protecting the town itself.

Many English were confined here during the wars with the first Napoleon. During the Franco-German war of 1870, it offered a stubborn resistance to the Bavarians, who planted their batteries on the heights to the W. of the citadel, and commenced to bom-

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bard it on the 8th Aug., but, after the town had been nearly reduced to ashes, and the barracks and other buildings in the citadel had been much damaged, they were finally obliged to content themselves with leaving a force to surround it whilst they avoided it in their march westward by a wide détour.

The line now enters the forest of Waldeck.

11 m. *Philippsburg* Stat. On l., crowning the height, are the ruins of the fine castle of *Falkenstein*, which once belonged to the Counts of Lützelburg.

5 m. **Niederbronn** Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. Vauxhall; H. de la Chaîne d'Or; H. Weissler.) Pop. 3391. This little town is charmingly situated on the Falckenstein stream, at the entrance to a lovely valley inclosed by mountains of moderate elevation, clothed for the most part with luxuriant foliage, relieved occasionally by bare patches of red sandstone, giving effective colouring to the scene. It consists mainly of one single street formed by the high road from Bitche to Wörth, but a shady avenue also leads from the rly. stat. to the *Établissement des Eaux*, and thence into an extensive and shady promenade extending some distance on the S. side of the town.

The place is annually visited during the season, from June to September, by a large number of invalids, for the sake of its mineral waters, the principal basin of which is in the centre of the Esplanade. The water is odourless, but slightly saline to the taste, and is impregnated with salts of soda, magnesia, lime, iron, bromine, &c. Its medicinal virtue was known to the Romans, and it is said to be highly efficacious in derangements of the stomach, and in gout and rheumatism.

The large hotels are only open in the season, when accommodation can also be had in lodgings. The use of the waters is under the control of a medical inspector.

The walks and drives in the neighbourhood are lovely (*carriages* may be obtained at the hotels), especially the excursions to the *Jägerthal* (4 m.), and the *Bärenthal* (6 m.), with the castles of *Windstein*, *Hohenfels*, *Wasenberg*, *Fleckenstein*, &c.

There are several large smelting furnaces in the neighbouring valleys.

[This is the best point from which to visit the *battlefield of Wörth*. The path leading directly eastward across the hills may be followed, or the main road or the rly. taken to

2 m. *Reichshofen* Stat., from which a good road leads to the now rebuilt and picturesque village of (5 m.) *Froschweiler*, which was the centre of *MacMahon's* position on the *6th August*, 1870, when the Germans (advancing from Lembach and Salz after the Battle of Weissenburg, fought 4th Aug.) outflanked and drove him back with great slaughter.

The path to the rt. should be taken leading to *Elsashausen*, in the neighbourhood of which are a number of monuments to the fallen, and the tree under which MacMahon stood during the fight. About ½ m. beyond is

Wörth (*Inn:* H. Cheval d'Or), a Protestant village of 1114 Inhab., situated at the confluence of the Sauer and the Salzbach. It suffered much during the battle, as towards the conclusion there was a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets.

Near the bridge is a square *Tower*, the only remaining part of a castle, built here in the 16th cent., and close to this is a remarkable ancient *stone Altar*, discovered in the neighbourhood.

The road leads to (6 m.) *Sulz*, where the rly. may be taken to visit the (8 m.) *battle-field of Geisberg*, near *Weissenburg* (*Handbk. for N. Germany*).]

From Niederbronn the line proceeds through *Reichshofen* to

5 m. *Mertzweller* Stat., where the rly. enters the *Forest of Hagenau*.

7 m. **Hagenau** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, good). An industrious town of 11,427 Inhab., situated on the Moder, formerly a free Imperial city,

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then belonged to the French Dépt. du Bas Rhin, now again German.

Entering the town from the rly. stat., which is outside the walls, a short distance down the street, on the l. is seen the irregular and picturesque outline of the

Ch. of St. George, the W. front, nave, and octagonal tower of which date from 1137, when the Emp. Conrad III. built the original church, subsequently added to by the Emperors Frederick I., Rudolph of Hapsburg, and Albert I. Unfortunately the primitive simplicity and severity of the interior is marred by a redundancy of modern ornamentation in bad taste.

Continuing down the Landweg (or principal street) at the opposite end of the town, is the

Ch. of St. Nicholas, of the 14th cent., and unimportant exterior, but of which the interior has been judiciously restored. *Obs.* on the l., just inside the entrance, a remarkable stone sepulchre in high relief, dating from 1418.

There are a few picturesque remains of the ancient fortifications, but the palace has disappeared in which Richard Cœur de Lion, when a prisoner of the Emp. Henry VI., appeared before the Diet summoned here in March 1193.

The *Protestant Ch.* is close to the S.E., or Bischweiler Gate.

The cattle-market held here is greatly frequented, and there is a considerable trade in woollen goods.

Rly. N. by *Walburg* and *Sulz* to *Weissenburg* (*Handbook for N. Germany*).

The line S. proceeds to

6 m. *Bischweiler* Stat., a well-known little cloth-manufacturing town of 9911 Inhab., on the Moder, and crosses the Zorn just before reaching

5 m. *Hoerdt* Stat., and passes through the forest of Brumath to

5 m. *Vendenheim* Junct. Stat.

The line here joins the Rly. from *Paris* and *Nancy* to *Strassburg* (Rte. 165).

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SECTION X.

ÎLE DE FRANCE.—FLANDRES.—ARTOIS.

ROUTE		PAGE
183	Paris to Cologne by *Compiègne, Noyon, St. Quentin, Maubeuge,* Erquelines, and Charleroi—RAIL	320
183A	Chantilly to Crépy-en-Valois, by *Senlis*—RAIL	326
184	Paris to Brussels, by Amiens, Arras, Douai, and *Valenciennes*—RAIL	327
185	Paris to Cambrai, by St. Just *Montdidier* and *Péronne*—RAIL	328
186	Lille to Charleville-Mézières, by Valenciennes and Hirson—RAIL	329
186A	Paris to *Hirson*, by Soissons and Laon—RAIL	331
187	Calais to Strassburg or Bâle, by Lille, *Cambrai*, St. Quentin, *Laon*, Reims, and Châlons-sur-Marne—RAIL	332
188	Lille to Dunkirk, by *Cassel*—RAIL	334
189	Calais to *Dunkirk*, by *Gravelines*—RAIL	335
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INTRODUCTION.

French Flanders, comprised within the modern *Dépt. du Nord*, together with the adjoining N.W. district, is perhaps the richest portion of France, not only from its manufactures, but for its unrivalled agriculture. The great stimulant to this industry is its productive *coalfield*.

ROUTE 183.

PARIS TO COLOGNE, BY COMPIÉGNE, NOYON, ST. QUENTIN, MAUBEUGE, ERQUELINES, AND CHARLEROI—RAIL.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Chantilly Junct.	41	25
Creil Junct.	51	32
Compiègne	84	52
Noyon	108	67
Tergnier Junct.	131	81
St. Quentin	154	95
Busigny Junct.	181	112
Landrecies	202	125
Maubeuge Junct.	228	147
Erquelines	241	150
Charleroi	270	170
Cologne	492	308

6 trains daily to Cologne, in 11½ to 20 hrs.

This is now the quickest and shortest route from Paris to Eastern Belgium and Northern Germany.

No luggage examination (except of hand-bags) until destination reached.

For the rly. N. from the *Paris* terminus (*Place Roubaix*), through *Chantilly* to

32 m. *Creil* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 3. Here our line leaves that to Amiens, and proceeds N.E. through the plain, richly cultivated, of the Villotte; on the heights beyond the river on the rt. extends the Forest of Chantilly.

7 m. *Pont Ste. Maxence* Stat. The town, of 2400 Inhab., is prettily situated on the Oise. Its bridge was built (1785) by the engineer Perronnet. There are ruins of a con-

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vent, now converted into wine-stores. The château of Count de Verneuil, the eminent geologist, so well known amongst the scientific world in England and the United States, occupies a part of the site. [1½ m. N. is the *Château de Villette*, the country seat of the "belle et bonne" Marquise de Villette (Mdlle. de Varicourt) of Voltaire, to whom he bequeathed his heart, now removed to the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. The château has passed into other hands since the extinction of the family in the last Marquis de Villette.]

13 m. **Compiègne** Stat. (*Inns:* H. La Cloche very good; H. de France; H. Soleil d'Or), a town of 12,281 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Oise, a little below its junction with the Aisne. The Romans gave it the name *Compendium*, because their military stores were kept here. It has been a favourite residence of the French monarchs from the time of Clovis; and the late Emp. Napoleon III. revived the ancient system of the Royal Chases, resorting to Compiègne every year, where he distributed a most princely hospitality to his numerous guests.

The *Royal Palace*, as it at present stands, is a building of the time of Louis XV., erected from designs of Gabriel. Napoleon I. added a splendid hall or gallery: it was here that he received his bride Marie Louise, March 18, 1809. Charles X. spent much of his time here, in his favourite occupation of shooting. The interior is elegantly furnished, and open to visitors on Sunday in summer. The small *Museum* of Cambodian curiosities may be seen at any time for a small fee. The *Gardens* are prettily laid out, and were replanted by Napoleon I., who also constructed the sort of arbour, or berceau walk, 4800 ft. long, which leads from them to the forest. The façade towards the forest is very grand.

Turning rt. on issuing from the stat., the bridge over the Oise is crossed, and, following the Rue de Solferino, the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is reached.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (M. H.) is a picturesque 15th-cent. Gothic edifice surmounted by a restored central beffro of the 16th cent. It contains a *Museum*, well worth seeing, formed by M. Vivenel, containing bronzes, pottery, enamels, armour, a bedstead of the time of Henri II., &c. The chapel has a carved oak altarpiece.

Ch. of St. Antoine (M.H.), a large edifice, of which the transepts date from the 12th cent., the rest late Flamboyant. It has a disused marble font in the style of those of Winchester and East Meon. At *St. Jaques*, the choir is of 13th cent., the chapels of the apse and nave 15th, the W. front 16th; the roof of the nave Flamboyant. In this ch. Jeanne d'Arc received the Sacrament, May 24, 1430, the day on which she was taken prisoner (see below).

The *Forest* occupies an area of nearly 30,000 acres, and contains some fine oak timber.

Compiègne was once a strong place; it was before its walls (still standing for two-thirds of their circuit) that the Maid of Orleans was made a prisoner, followed by a captivity which ended with her ignominious and iniquitous death. She had thrown herself into the town, then besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, and had courageously headed the garrison in a sally across the bridge, when, in retreating, being last of the rear-guard, she found the town-gate partly closed, and choked by the throng eager to escape from the enemy, who closely pursued them. In consequence of this, while endeavouring to protect the fugitives, and before she could obtain an entrance, she was seized by an archer of Picardy, and transferred to John of Luxembourg, from whom she was purchased by the English. The spot of her capture was marked by the ruined Tower, known as *La Tour de la Pucelle*, which fell down 1868. The old bridge, close to which this occurred, has been replaced by the present one higher up the stream.

There is *Eng. Church service* in St. Andrew's ch.

Diligence daily S.E. to Villers-Cotterets 20 m.; and to (24 m.) Soissons, both in Rte. 178. Also steamer to Soissons, up the Aisne, 4½ hrs.

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[7½ m. S.E. from Compiègne (omnibuses in 1½ hr. on the arrival of each train), at the southern border of the forest, is the village of

Pierrefonds (*Inns:* H. des Etrangers; H. des Ruines; H. des Bains; H. du Chateau, well spoken of), in a lovely situation, crowned by the fine mediæval *Castle* (M. H.)—open Sunday and Thursday, 12 to 4—built in 1390 by Louis, Duc d'Orléans, and which having become one of the strongholds of the Fronde, was partially destroyed by Richelieu in 1617: its massive towers form a very picturesque object in the landscape. It was handsomely restored by M. Viollet-le-Duc in 1865, and occupied at times by the late Emp. Nap. III. and the Empress Eugénie. The decoration of the interior is splendid and appropriate: *obs.* the chimney-pieces in the great halls. The museum of ancient and mediæval armour was removed in 1872. The *Ch.* of Pierrefonds (M. H.) has an elegant belltower of the 16th cent., over a crypt of the 11th cent. There are some mineral waters in the village similar to those of Enghien, and it is much frequented during the summer. There are good inns and lodging-houses, and several handsome villa residences, forming a most agreeable and fashionable retreat.]

The railroad continues to ascend the valley of the Oise.

10 m. *Ourscamp* Stat. The village is on the l. bank of the Oise, 1 m. from the rly. The *Abbey* (M. H.) was founded by Simon, Bishop of Noyon, in 1129. The choir of the ch. and a fine hall of the 13th cent. are all that remain, and now used as a woollen manufactory.

4 m. **Noyon** Stat., omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. du Nord), a very ancient town, on a small stream, the Vorse, about a mile from the right bank of the Oise, with 6498 Inhab., remarkable as the birthplace of John Calvin, son of a notary, b. 1509. The house at the corner of the Rue Fromenteresse has been pulled down. Noyon was besieged by Julius Cæsar, who calls it *Noviodunum Belgarum*. Charlemagne resided here; and Hugues Capet was elected by his vassals King of France at this place in 987.

The *Cathedral* of *Notre Dame* (M. H.) is of great interest to the antiquary and architect. The present building is one of the best and most elegant transition specimens in France, and was begun about 1150—after a fire which, in 1130, destroyed the cathedral and the town—by Bishop Baudouin II., friend of Suger the celebrated Abbot of St. Denis, and completed about 1190. The ch. is cruciform, and remarkable for having circular terminations to both transepts, as at Tournay; and the choir has 3 circular E. chapels, and 4 square N. and S. chapels, 2 on each side. There is a singular mixture of circular and pointed arches, and there is the fine vaulted storey over the aisles, common in this part of France, but the vaulting was damaged by a fire in 1293, and not reconstructed quite in the same style, though the mouldings of the vaulting-ribs are simple and beautiful, and those to the choir ornamented with small rosettes. The massive square W. towers (200 ft.), never having been completed, are furnished with plain wooden roofs, with picturesque spirelets at each angle. The large triple porch extending across the front, with a pierced arcade running along the top, has been much mutilated. It is of the beginning of the 14th cent., and rather detracts from the general appearance. The central doorway is finely carved, also a fine brass knocker on it of the 13th cent. On the N. side of the ch. are the remains of a cloister of 1270, and adjoining it, in a line with the W. front, a fine chapter-room with aisles of the same date, and the arch-mouldings of the windows on the E. side richly carved: it has been well restored. The doorway at the E. end of the S. transept is a good bit of Romanesque work, with projecting pediment and pointed barrel-vault resting on good carved capitals. On the S. side is a chapel, the only re-

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maining portion of the original *Bishop's Palace*. The present palace, now a private dwelling, is a Renaissance building of later date.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (M. H.), built 1485-1523, has a picturesque front. The *fountain* on the neighbouring Place was erected in 1770.

The Rly. enters the Dépt. de l'Aisne, and leaves on rt. *Quierzy*, on the Oise, the ancient *Carisiacum*, where the Frankish kings had a palace, and where Childebert II. and Charles Martel (741) died.

10 m. *Chauny* Stat., an ancient town of 9080 Inhab., partly built on an island in the Oise, founded about 1688, and which is here connected with the Canal de St. Quentin. The bleaching of linen is carried on here to a large extent.

[9 m. E. (branch rly. in ¾ hr.) are the great *Glass Works of St. Gobain*, on the Oise, founded about 1688, famed for the manufacture and the polishing of glass for *mirrors*. 2000 persons are employed in them, to visit which an order must be procured in Paris at the Direction or Company's offices.]

[The noble ruin of *Coucy le Château* (M. H.), 9 m. S.E., may be conveniently visited from Chauny Stat. in 1½ hr. (Diligence at midday), or from Anizy Stat., halfway between Laon and Soissons (Rte. 186 A). It is the beau-ideal, in extent, arrangement, and picturesqueness, of a feudal castle, and perhaps the finest in France, and has been repaired and protected from further decay by the French Government. It is attached to an old and picturesque walled town of 846 Inhab. (*Inn:* H. des Trois Empereurs), situated on the extremity of a high headland overlooking two deep valleys, and containing a fine feudal S. *Gateway* and a *Ch.* with a good W. front (12th cent.). The castle consists of an outer court, whose walls, garnished with circular towers, and with semicircular bastions along the curtains, were partly blown up by Mazarin, 1652. Within this is the inner ward, flanked at the angles by 4 drum towers 105 ft. high, out of which rises the majestic circular *Donjon*, the prominent feature of the building—fit emblem of the proud barons that built and held it—whose boastful motto was,

> "Roi ne suys,
> Ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussy,
> Je suys le sire de Coucy."

Time has made little impression on it, and even the earthquake's shock, though it had cleft its walls vertically from top to bottom in 1692, leaving the cracks still perceptible, has not altered its symmetry, nor caused it to swerve out of the perpendicular. It is 187 ft. high and 325 ft. in circumference; and its walls, massive in proportion, are 34 ft. thick. Except a row of windows surmounting its circlet of machicolations at the top, almost the only external openings are mere loopholes. It was entered by a narrow bridge, now removed; over the door is the fragment of a bas-relief, sculptured with the device of the Coucy, a combat between a man and a lion. The interior was originally divided into 4 storeys, and each stage had a groined roof springing from carved corbels, which remain. On the ground floor, to the rt. on entering, is a well 200 ft. deep, in the rock. Beside it was originally a flour-mill and oven. Excepting the topmost storey, the halls of the donjon must have been inconveniently dark; a staircase leads to the summit, from which a fine view is obtained. Vast casemates ran under the outer walls.

The construction of Coucy Castle dates from the 13th cent.: its founder was Enguerrand III. de Coucy. When the Archbishop of Reims sought aid from Philippe Auguste for an inroad on his domains made by that grandee, the answer he got from the king was, "Je ne puis faire autre chose pour vous que de prier le Sire de Coucy de ne point vous inquiéter." Coucy was excommunicated by the Pope for despoiling the canons of Laon, and making their dean a prisoner.

La Belle Gabrielle had a house here, which still exists, where her son, the Duc de Vendôme, was born.]

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The meadows between Chauny and Tergnier are frequently inundated by the Oise.

Tergnier Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

[Rly. E. to *Laon* and *Reims* (Rte. 187) W. to *Amiens* (Rte. 3B).]

14 m. **St. Quentin** Junct. Stat., omnibus from rly. (*Inn:* H. du Cygne; comfortable), a manufacturing town, whose population has more than doubled in 25 years, and now amounts to 34,811. It was the ancient capital of the Vermandois, the "Augusta Viromanduorum" of the Romans, and is situated on the Somme.

Turning l. out of the station, and crossing the canal, through the Rues de l'Ile and de la Scellerie, the Place is reached, in which stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (M. H.), a very picturesque specimen of the Town Hall in the Flamboyant style of the 15th cent. (finished 1509). The interior deserves a visit. See the Chambre de Conseil, its chimney, carvings, painted glass, &c.

The Rue St. André will lead to

The principal **Ch.* (M.H.), formerly collegiate, and one of the finest, boldest, and purest Gothic buildings in this part of France. It is of the early part of the 13th cent., and although there is little to attract on the outside, the interior is equal to some of our first English cathedrals. The vault of the roof is 127 ft. high. It has a double transept; the choir (1257) is braced with iron; the chapels of the chevet open from the aisle with two pillars standing alone, there are many windows like English Decorated, the E. apse has fine painted glass in 7 windows; there is also much in the transepts; the *Crypt*, containing sarcophagi of St. Quentin and other saints, deserves notice. The King of France was premier canon of this church, and the chapter possessed privileges over the municipal community which kept up constant feuds between *town* and *gown*, and this continued, more or less, until chapter and community sustained a simultaneous annihilation. Many portions of the town afford good subjects for the pencil.

The wharfs on the banks of the Somme bear testimony to the consumption of coal in this district. It is brought from the vicinity of Valenciennes, Condé, and Mons, by the Canal de St. Quentin; it is extensively employed in the various manufactures which are springing up. St. Quentin is a great centre of *Cotton spinning*, which together with the weaving of muslin curtains, imitation lace, &c., employs some 130,000 workpeople.

St. Quentin is now an open town, and its walls, removed in 1820, have been replaced by Boulevards. Under them was fought (July 28, 1557) the great *battle* between the Spaniards, commanded by Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, and Ferdinand Gonzaga, and the French under Coligny and the Connétable Anne de Montmorency, in which the *latter* were entirely routed. Q. Mary of England aided her husband Philip II. on this occasion with a considerable *body* of English troops, under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, who contributed not a little to the *victory*. This defeat left Paris unprotected: and, had the victors profited by their advantage, France and Spain might perhaps have been united into one vast monarchy. But Philip, who joined the army after the battle, hesitated, and occupied himself in the siege of the town, which, just capable of defence, might with safety have been left in the occupation of the French garrison. Defended by Coligny and Jarnac, the town sustained eleven assaults before it was taken. The inhabitants were treated with great cruelty, the Spaniards revenging themselves upon the burgesses, who had defended the town-walls with great valour. Even the clergy were not spared, and they all quitted the town, and did not return until St. Quentin was restored to France by the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, 1559.

On the 19th January, 1871, the *battle of St. Quentin* was fought between the French, under Gen. *Faidherbe*, and the Germans, under *von Göben*. The former had collected a considerable army, and posted them in a strong position to the S. of the town, between the villages

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of Gaugies and Neuville St. Amand, and there awaited the attack of the enemy, which proving successful, the French, driven out of Castres, Grugis, and Neuville, withdrew their line nearer the town, the undulating nature of the country assisting the manœuvre, but at 2 P.M. they assumed the offensive, and the battle waged for some time with varying success until superior numbers turned the scale, and by 7 P.M. the French were in full flight by the roads to Guise and Cambrai, with the loss of 9000 prisoners, six guns, and 3000 wounded left behind in the town. The victory was dearly bought by the Germans, as it cost them about 4000 men, but was of importance in that it destroyed the army of the North raised to relieve Paris.

The battlefield is best seen from the windmill *de Tout Vent*, which stands on the heights, about 2 m. S. of the town, and marks the centre of the French position.

[Rly. N.E. 21 m. to Guise, through (11 m.) *Ribémont*, on the Oise, where Condorcet the philosopher was born, 1743.]

Herouelles, near St. Quentin, was the birthplace of the Revolutionary monster Fouquier Tainville.

The *Canal of St. Quentin* connects the basin of the Somme with that of the Scheldt, and is carried through the intervening hills by tunnels,—one at Tronquoi, ½ m. long; another at Riqueval, 3¾ m. long, cut through the rock: it is 20 ft. high, and 20 wide; it admits only 1 barge to pass at a time, towed by men. By means of this canal a communication is opened between the river Scheldt and the extreme eastern departments of France and the Atlantic, through the rivers Somme, Seine, and Loire; it was completed by Napoleon in 1810; it enters the Oise at Chauny.

17 m. *Busigny* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). A branch rly. by Cambrai to *Somain* on the rly., between Douai and Valenciennes (see Rte. 187).

6 m. *Le Cateau* Stat., or *Cateau Cambrésis*, well known for the *treaty* signed here (1559) between Philip II. and Henri II. The town had been so often pillaged and burnt, that it was almost destitute of inhabitants in the 17th cent., but since 1826 the pop. has swelled to 10,000, in consequence of the working of coal-mines in the vicinity. It was the birthplace (1768) of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Trevise, who perished in Paris by Fieschi's infernal-machine. Here is a *statue* of him by *Bra*. Cateau was the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington when he entered France in 1815; hence he issued his order to the army to abstain from pillage, and to maintain the strictest discipline.

Beyond here the rly. enters the great coal-field of the Dépt. du Nord, the most important in France, discovered about 1736, in a portion of Hainault which was not ceded to France until 1678. It is a prolongation of the Belgian coal-field. The chief collieries are at Anzin, Denain, Lourches, Fresnes, Vieux Condé, &c.; numerous mines are worked in this district; some of them are 1640 ft. deep. Paris is supplied with a large quantity of the coal consumed in it by the canal of St. Quentin, and the fuel derived from hence imparts life to the numerous and varied manufactories scattered over the Dépt. du Nord. (Rte. 184.)

7 m. *Landrecies* Stat., a 3rd-class fortress on the Sambre. (Pop. 4021.) Its works can be flooded by the river. In its modern ch. is the tomb of Marshal Clarke, Duc de Feltre, of Irish descent, but born here 1765.

The forest of Mormal is entered, and the Sambre crossed.

9 m. *Aulnoye* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Public conveyances to 7 m. *Bavai* (Bavicum Nerviorum), a town of 1800 Inhab., with a *Roman circus* (M. H.) and other remains.

[Branch rlys.—N.W. to Anzin and Valenciennes—S.E. to Avesnes and Hirson, see Rte. 186.]

The rly. follows the course of the Sambre to

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5 m. *Hautmont* Junct. Stat. Here are iron-furnaces and sheet-iron works (*Laminoirs*). [Rly. N. 20 m. to Mons, joining the line from Maubeuge at Feignies.]

2 m. *Maubeuge* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Grand Cerf; H. du Nord), a 1st-class fortress on the second line of defences towards Flanders, on the Sambre. 13,234 Inhab. It was formerly the capital of Hainault, and was frequently taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, until at length, having been captured by Louis XIV., 1649, it was confirmed to France by the Treaty of Nimeguen, 1678. The fortifications were constructed from the plans of Vauban in 1680.

The ch. steeple was knocked off by cannon-balls. In the *Trésor* of the ch. is shown a slipper and veil of St. Aldegonde, a virgin who founded a celebrated nunnery; Maubeuge belonged to the abbess. Her stone *Pillory* still stands at the corner of one of the streets.

The painter Jean Gossaert (called Mabuse) was born here.

[Rly. of 17 m. to Mons (*Handbook for N. Germany*), by *Feignies*, *Quevy* (Belgian Frontier), *Frameries*, and *Cuesnes*, passing through the centre of the Franco-Belgian coal-field.]

6 m. *Jeumont* Stat. (Buffet), the last stat. in France, where luggage is examined on arriving from Belgium.

2 m. *Erquelines* Stat. (Buffet), the Belgian custom-house station, where travellers are detained nearly half an hour.

18 m. *Charleroi Stat.*, the first fortress forming a portion of the extreme Belgian line of defence towards France. Charleroi is only 45 m. from Brussels, by Marchiennes, Braine, and Hal, for which trains start on the arrival of that from Paris; this route is shorter by 12 or 14 m. than that described in Rte. 184, by Amiens, Douai, and Quiévrain.

For the line hence to

137 m. Cologne Terminus, see *Handbook for Belgium and North Germany.*

ROUTE 183A.

CHANTILLY TO CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS, BY SENLIS—RAIL.

Distance, 22 m.; *time*, 1 hr.; *trains*, 4 daily.

From *Chantilly* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 3, this short branch connecting the Paris and Amiens with the Paris and Soissons lines, runs E. through *St. Firmin* to

8 m. **Senlis** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Grand Cerf, tolerable; H. du Nord), a town of 6092 Inhab., consisting of an old part still surrounded by feudal walls with 16 watch-towers, among which are traces of Roman constructions, and of 3 modern suburbs, in which are cotton-mills and other manufactories. In the interior of the Cité are many picturesque and curious old houses, and attached to the city walls are remains of the *Castle*, dating from the time of St. Louis, in which may be distinguished the chapel, the hall bearing the initials of Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers.

The *Church of Notre-Dame* (M. H.), once *Cathedral*, is a small and simple but stately building of the end of the 12th cent. The transepts were added in the 14th by destroying 2 of the bays of the nave; some of the highly decorated upper part is later. The triforium is replaced, as in other churches in this part of France, by a great vaulted gallery the whole width of the aisle. The W. portal, with its finely carved statues, has been restored. In the tympanum over the door is the Death of the Virgin. At the W. end are 2 towers, the southern only completed;

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its crocketed spire, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., and of great beauty, a gem of French Gothic, 211 feet high. In the chapels surrounding the choir is some good painted glass.

Several desecrated churches merit the architect's notice, as *St. Frambourg* (M. H.), a fine collegiate ch. of 13th cent., only 43 ft. high, without aisles, and having a circular E. apse; the rich Flamboyant *Church of St. Pierre*, now a cavalry stable, with a porch rich in sculpture, and tower of 16th cent. attached to N. transept; and the small Chapel of the *Hôtel Dieu*, of an early date, much disfigured; also the *Ch. of St. Vincent* (M. H.) of the 12th cent., which has a good tower of somewhat later date at the junction of the N. transept with the nave, and pointed arches of construction with circular arches of decoration.

Excavations, commenced in 1865, have disclosed at the extremity of the town a Roman amphitheatre (*arènes*), in tolerable preservation.

Rather more than a mile S.E. of Senlis, on the road to Pont l'Evêque, in the grounds of the Baron de Navry, are the very picturesque ruins of the *Abbaye de la Victoire*, built by Philip-Augustus, demolished 1783. They deserve a visit from those who take an interest in Gothic remains.

The line continues through *Barbery* and *Anger St. Vincent* to

14 m. *Crépy-en-Valois* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 178.

ROUTE 184.

PARIS TO BRUSSELS, BY AMIENS, ARRAS, DOUAI, AND VALENCIENNES—RAIL.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Amiens (Longueau) . . .	127	79
Arras	198	123
Douai	218	135
Somain	230	143
Valenciennes	250	155
Quievran	264	164
Mons	283	177
Brussels	344	215

3 trains daily, in 9 to 12 hrs.

For the line N. from *Paris* (*Place Robaix*) as far as

79 m. *Longueau* Junct. Stat. (for *Amiens*), see Rte. 3, and thence N.E. to

38 m. *Arras* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 1A. Here the line turns off E. through *Rœux* and *Vitry*, to

16 m. *Douai* Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 2A.

The Lille and Cambrai Rly. (Rte. 187) is crossed at

7 m. *Somain* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. 11 m. to the coal-mines of *Anzin* by *Denain*, where Marshal Villars defeated, 1712, Lord Albemarle, commander of the allied forces, posted in a strong position. An Obelisk was erected on the field to commemorate the success, with these lines of Voltaire :—

" Regardez dans Denain l'audacieux Villars
Disputant le tonnerre à l'aigle des Césars."]

The line from Somain proceeds N.E. through *Wallers* and the coal-district about *Raismes*, and crosses the Scheldt before entering

13 m. **Valenciennes** Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. du Commerce, good and com-

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fortable, old-fashioned house; H. des Princes). A dark, ill-built town, and first-class fortress on the Scheldt, with a strong citadel constructed by Vauban. Pop. 24,662. Invested by Louis XIV. in 1677, it was definitely ceded to France by the Treaty of Nimeguen in the following year. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, 75,000 strong, under the Duke of York and General Abercromby, after a siege of 84 days and a severe bombardment, which destroyed a part of the town: it was given back next year. In the grand square, or Place d'Armes, are situated the *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine building, half Gothic, half Italian in style, erected 1612, rebuilt 1867, and containing 3 pictures by *Rubens* (?), brought from the abbey of St. Amand; the *Beffroi*, 170 ft. high, built 1237, fell 1843, and caused a serious loss of life. The *Theatre*, built in the last cent., has been restored. The *Ch. of St. Géry* was begun in the 13th cent., and frequently repaired. Adjoining the *library* (25,000 vols.) is the *Musée Bénezech*, bequeathed to the town in 1852, containing pictures, sculpture, arms, and antiquities.

The celebrated Valenciennes *Lace* is manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of fine cambric. This is the birthplace of Watteau the painter, of Froissart the historian (*statue*, by Lemaire, erected 1856, in Place St. Géry), and of the minister d'Argenson.

On entering France from Belgium, passports are asked for here.

Rly. S.E. through Le Quesnoy to *Aulnoye* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 186), and N.W. to Lille by St. Armand des Eaux and Orchies (see Rte. 2).

The country around Valenciennes offers no picturesque beauty; the rivers are sluggish, with flat, uninteresting banks, but there are numerous manufactories and extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

The *Railway* from Valenciennes, passing by

7 m. *Blanc Misseron*, the French frontier Stat.;

1 m. *Quiévrain* Stat.

12 m. *Mons* Stat.;

19 m. *Braine* Stat. to

19 m. BRUSSELS, is described in the *Handbook for Belgium and North Germany.*

ROUTE 185.

PARIS TO CAMBRAI, BY ST. JUST, MONTDIDIER AND PERONNE—RAIL

Distance, 122 m.; *time*, 6¼ to 8¾ hrs.; *trains* 2 daily.

For the Rly. N. from *Paris* (*Rte. Roubaix*) as far as

50 m. *St. Just* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 3. Here our line turns off N.E. from that to Amiens, and passes

6 m. *Maignelay-Montmigny* Stat. The village of *Maignelay* (750 Inhab.) is about 1 m. from Montigny, and has a *ch.* (M. H.) of the 16th cent., designed by Jean Waast at the time that this architect was engaged also upon the Cathedral of Beauvais.

8 m. *Montdidier* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Cygne), a town of 4500 Inhab. on the slope of a hill above the Don. The *Ch.* of *St. Pierre* (M.H.), of the 15th cent., contains a curious tomb of a Count Raoul, who died in the 11th cent.

The Avre is crossed to

11 m. *Roye* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Commerce). The 16th-cent. stained glass of the *Ch.* of *St. Pierre* is good, though in part spoilt by imperfect restorations.

8 m. *Chaulnes* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.W. to Amiens, S.E. to Tergnier, Rte. 3B.]

12 m. **Péronne** Stat. (*Inn:* H. St. Claude), a fortress on the N. bank of the Somme. Pop. 4262. It bore the

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epithet "la Pucelle," because it never had been captured by an enemy down to 1815, when the Duke of Wellington deprived it of its virgin reputation. History, however, informs us that it was previously taken by the troops of Charles the Bold, 1465, but the army of the Emperor Charles V. failed ruinously before it, 1536. On the 9th of Jan., 1871, its garrison of 3000 men and 70 guns capitulated to the Germans after a severe bombardment of 7 days.

It was in the *Castle of Péronne* that Charles the Bold detained the crafty Louis XI. his prisoner, in the way so admirably described in 'Quentin Durward,' on receiving intelligence of the revolt of the Liègeois, and restored him to liberty only after he had signed conditions most disadvantageous to himself, known in history as the "treaty of Péronne." The castle is in good repair, a large part is probably not older than the 16th cent., yet there remain many dismal dungons on the ground-floor. The chamber occupied by Louis is still pointed out in the Tour Herbert, and beside it the miserable cell, on a level with the moat, where Charles the Simple ended his days, a wretched captive. The *Church of St. John*, near the *Beffroi*, or bell-tower, is a handsome 16th-cent. Gothic edifice; its piers without capitals spread out into multiplied groinings over the roof, and it has a Tree of Jesse in painted glass, and an old painting (injured by the bombardment, 1871), representing Louis XI. assisting at the translation of the bones of St. Farcy.

[Diligence W. 16 m. to Albert Stat. in Rte. 1A.]

The Rly. continues N.E. through *Epéhy*, and crosses the Scheldt to

27 m. **Cambrai** Junct. Stat. in Rte. 187.

ROUTE 186.

LILLE TO CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES, BY VALENCIENNES AND HIRSON—RAIL.

Distance, 119 m.; *time*, 8¼ hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

This line forms a connecting link on the Rly. now completed, and running from Calais along the N.E. frontier of France.

Lille is described in Rte. 2.

This Rly. runs S.E. through

14 m. *Orchies* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S. to *Somain* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 187.]

9 m. *St. Arnaud les Eaux* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Nord), a town of 10,600 Inhab., with ruins of a Benedictine *Abbey* of the 17th cent. and interesting façade to the *ch.* (M.H.) of same date. There are *mineral baths* 2 m. from the town [Rly. E. to *Blanc-Misseron.*]

The line continues S.E. to

7 m. **Valenciennes** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 184.

Thence S.E. through

10 m. *Le Quesnoy* Stat., a town of 3600 Inhab., formerly fortified.

11 m. *Aulnoye* Junct. Stat. Here the line from Paris to Cologne is crossed, Rte. 183.

7 m. *Avesnes* Stat., a fortified town of 3700 Inhab. The Helpe is crossed, and the Belgian line from Chimay joined at

14 m. *Anor* Junct. Stat.

5 m. *Hirson* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S.W. through Laon and Soissons to Paris. See Rte. 186A.]

23 m. *Rimogne* Stat. Extensive slate quarries. [Omnibus awaits train for

6 m. *Rocroy* (*Inns:* H. de France; H. du Commerce), a small fortress of 2300 Inhab., close to the Belgian frontier, consisting of a *central square* (containing the church and other

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public buildings), from which short streets radiate outwards, terminating at the ramparts which surround the town, and were the work of Vauban. To the S.W. is the battlefield, on a plain, at that time surrounded by marshes and dense forests, but now much changed by clearing and drainage, where, in 1643, the *Grand Condé*, at the age of 22, gained the greatest of his victories over the Spaniards. The army opposed to him had undertaken the siege of the town, and was composed of veteran bands of Walloons, Spaniards, and Italians, commanded by the Spanish General Fuentes, who conducted the battle from a litter, and was found among the slain. During the Franco-German war, Gen. von Woyna, with a landwehr division, was sent to invest this town, and succeeded in surrounding it during a thick fog (January 5, 1871), which prevented the French commandant from observing the enemy. After 5 hrs.' bombardment the garrison of 300 men surrendered.

(Omnibus by a pretty road, becoming grand as the Meuse is approached, to 6 m. *Revin*, on the Mézières and Givet Rly., Rte. 178.]

15 m. **Charleville-Mézières** Junct. Stat., Rte. 178.

ROUTE 186A.

PARIS TO HIRSON, BY SOISSONS AND LAON—RAIL.

Distance, 124 m.; *time*, 6 to 9 hrs.; *trains*, 3 daily.

The Rly. N.E. from *Paris* to

65 m. *Soissons* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 178.

The line continues N.E. to

11 m. *Anizy-Pinon* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Hénot; H. Lion d'Or). The town of *Anizy* (1100 Inhab.) lies on the Ailette, and has a transition *ch.* of the 12th cent. [Public conveyance twice daily to W. 7 m. *Coucy le Château*, described in Rte. 183.]

11 m. *Laon* Junct. Stat. See Rte. 187.

Continuing N.E. the line reaches

24 m. *Vervins* Stat., an industrious town of 3000 Inhab.

11 m. **Hirson** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste), a town of 4000 Inhab. Here the Valenciennes and Mézières Rly. is crossed, see Rte. 186, and the line proceeds to *Chimay*. See *Handbook for Belgium*.

ROUTE 187.

CALAIS TO STRASSBURG OR BÂLE, BY LILLE, CAMBRAI, ST. QUENTIN, LAON, REIMS, AND CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE—RAIL.

Calais	Kil.	Miles.
Lille	107	66
Douai	132	82
Somain	143	89
Cambrai	167	104
Busigny	192	119
St. Quentin	219	136
Tergnier	212	150
Laon	269	166
Reims	322	200
Châlons-sur-Marne	379	234
Strassburg	708	439
Bâle	849	526
Or, Châlons-sur-Marne to Bâle, by Chaumont, Vesoul, and Mulhouse	774	480

The distance from Calais through Paris to Strassburg is 796 kil. = 495 m.; to Bâle, through Paris and Strassburg, 937 kil. = 583 m.; and to Bâle, by way of Paris and Mulhouse, 818 kil. = 509 m.

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Our present route is over a cross line of rlys., and those who follow it must expect breaks and delays in transferring themselves from one line to another. For persons going to Switzerland or S. Germany, *and not wishing to pass through Paris*, it opens a more direct and cheaper, although as regards the time employed not a quicker route.

Calais is described in Rte. 1, and the traveller may follow that Route S. to Amiens, and then Rte. 3B S.E. to Tergnier, and there join the present Route or take the Rly. S.E. as far as

66 m. **Lille** Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 2). From this point the traveller may continue by the shorter line of Rly., now completed, skirting the Belgian and Luxembourg frontier, through *Valenciennes*, *Hirson*, *Charleville - Mézieres* (Rte. 186) and Sedan, to the German frontier at *Diedenhofen* (Rte. 180), and S. to Strassburg or Bâle, but the towns visited on the way will not be so interesting as by turning S. to

21 m. **Douai** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 2A. Thence E. through

7 m. *Somain* Junct. Stat., and leaving on l. the line to *Valenciennes* (Rte. 184) turning S. through

8 m. *Bouchain* Stat., a small 2nd-class fortress on the Scheldt, with 1600 Inhab.

8 m. **Cambrai** Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de France; H. des Diligences et du Commerce.) Pop. 22,897. A 2nd-class fortress on the rt. bank of the Scheldt, and an industrious, well built, manufacturing town of some importance. It is the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary, and famous for the *League* against the Republic of Venice concocted here in 1508. In 1529 the aunt of Charles V. and the mother of Francis I. signed here the peace known as the "Paix des Dames." It was finally ceded to France by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, Aug. 11, 1678. In 1815, 5 days after the battle of Waterloo, the town surrendered to the English. It may be seen in a couple of hours.

From the Rly. Stat., which is some little distance outside the fortifications, the town is entered by the Porte du Chemin de Fer, leading directly to the large and irregular *Place d'Armes*, in which is the

Hôtel de Ville, a modern French structure, erected 1873 in place of the old building. On the rt. will be seen the tower of the

Ch. of St. Géry on the site of the oldest of the 12 churches formerly existing in this town. *Obs.* the remarkable organ-loft in black and white marble. Opposite this ch., across the Place Fénélon, is a highly interesting *Renaissance Portal*, all that remains of the famous *Archbishop's Palace* and the residence of Fénélon, the Revolution having stripped the town of all its principal ornaments.

Crossing the square, and passing the *Theatre*, the *Beffroi of St. Martin* (the ch. itself has disappeared) will be reached by the Rue St. Adrien. Descending the Rue St. Martin, the Rue Rosete leads to the new

Cathedral erected on the site of an earlier ch. burnt in 1859. The building is vast, cruciform in shape, with an Italian façade; but the interior, though imposing, is wanting in purity of design. At the back of the high altar is the remarkable monument by David d'Angers, erected in 1826 to *Fénélon*, who was buried here, this being his episcopal see; but his remains were exhumed, and the lead of his coffin converted into bullets by the Revolutionists of 1793. The statue, happily saved from the fire, "half rising from an altar-tomb, apparently ready to obey the sound of the last trumpet, is not ill conceived nor executed." The three bas-reliefs represent memorable events of his life—the education of the Duke of Burgundy, the Archbishop attending the wounded soldier after the battle of Malplaquet, and the cow restored to the peasant.

On l. of the W. door is a statue to Bishop *Belmas*, also by David (1847), and the cardinal's hat of his successor, the late Bishop *Giraud*, hangs in the choir.

Passing E. by the Rue du Séminaire, the Rue des Anges terminates in the

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tastefully laid out *Esplanade*, across which is the *Citadel*, constructed by the Emp. Charles V., situated at the S.E. angle of the fortifications, and of considerable size and strength, with barracks and other military establishments capable of affording accommodation for a large number of men.

On the rt. of the Rue St. Jean is the *Public Library* (Bibliothèque Communale), containing upwards of 35,000 vols., and a large number of valuable MSS. from various suppressed convents. At the end of this street is the Place au Bois, leading again into the Place d'Armes.

The important manufacture here is the well-known fine linen cambric (batiste, from the name of the inventor, *Baptiste*, to whom there is a *statue* on the Esplanade), calculated to employ upwards of 100,000 persons in and around the town. Flanders and Picardy furnish the flax: the finest quality coming from Marchiennes. The weavers mostly work below ground and in cellars, for the sake of the moist and even temperature, which prevents the thread breaking.

[Rly. S.W. through *Péronne* to *Chaulnes* and *St. Just*, see Rte. 185.]

The Rly. continues southward, and at

15 m. *Busigny* Junct. Stat. joins Rte. 183 through *St. Quentin* to

32 m. *Tergnier* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Here is a large carriage and engine factory of the Company of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. It has swelled from a station into a town.

[Branch rly. to Amiens (Rte. 38).] We here leave the main line from Mézières S.W. to Paris, and turn S.E. through

3 m. *La Fère* Stat., a fortified town, of 4984 Inhab., on the Oise. It has a school of artillery, and large barracks.

The country improves in picturesqueness on approaching

13 m. **Laon** Junct. Stat. in the plain below the town. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. de la Hure (Boar's Head, dear and not over good; H. Ecu de France). This chief town of the Dépt. de l'Aisne, and the ancient Landunum (10,400 Inhab.), is a 3rd-class fortress, picturesquely perched upon a lofty hill, the last of a long promontory, dropping abruptly into the plain. The escarpment is made accessible by long flights of steps, and a zigzag carriage-road, leading to the summit, crowned by the noble

**Cathedral of Notre Dame* (M. H.). This edifice, which is in a very pure, simple, and uniform style, was commenced probably about 1200. It was designed for 7 towers, with stone spires, 2 at the W. end, and 2 at the end of each transept, and 1 at the central crossing. There were besides 2 smaller towers with flèches at the E. end. All the spires have disappeared; 4 of the towers at the W. end and at the transept remain. They are in a light and airy style; they were destined to carry pinnacles at the base of the spires. From the upper stages of the W. towers look out colossal oxen, supposed to be those that dragged the loads of stone up the hill for the Cathedral of their own accord. The restored façade, with its great receding cavern-like portals and arches, is singularly venerable. Among the sculptures will be found the different acts of the Creation; also ten figures of the Liberal Arts—Philosophy, Theology, Grammar, Painting, Geometry, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Medicine, Music, &c. The ch. is 400 ft. long within and 80 ft. high, and has an upper *triforium* passage, and below a great vaulted gallery, supposed to have been used in the middle ages by the spectators of the shows which were exhibited on the floor of the church, and for which the Cathedral of Laon was celebrated. The E. end of the ch. (1230) is square, as in our English cathedrals, although there was a circular termination at an earlier date. The aisles continue round the shallow transepts, to the E. of which are the only two chapels belonging to the original building, 2 storeys in height. The nave chapels, added at the end of the 13th cent., are inclosed

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with Renaissance screens. There are large circular windows at the E. and W. ends, and some fine glass in the E. lancets. Some circular piers are surrounded by detached shafts as at Notre Dame, in Paris. There is an ancient circular black marble *font*, with rude carving on it. On the S. side of the nave is the *Chapter House* (Salle Capitulaire), the *Treasury* and *Sacristy*, all forming part of the original building. The *cloisters* are fine, the arcades being divided into two by low single shafts, from which spring pointed arches, the salle in the middle is of the 13th cent. The interior and the façade and W. towers, which were in danger of falling, are now undergoing complete restoration. A magnificent view over the surrounding country may be enjoyed from the top of the S. tower. (Apply at the concierge, near the door of the S. transept).

On the N. of the Cathedral is a court surrounded by the buildings of the Episcopal Palace, now the *Palais de Justice* (M. H.), all constructed with a view to defence, and entered by a fortified gate at the W. The *Great Hall*—108 ft. long, but now partitioned off into smaller rooms—was built in 1242. The Arcade, which opens into the court, was reconstructed in the 14th cent. The original kitchen still exists. A considerable part of the building, including the entrance, was added in the 15th cent. The *Chapel* and *Crypt* are of the 12th. The Bishop of Laon was one of the 12 ecclesiastical peers of France. In this Cathedral is preserved an ancient painting of St. Veronica's handkerchief, the head of the Saviour, with an inscription in the ancient Sclavonic character, indicating the object which it represents.

The *Ch. of St. Martin* (M. H.), on the side of the town to the west of the cathedral, is of rather earlier date, about 1150; with two towers at the junction of the transepts and nave, and at the end of the S. transept may be seen pointed beneath circular windows, built at the same time, showing both were used contemporaneously. The buttresses are very massive, and finished at the bases with heavy projecting mouldings. The interior has been carefully restored. The W. end is a fine specimen of the work of the beginning of the 14th cent. In the gable is a good relief of St. Martin dividing his cloak. The Abbey to which it was attached was one of the most celebrated Benedictine foundations in France; here St. Robert established his order; here Anselm and Abelard taught. The Hôtel Dieu is formed out of a part of the conventual buildings.

Not far from the Cathedral is the so-called *Chapelle des Templiers* (M.H.), octagonal in shape, with a square narthex, of about the middle of the 12th cent.; it is attached to a school of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne.

In front of the *Hôtel de Ville* is a bronze *Statue of Marshal Sérurier*, born here in 1742, died 1819, and close to this, in the Rue au Bourg, is the public *Library*, of 25,000 vols. with interesting collection of autographs of the kings of France, and a *Museum* of local antiquities, in which there is a large mosaic of the Roman period, representing Orpheus playing before beasts and birds. The sepulchral monument of Gabrielle d'Estrées, the mistress of Henry IV. (died 1599), has been removed here from Cœuvres, the seat of her family.

The grand massive tower of Louis d'Outremer, one of the oldest monuments in France, has been pulled down to make room for a *Citadelle*, now crowning the eastern extremity of the rock. Outside the Porte St. Martin is a curious Leaning Tower, *La Tour Penchée*, or *de la Dame Ève*, inclining nearly 10 degrees out of the perpendicular. It was forced out of the vertical by an earthquake in 1696. Queen Brunehault, who fixed her court at Laon, gives her name to another tower. The ancient ramparts have been to a great extent demolished, but what remain of the walls and towers encircling the town, mixing with the rocks, add much to its picturesque aspect. These walls are said to have been built at the expense of Guillaume Harulin, the physician who attended Charles VI. during his insanity.

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On a spur of the hill to the S. of the town is the *Abbaye of St. Vincent*, of which no part escaped the fury of the democrats, except its outer walls (*creuttes*), moated and embattled like a fortress; they now enclose a private garden.

The strong position of the town has naturally attracted the attention of military commanders, and hence it has been the scene of repeated struggles from the time of the Romans to the present day.

In March (9 and 10), 1814, a *battle*, which lasted 2 days, was fought between the Allies, commanded by Blücher and Witzingerode, who occupied the town and neighbouring heights, and the French army, much inferior to them in numbers. Here the success of Napoleon was arrested for the first time in the campaign, and he was compelled to retire upon Soissons, with a loss of 6000 men and 46 cannon.

On the 9th of Sept., 1870, the town surrendered to the Germans, and shortly after the latter had entered the citadel, the powder-magazine exploded, killing 40 Germans and 200 of the French Garde Mobile.

[There is a very curious ch. (12th and 13th cents.) at *Vaux sous Laon*, below the town; a magnificent granary at the Abbey of *Vauclair;* and an interesting hospital for lepers at *Tortoir:* all in the neighbourhood.]

[Rly. N.E. to *Hirson*, S.W. to Soissons and Paris, Rte. 186A.]

Crossing the Aisne, the rly. proceeds S.E., and enters the province of *Champagne*.

33 m. Reims Junct. Stat., in Rte. 178.

For the rly. S.E. to

23 m. *St. Hilaire au Temple* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 176. Here direct rly. from Paris to Metz by Verdun (Rte. 175) is crossed, and that Route followed S.E. to

13 m. **Châlons-sur-Marne** Junct. Stat. For the remainder of the rly. direct to

204 m. **Strassburg**, see Rte. 165; and thence to

88. m **Bâle**, see Rte. 170. [Or the more direct route to Bâle may be taken by leaving Rte. 165 at

28 m. *Blesme* Junct. Stat., and following Rte. 164 S. to

56 m. *Chaumont* Junct. Stat., where the direct line is joined, passing through *Mulhouse* to

163 m. *Bâle*, see Rte. 162.]

ROUTE 188.

LILLE TO DUNKIRK, BY CASSEL—RAIL.

Lille to	Kil.	Miles.
Hazebrouck	45	28
Cassel	54	33
Bergues	77	45
Dunkirk	86	53

4 trains daily, in 2 to 3 hrs.

From *Lille* to

28 m. *Hazebrouck* Junct. Stat. (Buffet), see Rte. 2. Here our line turns off N. from that to Calais, and passes through

6 m. *Cassel* Stat. (*Inn:* H. du Sauvage, good). An ancient town of 4260 inhab., situated on a hill, the site of a Roman castellum, about 1 m. from the stat., and, though only 800 ft. high, commanding a very extensive view. It has no striking features, but on a clear day the eye sweeps over an unusually extensive tract of highly cultivated and productive country. Its most remarkable feature is, that the horizon is almost equally distant in every direction, as no rising ground interrupts the sight. The view extends over the flat and fertile plains of Flanders, and as far as the white cliffs of England, into 3 different kingdoms; includes 32 towns and 100 villages. St. Omer, Dunkirk,

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Ypres, Ostend, and the beautiful steeple of Hazebrouck are the most prominent objects: no fresh water is visible in this vast expanse. It was a principal station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of France.

Flemish is the general language of the population in the northern parts of the Dépt. du Nord: it is spoken at Cassel, and as far as Watten.

14 m. *Bergues* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Tête d'Or), a small fortified town of 5774 Inhab., situated on an elevation, surrounded by salt marshes and lakes called Möere, formerly waste and insalubrious; but having been drained by means of hydraulic works, they are now becoming productive, and less unwholesome. Though only a fortress of the 3rd class, the possession of Bergues has been deemed of such consequence in every war, that it has been 8 times taken and retaken in the course of as many centuries. It has a picturesque *Beffroi* (M.H.), 150 ft. high, of the 15th cent. A very important *corn-market* is held here every Monday.

The Canal de la Colme is crossed and the forts St. François and Louis passed to

5 m. Dunkirk Stat. (Rte. 189.)

ROUTE 189.

CALAIS TO DUNKIRK, BY GRAVELINES—RAIL.

Distance, 30 m.; *time,* 1¼ hr.; *trains,* 3 daily.

Calais and the rly. as far as

2 m. *St. Pierre lèz Calais* Junct. Stat. are described in Rte. 1. Here our line turns N. to

14 m. *Gravelines* Stat. (*Inn:* H. des Messageries), a 2nd-class fortress, and desolate-looking town, with grass growing in its streets; it has 7773 Inhab., the district altogether containing about 60,000. "It is," to use the words of an old writer, "very strong, by reason that they can drown it round in 4 hrs., so as no land shall be within a mile of it." It is surrounded by a plain, once a vast marsh, below the level of the sea, nearly 20 m. long by 12 broad; almost all this can be laid under water in case of need, to ward off a hostile invasion, and it is protected from the sea by dunes or sandhills. A large quantity of eggs, apples, and vegetables are exported from here to England. Off Gravelines occurred one of the most momentous events in the world's history—the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the infant fleet of England, July 29, 1588—by which the power of Spain was broken, and England and Holland saved from Popery. The large lumbering Spaniards, driven out of Calais roads by fire-ships, were attacked at will by the swifter English vessels, their decks swept, guns dismounted, many sunk, and the rest dispersed.

The rly. turns S.E. to

4 m. *Bourbourg* Junct. Stat. [Rly. S.E. to *Watten* Junct. Stat. on the Calais and St. Omer line, Rte. 1A.] Here our line turns off N.E. to

11 m. **Dunkerque** (Dunkirk) Junct. Stat. *Inns:* H. de Flandre the best; H. Chapeau Rouge), a fortified town and seaport, with 34,350 Inhab. Large sums have been expended in endeavouring to clear the mouth of the harbour from the bar of sand which obstructs it, by means of basins and sluices, which are filled by the flowing tide, and emptied at low water, so as to scour a channel through the mud. Dunkirk nevertheless is the best harbour which France possesses in the N. Sea, and ranks fifth or sixth in the value of its exports and imports of all the seaports in the kingdom. It serves as the outlet for the manufactures of the Dépt. du Nord. It is one of the cleanest towns in France, with wide well-paved streets. There are two *Établissements des Bains*

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de Mer, and the sea-bathing is very good on the fine sands E. of the town.

The *Harbour*, usually crowded with vessels, and *Pier*, extending far into the sea, are worth visiting. The Corinthian portico of the *Ch. of St. Eloi* is a handsome but most incongruous frontispiece to a Gothic interior; in front of it is a fine detached 15th-cent. Gothic belfry (M.H.), containing the chimes.

A British Consul resides here, and an English *Prot. Ch.* has been built in the Rue des Vieux-Remparts.

A bronze *Statue*, by David d'Angers, of Jean Bart, a celebrated naval commander, born here (*temp.* Louis XIV.), stands in the Place Jean Bart.

Dunkirk owes its origin to a chapel built by St. Eloi in the 7th cent. among the dunes or sandhills, and thence comes its name, "Church of the Dunes." Here was equipped the Flemish division of the *Spanish* Armada, designed to co-operate in the invasion of England, under the command of the Prince of Parma; but that skilful general, perhaps foreseeing the result, refrained from putting to sea. Dunkerque, after having been hardly won by the English under Cromwell from the Spaniards, 1658, was basely sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV. in 1662 for 6 millions of livres.

By the treaty of Utrecht (1715) the French were compelled to demolish the town and fortifications. The latter were not rebuilt until 1740. Extensive additions both to the port and fortifications are slowly progressing.

The country around is little better than a dreary waste of sandhills thrown up by the sea and wind. It was in this neighbourhood that Turenne defeated, in 1658, the Spanish army under Don John of Austria and the Great Condé, who had sided at that time with the enemies of France, in the *Battle of the Dunes*. The siege of the town had been commenced by Mazarin, at the dictation of Cromwell, whose fleet blockaded it by sea. The Spaniards, unprovided with artillery, advanced to attack the French, by marching close to the shore. Condé remonstrated in vain with Don John against a measure so perilous: "Vous ne connaissez pas M. de Turenne," said he; "on ne fait pas impunément des fautes devant un si grand homme;" and just as the action began, he turned to the young Duke of Gloucester, and said, "Were you ever in a battle?" "No," answered the Duke. "Then," replied Condé, "in the course of half-an-hour you will see us lose one." The battle was remarkable as one of the few occasions on which Englishmen have met as enemies beyond the limits of their own country, for the action was commenced by 6000 English soldiers of Cromwell, commanded by Lockhart, his ambassador, who formed the left wing of the French army, and distinguished themselves eminently: their charge, carrying everything before it until they were met by Charles II.'s Royal Guards, headed by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), from whom they suffered severely. This little band of about 400 Royalists, the origin of the present Grenadier Guards, though abandoned in the field by its allies, and exposed alike to the skill of Turenne and the iron bands of Cromwell, gave proof of qualities of the highest order, and only yielded when all was lost. It had been formed under the command of Lord Wentworth, an old cavalier, and under the name of the Royal Regiment of Guards, had gathered round the standard which Charles II. (then an exile from England and banished from France through the alliance of Mazarin with the Protector) had raised in 1656 in Spanish Flanders, when he associated his fortunes with those of Spain. The Spaniards lost 4000 men, and Dunkirk surrendered 10 days after.

A pleasant excursion may be made by rail to the hill of Cassel, about 18½ m. off (Rte. 188).

Steamers to London twice a week, chiefly with cargo; to Hull; to Rotterdam; to Hamburg, &c.

Railway northward

14 m. by *Roosendael*, *Ghyvelde* (frontier stat.), *Adinkerque* to *Furnes*, for Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. (*Handbook*

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for Belgium and N. Germany). Southward

25 m. to *Hazebrouck* Rte. 1A), where it joins the line from Lille to Paris.

ROUTE 190.

CALAIS TO BRUSSELS, BY LILLE AND ROUBAIX—RAIL.

Distance, 139 m.; *time*, 6 to 8 hrs.; *trains*, 2 daily.

Calais is described in Rte. 1; and for the rly. S.E. to

66 m. *Lille* Junct. Stat. see Rte. 2. Here our line turns N. from the more direct route to Brussels by Tournai, and reaches

5 m. *Roubaix* Stat. (*Inns:* H. Ferraille; H. du Commerce). This is the largest centre for the manufacture of woollen goods in France, and the town now numbers over 80,000 Inhab., as compared with 13,000 in 1820. The Gothic *Ch.* of *St. Martin*, the *Hotel de Ville*, and the immense *Hospital* of *Ste. Eugénie* are all modern.

At *Croix*, about 1 m. from the town, is an enormous wool-combing establishment, the property of Isaac Holden and Son, who employ a large number of English mechanics and overlookers, for whose benefit they have erected a school and an *Eng. ch.*, in which service is performed at 9.30 A.M. and 6 P.M. on Sundays. There is also *Eng. Ch. service* in the pretty French Prot. Ch. in the town at 11.30 on Sundays.

The Canal de Roubaix, which unites the Basse Deule to the Scheldt, passes near the town through a tunnel 1¼ m. long.

The rly. makes a wide sweep to the l., and then passes near the road lined with houses with connect Roubaix and makes almost one town of it, and

3 m. *Tourcoing* Stat. Another industrious town, of 45,000 Inhab., largely engaged in the manufacture of table linen. The *Ch.* of *St. Christophe*, rebuilt in 1862, retains its fine 16th-cent. spire. The modern *Ch.* of *Notre Dame* has a good pulpit. The *waterworks* erected for the supply of both Roubaix and Tourcoing, and drawing their water from the Lys 5 m. to the N.W., are remarkable.

About 1 m. further the rly. crosses the Belgian frontier, and for the description of the line from

3 m. *Mouscron* Junct. Stat. to

62 m. **Brussels**, see *Handbook for Belgium*.

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At London the Midland Company's Trains start from and arrive at the St. Pancras Station, where the Company have erected one of the largest Hotels in the world, containing upwards of 400 Bed-Rooms, with spacious Coffee-Room and numerous Drawing Rooms, which will be found replete with every accommodation.

Tourist Tickets, available for Two Calendar Months,

Are Issued during the Summer, from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to—

Edinburgh,	Matlock,	Portsmouth,	Malvern,
Glasgow,	Buxton,	Isle of Wight,	Leamington,
Scarboro',	Yarmouth,	Bournemouth,	Swansea,
Harrogate,	Lowestoft,	Torquay,	Tenby,
Windermere,	Dover,	Plymouth,	Aberystwith,
Keswick,	Ramsgate,	Exeter,	Llandudno,
Morecombe,	Hastings,	Bath,	Rhyl,
Blackpool,	Brighton,	Ilfracombe,	Isle of Man,

and most of the principal places of Tourist resort in the United Kingdom.

Tickets at Reduced Fares

Are issued from May 1st to the end of October to Pleasure Parties of not less than Six First, or Ten Third-Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions on or adjacent to the Midland Railway.

For particulars of Trains, Tourist and Pleasure Party arrangements, and other information respecting the Midland Railway Company, see the Official Time Tables, to be obtained at the Stations.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

DERBY, *April*, 1878.

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ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

BOMBAY LINE.

From Genoa on the 24th of each month.
„ Naples on the 27th of each month.

From Bombay on the 1st of each month.
„ Aden on the 8th of each month.

CALCUTTA LINE.

From Genoa on the 15th Feb. 15th August.
„ „ „ 15th April. 15th October.
„ „ „ 15th June. 15th Decem.

From Calcutta on the 15th Jan. 15th July.
„ „ „ 15th Mar. 15th Sept.
„ „ „ 15th May. 15th Nov

SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA LINE.

Calling at Suez, Galles, and Colombo.

From Genoa on the 1st January; 1st April; 1st July; 1st October.

From Batavia on the 16th February; 16th August.

From Singapore on the 20th February; 20th May; 20th August; 20th November.

MEDITERRANEAN LINES.

From Genoa to Alexandria every Mon. evng.
From Naples to Alexandria every Thur. evng.

From Alexandria to Genoa every Fri. morn.
From Naples to Genoa every Wed. evening.

MARSEILLES, GENOA, TUNIS.

Marseilles to Genoa every Tuesday evening.
Genoa to Cagliari every Thursday evening.
Cagliari to Tunis every Sunday evening.

Tunis to Cagliari every Wednesday morning
Cagliari to Genoa every Thursday evening.
Genoa to Marseilles every Sunday evening.

TUNIS, MALTA, TRIPOLI.

Tunis to Malta every Tuesday morning.
Malta to Tripoli every Wednesday evening.

Tripoli to Malta every Friday noon.
Malta to Tunis every Saturday evening.

TUNIS to SFAX.

Tunis to Sfax every Wednesday noon.

Sfax to Tunis every Saturday morning.

GENOA, CAGLIARI, PALERMO.

Genoa to Cagliari every Monday evening.
Cagliari to Palermo every Thursday evening.

Palermo to Cagliari every Saturday evening.
Cagliari to Genoa every Monday, noon.

GENOA, CAGLIARI, NAPLES.

Genoa to Cagliari every Saturday evening.
Cagliari to Naples every Wednesday, noon.

Naples to Cagliari every Friday, noon.
Cagliari to Genoa every Saturday evening.

GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES.

Genoa to Leghorn every Thursday evening.
Leghorn to Naples every Friday evening.

Naples to Leghorn every Monday evening.
Leghorn to Genoa every Wednesday morning.

GENOA, BASTIA, PORTOTORRES.

Genoa to Bastia every Saturday evening.
Bastia to Portotorres every Sunday evening.

Portotorres to Bastia every Wednesday morn.
Bastia to Genoa every Thursday morning.

LEGHORN, PORTOFERRAIO.

Leghorn to Portoferraio every Sunday morn.

Portoferraio to Leghorn every Monday morn.

For Freight, Passage, and Particulars, apply at Bombay, to CH. GRONDONA (Managing Agent in India); at Alexandria, to CYARE PERRINI; at Marseilles, to R. RUBATTINO and CO.; at London, to A. LAMING & CO., 8, Leadenhall Street; at Paris, to F. PUTHET and CO.; at Berlin, to CH. MESSING, Gare of Potsdam; and in other ports to the Company's Agencies.

R. RUBATTINO & CO. (GENOA).

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GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

Proprietor, J. BERNASCON.

FIRST-CLASS House, admirably situated near the Casino, the Baths, and the English Church. This Hotel is strongly recommended to Travellers for the comfort of its arrangements. Good Gardens, with a beautiful view of the Lake and Mountains. Large and small Apartments for Families at moderate prices, and a Châlet in the Garden for Families who may prefer being out of the Hotel. Excellent Table-d'Hôte. Open all the Year.

Carriages for hire, and an Omnibus belonging to the Hotel to meet every Train.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL VENAT ET BRISTOL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

FIRST-CLASS House, and only Hotel at Aix with Calorifière in every Room. A full view of the Lake of Bourget and Mountains. Re-built and re-furnished. 100 Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms, surrounded by an extensive Garden and Park, with good arrangements. Nearest the English Church, the Baths, and Casino.

Carriages for Hire at Hotel, and Omnibus waiting to all Trains.

LAWN TENNIS.

G. ROSSIGNOLI, Proprietor.

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GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

First-Class Establishment, Open all the Year.

Splendid Situation; immense Garden; South aspect well shaded; a very extended view of Lake Bourget and the Mountains. Belvedere, with fine prospect of the principal points of view, and Excursions.

Small and large Apartments; Salons for Families; Drawing Room, Reading Room, and Smoking Room, with every comfort that can be desired.

FRENCH AND FOREIGN PAPERS.

Arrangements made for Pension. Private Carriages. Stable and Coach-house.

Omnibus of the Hotel meets every Train.

C^LLE RENAUD, *Proprietor.*

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

HOTEL DU DRAGON D'OR. Proprietor, Mr. B. MÜLLEM.—This large and well-known Establishment, close to the Kursaal, and opposite the principal Bath Houses, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation, and very moderate Charges. The Proprietor has lived several years in England. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Carriages at the Hotel. Arrangements for the Winter Season, from the 1st of October.

AMIENS.

HOTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, and DE L'EUROPE. BRULÉ, Proprietor.—First-Class Hotel, one of the oldest on the Continent. Situated in the centre and the finest part of the town. Having recently been newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms.

OMNIBUS AT STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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AMSTEL HOTEL.

THIS Magnificent First-Class House is situated near the Zoological and Botanical Gardens, the Crystal Palace, &c. Cheerful Views on the Amstel River. *It is provided with every comfort, and contains* 200 *well-furnished Rooms and Saloons; Reading and Smoking Rooms, and a special Ladies' Saloon.*

Terms Moderate.

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Alkaline Spring (much bicarbonated), and Chalybeate Spring. Situated in an unexceptional Situation upon the borders of the Lake of Geneva, close to all the beautiful spots of Switzerland. First-Class Hotels. Immense English Park. Boats upon the Lake. Carriages for Drives.

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At the arrival of the Steamboats at Evian. Line of Steamers from Geneva to Amphion. Persons staying at the Hotel desiring to travel by way of Evian, are taken free by the Omnibus.

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OPEN THE 1st JUNE.

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RUE DU HAMMA, No. 5.

HOUSE, ESTATE, & GENERAL AGENCY.

J. DUFFAUT furnishes every information as to Villas and Apartments to be Let, and Algerian Produce.

ANGERS.

HÔTEL D'ANJOU.

M. LEROY, PROPRIETOR.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Very fine House, situated in the centre of the Promenades. Omnibus to the Station. English spoken.

ANTWERP.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE (STROOBANT'S), Rue de l'Etuve, close to the London and Hull Steam-Boat Wharf. This Hotel, being now entirely under a New Management, and being newly fitted up with great comfort, is recommended to English Travellers, who will find every convenience. Choice Wines of the best Vintages. English Daily and Weekly Newspapers. Every attention is paid to Travellers by the Landlord, Mr. STROOBANT, who speaks English; and, being well acquainted with the Continent, can furnish every information required. Table d'Hôte at half-past 12 and 5 o'clock. Private Dinners at any hour.

ANTWERP.

HOTEL DU COMMERCE, Rue de la Bourse, close to the Exchange and Place de Meir. EDWARD COLLIN, Proprietor. This excellent Second-Class Hotel, entirely rebuilt and newly furnished, may be, by its moderate charges, recommended to English Travellers. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Bedroom, 2 francs.

The Proprietor speaks English.

ATHENS — GREECE.

GRAND HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

G. STAMBOLOPULO and G. LIVADA, *Proprietors.*

THE Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre has been transferred to the New House, situated on the Square of the Constitution, and opposite the Royal Palace.

This magnificent and First-Class Establishment, having been built on purpose for an Hotel, consists of more than 80 Rooms. Ladies' elegant Sitting Rooms, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Apartments facing the South. European Baths, etc. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors, who endeavour, by the most strict attention and exceedingly moderate prices, to merit the continued patronage of English Visitors. The Cellar and *Cuisine* of this Hotel have a *famous reputation.*

Interpreters speaking all the European Languages.

ANGELO MELISSINO, the well-known Interpreter to English Visitors, is also employed at the Hotel.

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HOTEL ST. ANTOINE,

PLACE VERTE,

Opposite the Cathedral.

THIS excellent FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been re-purchased by its old and well-known Proprietor,

MR. SCHMITT SPAENHOVEN,

Who, with his Partner, will do everything in their power to render the visit of all persons who may honour them with their patronage as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

MODERATE PRICES.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE and Dependance.

AU BEAU SEJOUR.—A. ROESSLER, Proprietor. This favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. The Hotel and Dependance consist of One Hundred and Sixty Sleeping Apartments, elegant Sitting-rooms, and a Garden for the use of visitors. Extensive and airy Dining-room, and a comfortable Public Sitting-room, with Piano and Library. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly Moderate Prices, to merit the continued patronage of English and American visitors. English and American Newspapers. The Table d'Hôte and Wines of this Hotel are reputed of the best quality in Baden. Fixed moderate charges for everything. Rooms from 2*s.* and upwards.

PENSION in the early and later part of the Season.

BADEN-BADEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Mr. FRANZ GROSHOLZ.

THIS is one of the finest-built and best-furnished First-class Hotels, situated on the new Promenade, near the Kursaal and Theatre; it commands the most charming views in Baden. It is reputed to be one of the best Hotels in Germany. The Table and Wines are excellent, with prompt attendance and great civility. Prices very moderate. English and other Journals.

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HOTEL DE FRANCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, one of the best situated in the Town, with a Garden, and facing the Trinkhalle and Conversation House. Elegantly furnished, excellent Cooking, and moderate Charges. PENSION in the early and later parts of the Season.

CARL ULRICH, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

W. HILLENGASS, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL is most delightfully situated near the Kursaal and Trinkhalle.

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON.

Hotel Bonnemaison et de Londres,

Opposite the Springs.

First-Class Hotel. Recommended to Families.

HTE. VIDAL Fils, Proprietor.

BALE.

HOTEL DES TROIS ROIS.

C. FLÜCK, Proprietor.

OLD established and favorite First-class Family Hotel, facing the Rhine, with long balcony. 150 lofty and airy Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms, all well and elegantly Furnished. Every desirable comfort. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Excellent Cuisine, choice Wines. English Chapel in the Hotel.

Omnibuses are always in attendance at the Railway Stations.

BARCELONA.

GRAND HÔTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

IN THE RAMBLA.

Kept by Messrs. FORTIS & CO.

THIS is a First-rate Establishment, advantageously situated close to the Post-office and the Theatre, with a southern aspect, and newly decorated. Table d'Hôte; private service; large and small apartments; many fire-places; baths; reading-rooms; Spanish and foreign Newspapers. Carriages of every description. Omnibus at the Railway Stations. Interpreters. Moderate Terms.

BORDEAUX.

HOTEL DE PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

SITUATED in the Promenade des Quinconces, in the centre and most agreeable part of the Town. Much frequented by English and American Travellers.

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BERLIN.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

THIS well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, newly restored and handsomely decorated, and situated in the most attracting part of the City, facing the Imperial Castle,

NEAR UNTER DEN LINDEN,

recommends itself for the comfort it offers to its Visitors.

CARL FRIEDRICH KÜHRT.

BERLIN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

2, SCHINKEL-PLACE, 2.

SITUATED IN THE FINEST AND MOST ELEGANT PART OF THE TOWN,

Near to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres.

SINGLE Travellers and large Families can be accommodated with entire Suites of Apartments, consisting of splendid Saloons, airy Bedrooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, Guides. *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.

R. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.

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THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.

THIS First-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Station, and to the Landing-places of the Rhine Steamers. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMITZ, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to Tourists. The Apartments are comfortably furnished and carpeted in the best style, and the charges are moderate. Arrangements for the Winter may be made, on the most moderate terms.

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BIARRITZ.

GRAND HOTEL.

GARDÈRES, Proprietor.

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT. Situated in the finest position, is recommended for its real comfort.

All the Winter Apartments look full South exposed to the Sun.

CHARGES EXTREMELY MODERATE FOR THE WINTER.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.

Opposite the Folkestone Steamers and Railway Station. *Carriages and Commissionaire attend all Arrivals.* Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock.

E. & C. MUNTON, Managers.

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GRAND HÔTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL.

First-class Hotel.

Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.

F. CHRISTOL, Proprietor and Manager.

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GRAND HOTEL DU NORD.

PATRONIZED by their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and of Austria, and Don Carlos. 150 First-Class Bed and Sitting Rooms; Reading, Music, Conversation, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. The Telegraph Office is in the Hotel du Nord.

GOOD STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES, &c. &c.

C. LACOSTE, *Proprietor.*

HOTEL PORTER AT ARRIVAL OF ALL BOATS.

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FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE.

87, RUE NEUVE CHAUSSÉE, 87.

THIS well-known old-established House, situated in the best part of the Town, noted for its Table, cleanliness, and good attendance, offers every accommodation to Families and single Travellers on moderate Terms, by the Day, Week, or Month.

Proprietor—BOUTOILLE-BRYANT.

BRISTOL.
ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS. Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Postal Telegraph Office and Post-office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. The Hotel Omnibus meets all principal Trains. Night Porter kept.

F. SWANSON, Manager.

BRUGES.
GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.—This largest and oldest Hotel of the Town is in high reputation by English and American Families, for its well furnished and splendid Apartments. Excellent accommodation. Good Cuisine and Wines. Special Omnibus at the Station. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Beautiful Garden.

C. VANDENBERGHE.

BRUGES.
HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Beautiful Garden. Hot and Cold Baths. Arrangements can be made at any time during the Year by the Week or Month. PENSION during Winter, commencing at £6 per Month. The Proprietors of the Hotel have the monopoly of the celebrated Sparkling Rhenish Wine "Rheingold," and keep a Depôt of all kinds of German Wines for exportation to England.

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HÔTEL DE LA POSTE,

RUE FOSSÉ-AUX-LOUPS,

NEAR THE PLACE DE LA MONNAIE.

This Hotel, specially frequented by English and Americans, is situated in centre of the Town, and near the principal Theatres.

BEST TABLE D'HÔTE; MODERATE CHARGES.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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HANDBOOK—Holland and Belgium. Post 8vo. 6s.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

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HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE.

Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD DREMEL.

THIS magnificent Hotel, in offering to the Visitor every kind of comfort and accommodation, has the great advantage of being situated adjoining

THE PALACE OF THE KING,

and facing

THE PLACE ROYALE AND THE PARK.

It contains numerous large and small Apartments, as well as single Rooms.

Table d'Hôte, richly served, at 6 o'Clock, after the arrival of the latest London Day Train.

SMOKING ROOM.

READING ROOM, with the best Belgian, English, French, German, and American Daily Papers and Periodicals.

Terraces, with Splendid View overlooking the Park.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE WINTER.

Mr. DREMEL, the new Proprietor of this Hotel, hopes to justify the confidence placed in him, by a carefully arranged system of prompt and civil attendance, combined with moderate charges.

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BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

FACING THE PARK.

MADAME VEUVE VANDERAUWERA has entirely re-fitted and newly furnished the Hotel de France. The beautiful situation of the Hotel, moderate Charges, and all the comfort of modern times introduced by Mme. V., will deserve the patronage of English Travellers. Rooms from 3 francs and upwards.

Table d'Hôte at Five o'clock, 5 francs.

English and all other Languages spoken.

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GRAND HOTEL DE SAXE, 77 and 79, RUE NEUVE. Admirably situated near the Boulevards, Theatres, and two minutes' walk from the North Railway Stations. This Establishment, which has been considerably enlarged, possesses now a most splendid Dining-room, and offers to Families and Single Travellers spacious, comfortable, and airy Apartments. *Tariffs in every Room.*—Fixed Prices:—Plain Breakfast 1fr. 25c. Two chops or steak, or ham and eggs, 1fr. 50c. Table d'Hôte at five o'clock, 3fr. 50c. Private Dinners from 5fr. Bed-rooms, including light, 4fr. 25c.; 3fr. 75c.; 6fr.—for the first night: and for the following night, 3fr. 50c.; 3fr.; 5fr.; and 4fr. Sitting-rooms from 3fr. to 12fr. Attendance 1fr. per night. London "Times" and "Illustrated London News" taken in. Travellers having only a few hours to spend in Brussels between the departure of the trains, can have refreshments or dinners at any hour. The Waterloo Coach leaves the Hotel at 9.30 o'clock every morning. Private Carriages for Waterloo 28fr., every expense included. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m., 5fr.

HENRY KERVAND, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

RUE NEUVE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the Town, opposite the new passage, near the Theatres, the Promenade, and the beautiful Place des Martyrs, has just been entirely refitted by the new Proprietor, Mr. FREDERIC SCHÖEFFTER, well known for his long connection as Manager of the Hotel St. Antoine, Antwerp.

The Hôtel de l'Univers may now be considered as one of the best Hotels in Brussels.

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HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

PLACE ROYALE.

The best situation in Brussels, near the Park, Royal Palace, Boulevards, and Museum.

TABLE D'HÔTE.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE SUÈDE.

First-class Hotel in a thoroughly central position near the New Boulevards.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE. CHOICE WINES.

VAN CUTSEM, Proprietor.

CANNES.

GRAND HOTEL ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Situated BOULEVARD CANNET, away from the large Tea Garden.

Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

F. BRÄNDLI, Proprietor.

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GRAND HOTEL—GERNAY,

Ancien Propriétaire de l'Hôtel de Portugal à Spa.

This Hotel is close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp, and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevard Botanique et du Nord.

SITUATION EXCEPTIONAL.

Boulevard Botanique et Boulevard du Nord.

Elegance, Comfort, and Cleanliness, with Moderate Charges.

CANNES.

GRAND HOTEL DE PROVENCE.

Boulevard du Cannet. Proprietress, English.

SITUATED on rising ground, away from the Sea. Well sheltered, standing in its own grounds, with beautiful views of the Town, the Isles de Lerins, and the Esterel. Broad Terrace, and sheltered walks in the Gardens. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Ground. The Hotel combines the comfort and quiet of an English home, with all the accessories of a First-Class Hotel. Good Cuisine. Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. The situation is highly recommended by medical men.

An Omnibus meets the Trains.

CHAMONIX.

HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC.

Enjoying an exceptional View of Mont Blanc and the Valley.

GOOD TABLE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Baths and Garden attached to the Hotel.

CACHAT, PROPRIETOR.

CHAMONIX.

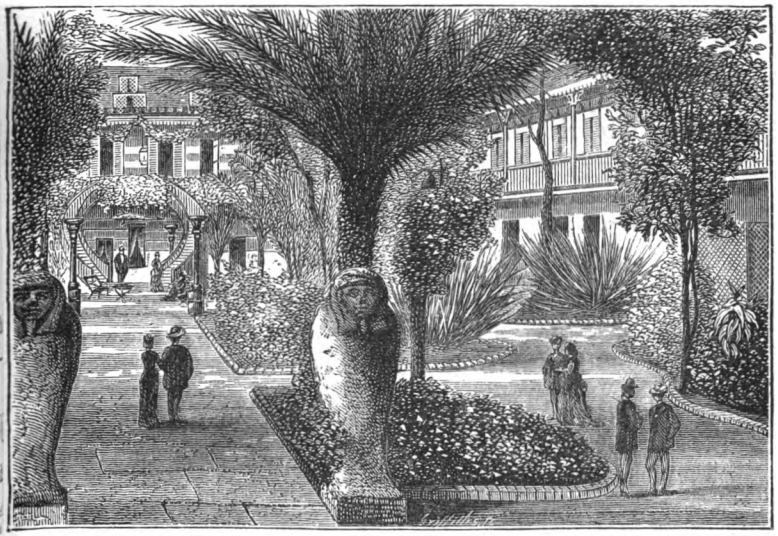
HÔTEL DES ALPES.

A very comfortable Hotel, with splendid View from every side of the House. First-rate Cuisine. Hot and Cold Baths in the House. English, French and German Newspapers. Moderate Charges and Reduction for a long Residence.

J. J. KLOTZ, PROPRIETOR.

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HOTEL DU NIL.

FRIEDMANN, Proprietor.

SITUATED ON THE MOOSKY

(FRANK QUARTER),

In the immediate Vicinity of all the Curiosities of the Town.

CLEAN; GOOD COOKERY; FREE FROM DUST.

APARTMENTS ROUND A SPACIOUS GARDEN.

English and Foreign Newspapers taken in.

Omnibus and Dragoman at each Train.

PENSION, FROM 15 TO 18 FRANCS.

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CHAMONIX.

UNITED HOTELS COMPANY.

GRAND HOTEL IMPERIAL, First-rate House.

HOTEL ROYAL, with Park and Observatory.

HOTELS-PENSIONS DE L'UNION et du PALAIS DE CRISTAL.

All desirable comfort is secured in these Establishments.

BATHS. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

BEST VIEW ON THE GLACIERS.

First-class Kitchen and Cellar.

The Sulphureous Waters of Chamonix belong to the Company.

General Manager—FERDINAND EISEN RRÄMER.

CHAMONIX.

GRANDS HOTELS

DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE.

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

Are recommended to Families for their comfort and excellent Cookery. These Establishments are quite newly Furnished and thoroughly put in Repair.

Baths in the Hotel.

CRÉPAUX-TAIRRAZ, *Proprietor.*

COBLENTZ.

GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, with every Comfort. Magnificent View of the Rhine. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor, H. HOCHE.

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CHERBOURG.

HOTEL DES BAINS DE MER.

THE only Hotel facing the Sea. Drawing Room, Reading Room, Ball Room. Military Band in the Garden twice a week.

The Bathing Establishment is attached to the Hotel.

For Rooms apply to the Director.

CHRISTIANIA (NORWAY).

HOTEL SCANDINAVIE.

THIS beautifully-situated HOTEL is well known by the English Nobility for its Cleanliness, Good Attendance, and Moderate Prices.

CHR. AUG. SMITH, Proprietor.

COPENHAGEN.

SKANDINAVISK HOTEL.

BEST Position, facing King's Square (Kongens nytoro), near the Museums; and Boats leaving for Sweden and Norway. Newly refitted. A pleasant and Cheap Hotel, especially for Families. Terms very moderate. No charge for service. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

C. WANDALL.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL KONGEN AF DENMARK.

RECOMMENDED to English Travellers as a First-class Hotel, beautifully situated, close to the Royal Palace, and overlooking the King's Newmarket. It contains 100 newly furnished Bedrooms and Saloons. Reading Room, Hot Bath Room, Smoking Room, &c. Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. English Newpapers. All Languages spoken. Splendid Lift. Deservedly recommended. *Moderate Charges.*

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COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. EMPEROR OF GERMANY; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marsptorten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

The excellence of *my* manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1869. JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

*** MESSRS. J. & R. M°CRACKEN, 38, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.*

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CHAMBÉRY.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, entirely re-furnished, patronised by Families and Tourists. Travellers going to Italy, by staying the night at Chambéry, have the advantage of passing the Mont Cénis Tunnel by day. 20 Baths in the Hotel. English spoken. Moderate Charges. Arrangements made with Families. Large and small Apartments. Excellent Cuisine. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6.30. Hotel Porter meets all Trains.

A. DARDEL,
Proprietor.

*** Places to be Visited in a Day:—AIX and HAUTECOMBE, ANNECY and GORGES DU FIER, ALLEVARD, MONT-NIVOLET, LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, ETC.

CARRIAGES CAN BE PROVIDED IN THE HOTEL.

CORFU. HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

THIS First-Class Hotel is very well situated, on the north corner of the Esplanade, and close to the Royal Palace. It is fitted up after the English style, and is one of the most comfortable Hotels, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid furnished Apartments, with Pianoforte. Hot Bath-room. Table d'Hôte; Private Dinners. English and Foreign Newspapers. Reading-room, Smoking-room, and Billiard-room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses. Everything neat, elegant, and at moderate charges. English, German, and French spoken. Under the patronage of King George the First, the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

A Succursale en Pension for Families.

S. P. MAZZUCHY.

DIJON.

HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

Mr. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.

QUITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. **Exportation of Burgundy Wines.**

EDMOND GOISSET.

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DIEPPE.

HÔTEL ROYAL,

FACING THE BEACH,

Close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

LAFOSSE AÎNÉ.—LARSONNEUX, Succr., Proprietor.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea.

Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading-room, with French and English Newspapers.

The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality.

In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.

*** THIS HOTEL IS OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

DIJON.

HÔTEL DU JURA.

MM. DAVID et MERCIER, Proprietors.

THIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

EDINBURGH.

THE PALACE HOTEL,

109 and 110, PRINCES STREET.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL OCCUPIES THE BEST POSITION IN PRINCES STREET, immediately opposite EDINBURGH CASTLE, and commands BEAUTIFUL VIEWS over the GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance. EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS have recently been completed, not only adding to the accommodation, but supplying increased RESIDENTIAL COMFORTS. Special Arrangements made with Families or others during the Winter Months. TARIFF on application. Charges Strictly Moderate.

J. MEPHIUS, MANAGER.

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DRESDEN.

HÔTEL BELLEVUE.

THIS fine large Establishment, situated on the banks of the Elbe, between the two beautiful bridges, facing the new Theatre, Museum, and Catholic Cathedral, adjoining the Brühl's Terrace, and opposite the Royal Palace and Green Vaults, contains One Hundred and fifty Front Rooms. These apartments combine elegance and comfort, and most of them fronting either the Theatre Square, or public walks and gardens of the Hotel, and command fine views of the River, Bridges, and distant Mountains. The Gardens of the Hotel afford its guests an agreeable and private Promenade. Table d'Hôte at one and half-past four o'clock. Private Dinners at any hour. To families or single persons desirous of taking apartments for the winter, very advantageous arrangements will be offered, and every effort made to render their residence in the Hotel pleasant and comfortable.

Carriages, Baths, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

LADIES' PARLOURS.

GRENOBLE.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

PLACE GRENETTE.

SPLENDID SITUATION. DESERVEDLY RECOMMENDED.

Moderate Charges.

BESSON, Proprietor.

THE MOSEL, the LOIRE, and the SOUTH of FRANCE. A Series of Forty Etchings, with Descriptive Letterpress. By Ernest George, Architect. 2 vols., royal 4to. 42*s.* each.

LEAVES FROM MY SKETCH BOOK. Consisting of Views in Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, and on the Nile. By E. W. Cooke, R.A. 50 Plates. With Descriptive Text. 2 vols., small folio. 31*s.* 6*d.* each.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

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FLORENCE.

Messrs. Anthony Sasso & Son, Artists,

4, VIA DI BORGO OGNISSANTI,

Distinguished with Medals at the Italian Exhibition of 1861, keep the most beautiful and rich Private Gallery in the City of Ancient and Modern Original Pictures, copies of the most celebrated pictures in the Public Galleries, water-colour paintings, and beautiful ancient carved cabinets, &c.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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FLORENCE.

BRIZZI AND NICCOLAI'S

Musical Establishment.

PIANOFORTES, OF THE BEST MAKERS,

FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

General Depot for Wind Instruments. Italian and Foreign Music.

Musical Lending Library.

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GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.

LUNG' ARNO NUOVO AND PIAZZA MANIN.

The Largest House in Florence—The Largest Hotel Saloon in Italy. Of the 200 Rooms of the Hotel, 100 Rooms and Sitting-rooms prospect on the LUNG' ARNO and FULL SOUTH.

ANTHONY DE SALVI, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

CLOSE to the General Post Office and Telegraph. First-rate Second Class Hotel, with very Moderate Charges and Careful Attendance. Rooms from 2 francs. Table d'Hôte, with Wine twice a day, 3½ and 4 francs.

G. HELLER, Proprietor.

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FLORENCE.

HÔTEL DE LA VILLE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. BEST SITUATION.

FULL SOUTH ON THE LUNG' ARNO NUOVO AND PIAZZA MANIN.

Improved and Refurnished by its new Proprietor, it offers now every modern comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen.

C. AUTENRIETH.

FRANKFORT O. M.

MR. C. A. LÖHR,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ROMAN EMPEROR HOTEL,

Begs to recommend his House to English Travellers.

THIS large and well-situated Establishment is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, and newly furnished with every comfort, and a new splendid Dining-room.

The "ROMAN EMPEROR" is often honoured by Royal Families and other high personages. The following have lately honoured this Hotel—

H.M. THE KING and QUEEN of WURTEMBERG, H.M. THE QUEEN of HOLLAND, H.I.H. THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA. &c. &c. &c.

Table d'Hôte at 1, **3 Mk.** Breakfast, **1 Mk. 30 Pf.**
„ „ 5, **4 Mk. 50 Pf.** Tea, **1 Mk. 30 Pf.**
Bed Rooms, from **1 Mk. 70 Pf.** to **8 Mk.**

FRANKFORT.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSORS,

ZEIL, No. 44,

BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS & CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE.

Chandeliers for Gas and Candles in Glass and Brass.

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B. A. BREMOND.

GENEVA MUSICAL BOXES.

By Special Appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS, 1867; PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

B. A. BRÉMOND, Manufacturer, Place des Alpes, Geneva.

Spacious Show Rooms on the Ground Floor.

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HÔTEL DES BERGUES.

VVE. FRÉDÉRIC WACHTER, PROPRIETOR.

PATRONISED by the ROYAL FAMILY of ENGLAND, and by most of the SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE.

THE reputation of the Hôtel des Bergues for comfort, for all the advantages a really First-class Hotel ought to afford, and for moderate charges, is too well known to require notice in an advertisement.

A large Conservatory and a Lift to all the floors have lately been added to the Hotel.

GENEVA.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE.

THIS Establishment, founded under the patronage of the Geneva Medical Faculty, is placed under the direction of Dr. GLATZ. The variety and perfection of its machinery, as well as the immense Medical value of the Arve Waters, render it especially adapted to Invalids who wish to put themselves under a regular course of Hydropathic Treatment. The illnesses which are essentially cured by these waters, are:—Decline, Chlorosis, Nervousness, Hysterics, Hypochondria, Uterine Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgy, Sciatica, &c., &c.

Contiguous to the Hydropathic Establishment, and in the same grounds, is the

GRAND HOTEL PENSION BEAU-SEJOUR,

Remarkable for its most healthy situation, on a grassy eminence. Its splendid panoramic view, its extensive walks shaded by magnificent trees, and its proximity to the Town (ten minutes), make it a most delightful summer residence. Excellent Kitchen. Prices moderate. English comfort.

Proprietors: NIESS and FASS.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.—**First-class Hotel, with** a new Addition, a large Garden, and Terrace. It is the largest Establishment in the town; it contains 300 Bedrooms and Saloons. Splendid view of the Lake Leman and Mont Blanc. A beautiful Lift.

MAYER and KUNZ, Proprietors.

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GENEVA.

HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLE.

THIS splendid Modern Hotel enjoys an extensive celebrity for its beautiful and admirable situation on the Promenade in front of Lake Leman, opposite the English Garden, the Bridge of "Mont Blanc," and the landing-place of the Steamers. Under the active superintendence of the new Manager, every attention is given to contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors.

300 *Rooms and Saloons, Private Saloons, beautiful Conversation Saloon.*

Reading Room, Smoking Room, &c.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE.

Vve. F. BAUR, PROPRIETOR.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, of the first rank, completely newly furnished throughout, situated in front of the "Pont du Mont-Blanc," enjoys a most extensive view of Lac Léman and Mont Blanc. Every attention is paid, to the comfort and wishes of families and gentlemen. Good Cusine and Cellar. English and American Newspapers.

Most moderate Prices. Omnibus waiting at all the Trains

GENEVA.

A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS,

31, *QUAI DES BERGUES,*

(Established in 1837.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &c.

Largest Stock in Geneva.

ORDERS PER POST PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Paris House, No. 2, RUE DE LA PAIX.

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GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX. J. KOHLER and H. TRIESCHMANN, Proprietors. American Breakfasts.—Buckwheat Cakes.—Fish Balls, &c. &c.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. PROVIDED WITH A LIFT.

From the Twenty Balconies adorning this Hotel, the most Splendid Panoramic View in the whole of Switzerland may be had.

GENEVA.

GRAND HÔTEL DE RUSSIE AND ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL. This splendid Modern Hotel commands the finest uninterrupted view of Mont Blanc and the whole scenery of the Alps. First-rate Establishment, with every modern accommodation. *Charges very moderate.*

A. ADRION, Proprietor.

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GENEVA.

HOTEL NATIONAL.

A. RUFENACHT, Proprietor.

ONE of the largest and finest Hotels in Switzerland. Large Garden, Verandah, and Terrace, commanding an extensive view of Mont Blanc and its Chain. The Two Lifts. Alone on the Bank of the Lake.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.

Reduced Prices for protracted stay.

Pension in Winter Season.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL PENSION RICHEMONT. Tardin des Alpes, Opposite the Duke of Brunswick's Monument. 50 Rooms, all facing the Lake and Mont Blanc, newly furnished, and most comfortable. Baths on each floor. Terms: from 6 to 8 francs per day, everything included.

A. R. ARMLEDER, Proprietor.

GENOA.

GRAND HOTEL DE GÊNES.

Messrs. L. BONERA AND BROTHERS.

(PLACE CARLO FELICE, the most beautiful situation in the City.)

THIS magnificent and First-Class Hotel, formerly the Palazzi Marchese Spinola, was newly opened and entirely re-furnished about two years ago. Its situation, opposite the celebrated Theatre "Carlo Felice," and in the vicinity of the English Church, the Post Office, and of the principal Public Buildings, and free from the noise of the Railway and the unpleasant odours of the Port, contributes to render this Hotel a most desirable residence. Large and small Apartments, fitted up in the most elegant style. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths, &c. Omnibuses from the Hotel meet every Train.

HEIDELBERG.

DREXEL'S HOTEL "SCHRIEDER."

THIS First-class Hotel is opposite the Central Station, and on the right on leaving. This favourite Hotel, thoroughly renovated and newly and elegantly furnished, is replete with every comfort. A number of large and small apartments, Six Private Sitting Rooms, 120 Bed-rooms, Toilet Rooms, Baths, Reading-rooms, furnished with the *Times*, *Galignani*, etc. The principal front of the Hotel Schrieder is surrounded by a fine garden with well-laid-out grounds, and enjoys a lovely position. Fresh air and pretty view of these rooms overlooking the Castle and Königstuhl. The Rooms are perfectly quiet; no smoke, no noise of the trains. An excellent Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock. The best Cuisine and choice Wines. All Hotel charges at a fixed Tariff. Honoured by the visit of General Grant, July, 1877. Arrangements by the Week. Pension in Winter.

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HAVRE.

GRAND HOTEL DE NORMANDIE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

M. DESCLOS, Proprietor.

RUE DE PARIS, 106 & 108; RUE DE L'HOPITAL, 71.

THIS well-known First-class Hotel has 90 Chambers, and has just been enlarged and newly decorated. Situated in the most central points of the Town, near the Exchange, Theatre, Telegraph-office, Post, and Town-hall; in proximity with the Steamboats for Caen, Trouville, Honfleur, Southampton, and the Dock of the General Transatlantic Company, this Hotel offers every advantage and comfort to Travellers and Tourists.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND TABLE D'HÔTE.

Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloon.
Private Rooms for Dinners.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH SPOKEN.

HEIDELBERG.

HOTEL EUROPE.

THE finest and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg; kept in very superior and elegant style of a First-class Family Hotel. The beautiful extensive Gardens are for the exclusive use of the Visitors. Hot and Cold Baths fitted up in a superior manner in the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station. Terms strictly moderate. **HAEFELI-GUJER, Proprietor.**

HOMBURG.

HOTEL BELLE VUE.—First-Class Hotel, exceedingly well situated, opposite the Park of the Kursaal, and close to the Springs. English and American Families, and Single Gentlemen, will find this Hotel one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with cleanliness and moderate Charges. Best French and English Cooking. Excellent Wines. Hare and Partridge Shooting free.

H. ELLENBERGER, Proprietor.

HOMBURG.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—First-rate for Families and single Gentlemen, close to the Springs and the Kursaal; one of the finest and best situated Hotels in the town. Newly enlarged (115 Rooms, 14 Balconies, some overlooking the fine Taunus Mountains). It has been patronised by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other Royal personages. The Proprietor, who has been for years in first-class hotels in London, offers Visitors the advantages of good and comfortable accommodation. Airy and quiet Apartments. Splendid covered Verandah, and fine Garden. At the early and late part of the Season arrangements are made on very reasonable terms. All the Attendants speak English. Best French and English cooking. Excellent Wines. Good Fishing; Hare and Partridge Shooting free. Moderate Charges. **GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor.**

Irish Scenery and Manners; the Ribbon Conspiracy, &c.

LAURENCE BLOOMFIELD IN IRELAND:

A Narrative Poem in Twelve Chapters.

By WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, Author of "Songs, Ballads, and Stories," &c. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

MACMILLAN, LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

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HOTEL PRINCE CHARLES.

SOMMER & ELLMER, Proprietors.

CONSIDERABLY enlarged by a New Building. Contains a splendid Dining Room, Breakfast Room, and a fine Reading Room. Ten Balconies. This Hotel, patronised by their Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is the largest in the Town, and thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished.

BEST COOKERY. GOOD WINES.

Charges reasonable. Moderate Arrangements made by the Week.

The Hotel is situated in an open Square, eight minutes' walk from the celebrated Castle, with the finest view of the ruins from all the balconies and nearly all the windows; two minutes' walk to the Necker Bridge. Close to the Nurnburg and Wurzburg Railway Station. Omnibus and Hotel Porter meet the Train.

Mr. Sommer exports Wine to England. Mr. Ellmer was for many years the Manager of the Hotel Baur au Lac, at Zurich.

☞ **Railway Tickets can be obtained at the Bureau of the Hotel, and Luggage booked to all Stations.**

ILFRACOMBE.

"ROYAL CLARENCE"

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Complete with every Home Comfort.

Ladies' Coffee Room. Moderate Charges.

R. LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

Livery Stables. Post Horses. Omnibus meets every Train. General Coach Office and Delivery Agent. Wine and Spirit Merchant.

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GRAND HOTEL.



CLOSE to Railway Station. Opened since 1st June, 1877. Forty-two Balconies, commanding magnificent views. Cold and Warm Baths. Carriages. Park. Winter Garden. Ninety Rooms and Saloons, elegantly arranged. Terraces and Verandahs. Billiards. Ladies' Saloons. Heated with hot water pipes. This Hotel is newly-built, situated in the best part of the Town, commanding a most beautiful view, and is to be highly recommended. First-rate attendance guaranteed. *Omnibus to the Station.*

WILH. BACK, Proprietor.

ILFRACOMBE.

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL stands in its own Grounds of Five Acres, extending to the Beach, and the Private Terraces afford the finest Marine Promenades attached to any Hotel in the Kingdom. 250 Rooms. Appointments perfect. Cuisine excellent. Wines choice. Table d'Hôte daily. Charges Moderate. Tariff on application to Manager, Ilfracombe, North Devon. Accessible from all parts by Steam and Rail. (*See Time Tables.*)

ROYAL BRITANNIA HOTEL, ILFRACOMBE.

Re-decorated and Re-furnished. Good Public Rooms. Moderate Terms. Address the Manager.

INTERLACKEN.

J. GROSSMANN,

SCULPTOR IN WOOD, AND MANUFACTURER OF SWISS WOOD MODELS AND ORNAMENTS,

Carved and Inlaid Furniture manufactured to any Design,

AT INTERLACKEN.

HIS WAREHOUSE is situated between the Belvedere Hotel and Schweizerhof, where he keeps the largest and best assortment of the above objects to be found in Switzerland. He undertakes to forward Goods to England and elsewhere.

Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. & R. M°CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London.

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INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL-PENSION,

JUNGFRAU.

F. SEILER-STERCHI, Proprietor.

THIS Establishment, with two Branch Houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 2 & 6.30 O'CLOCK.

DINNERS À LA CARTE.

CARRIAGES, GUIDES & HORSES FOR MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS.

OMNIBUS WAITING AT ALL THE STATIONS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronized by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his Visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with gas made on the premises; and is the Largest Hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee-room, a public Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the Lake, have been recently added.

TABLE D'HÔTE DURING THE SEASON.

Cars, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides at fixed moderate charges.

Drivers, Boatmen, and Guides are paid by the Proprietor, and are not allowed to solicit gratuities. The HOTEL OMNIBUS and Porters attend the Trains.

THERE IS A POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

Hotel open throughout the Year. Boarding Terms from 1st Nov. to 1st May.

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, Proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the Town, send upon the platform, *as Touters for their Hotel*, the Porters, Cab-drivers, Boatmen, and Guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station-door.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

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LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL GIBBON.

MR. RITTER-TRABAUD, PROPRIETOR.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the finest part of the Town, is in every respect very highly recommended. Splendid View over the Lake in all its extent.

Large Terrace and Garden attached to the Hotel.

PENSION DURING THE WINTER.

LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL RICHEMONT.

THIS HOTEL stands in its own Grounds, in a situation of Great Beauty, commanding an extensive view of the Lake of Geneva, Mountains, and surrounding country. Reading, Drawing, Conversation, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

The Accommodation is First-class in every respect.

Three Minutes from Station and centre of the Town.

PENSION IN WINTER.

LAUSANNE-OUCHY.

HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE (OUCHY).

DIRECTOR, A. MARTIN-RUFENACHT.

THIS splendid Establishment, constructed on a grand scale, is situated on one of the most beautiful spots on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, surrounded by an English Park and Garden. It is near the Steamboat Landing and the English Church.

REDUCED PRICES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

Constant communication with the City and Railway Station by Omnibus.

Baths, Telegraph, and Post Office in the Hotel.

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LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL ET PENSION DU FAUCON.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE HOUSE. Fine View on the Lake. Prices Moderate. Every Comfort.

A. RAACH, Proprietor.

LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE Medical Profession for thirty years have approved of this pure Solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

And of all other Chemists throughout the World.

LONDON.

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May, 1878.

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And to the Aristocracy and Gentry of the United Kingdom. The delicious product of the famed Kent Morellas. Supersedes Wine in many households. A most valuable Tonic. 42*s.* nett per dozen, *prepaid*. Carriage free in England. Export orders under bond.

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DAILY PARCELS EXPRESS,

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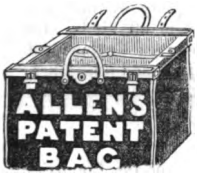
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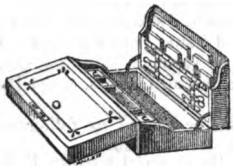
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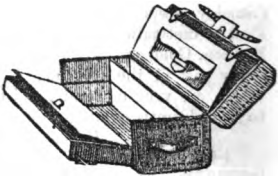
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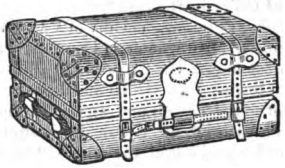
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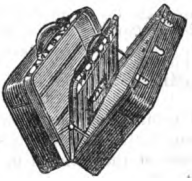
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Will find the application of

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both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It allays all heat and irritability of the skin, eradicates eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolourations, and realizes a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion.

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St. Marylebone „ 53, BAKER STREET.
Islington „ 218, UPPER STREET.
Lincoln's Inn „ CAREY STREET, W.C.

Capital.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£3,112,500	0	0
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,687,500	0	0
RESERVE FUND	900,000	0	0
No. of SHAREHOLDERS	4,856.		

Directors.

The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
JOHN KINGSTON, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
JOHN STEWART Esq.
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
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DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

E. ATKINSON, Esq., *Hon. Director.*

The National Provincial Bank of England, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting Banking business with it. Customers keeping accounts with the Bank in town may have moneys paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

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At the Country Branches, Deposits are received, and all other Banking business is conducted on the usual terms.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

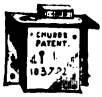
Copies of the last Annual Report of the Bank, List of Shareholders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

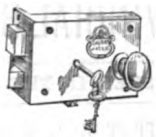
By order of the Directors,
WM. HOLT,
R. FERGUSSON,
T. G. ROBINSON,
Joint General Managers.

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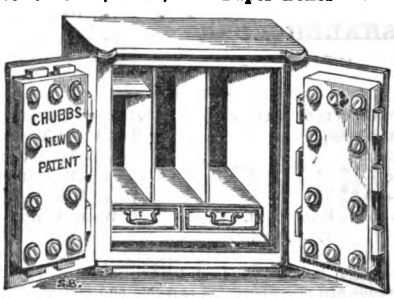
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Best Black Enamelled Leather Travelling Bags of various sizes, all with Chubb's Patent Locks. **Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes** of all dimensions.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

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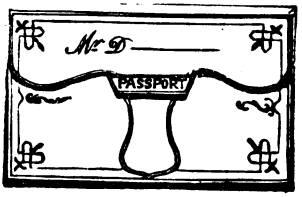
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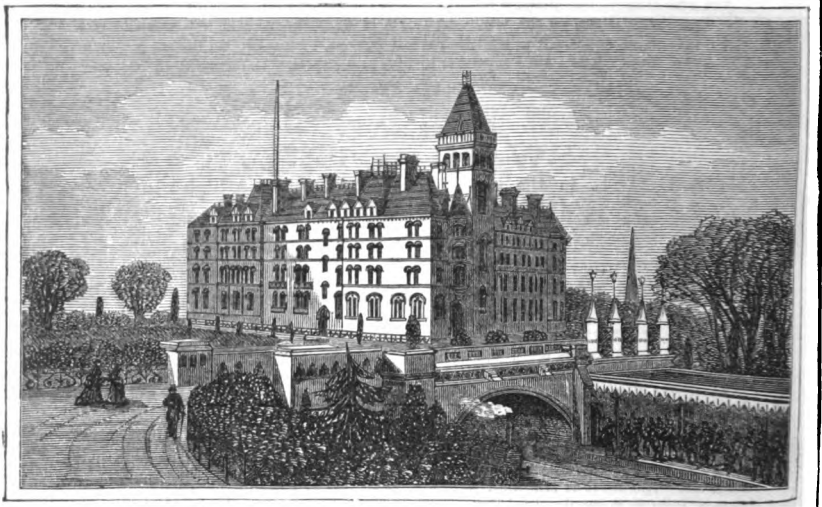
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Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibus to the Railway Station.

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Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern is shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and is confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

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A Covered Way conducts the Visitor from the Railway Station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey Passengers' luggage to the Hotel.

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THIS old-established Hotel stands on the slope of the Hills in the higher part of the Town, and from its Bay Windows and Garden the best views are obtained.

COFFEE ROOM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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THIS First-class well-known Hotel, much frequented by English Families and Tourists, has been greatly enlarged and improved, and contains now 140 Rooms and Saloons. Cold, Warm, and Shower Baths. English comfort. This Hotel is situated on the River, opposite to the Landing-place of the Rhine Steamers, and near the Railway Station, and affords from its Balconies and Windows splendid views of the Rhine and Taunus Mountains. This Hotel is reputed for its excellent cooking, exquisite Wines, cleanliness and good Attendance. English Newspapers.

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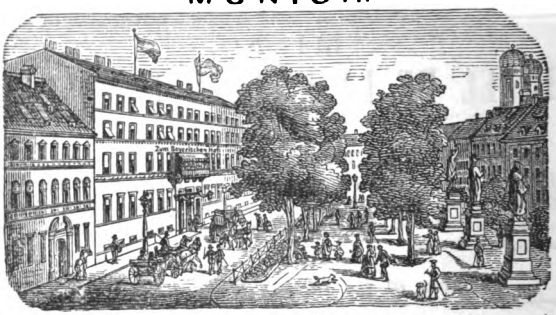
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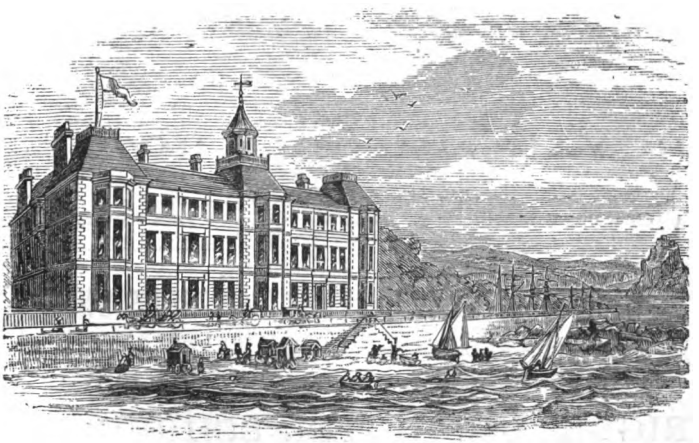
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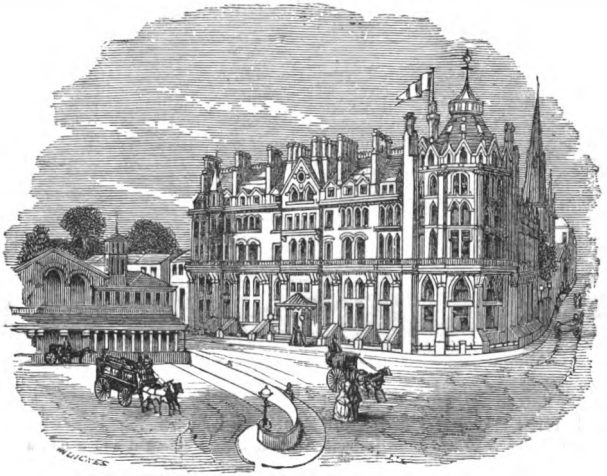
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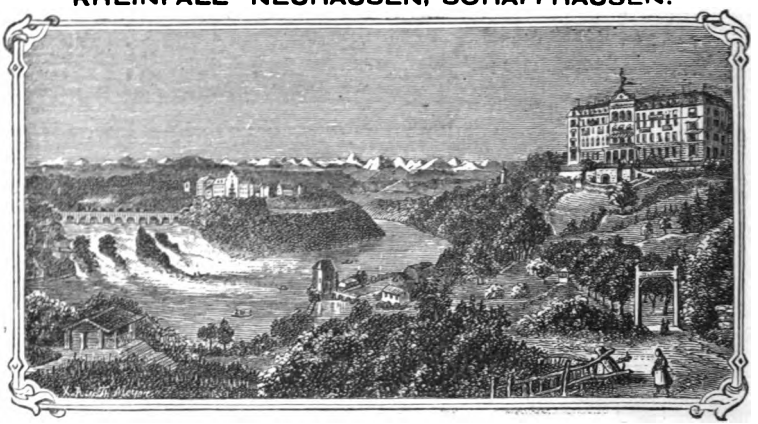
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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Splendid Situation. Fine Apartments. Drawing and Reading Room. Every comfort. Spacious and handsome alterations have been lately made.

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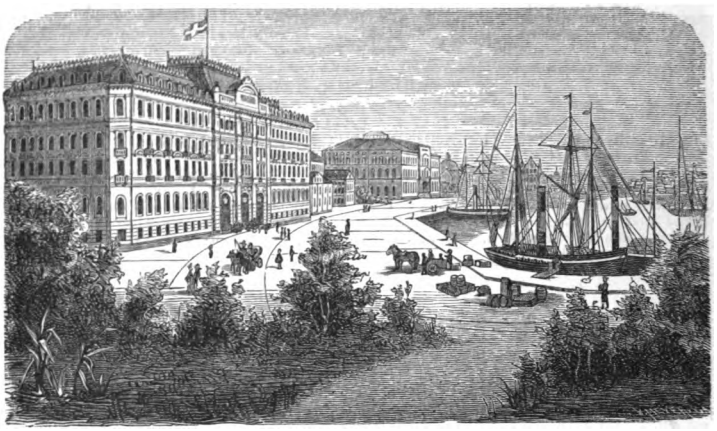
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Splendid Establishment in the style of the first Hotels of Europe.

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THIS First-rate Establishment, situated on the Villarroza Square, No 5, has been entirely re-furnished with every modern comfort and luxury, and now offers the most desirable residence to English Travellers visiting this Fine Climate. Suites of Apartments for Families from the lowest prices to 50 fr. a day. Excellent *Cuisine* and good Attendance. Foreign Newspapers. English, French, and Italian spoken. Baths, &c. The Hotel is close by the Post Office, the Theatres, and the best Promenades. Board and Lodging, with Light and Service included, 30 Reals per day for Single Travellers; but with Sitting Rooms for Families, from 60, 80, to 100 Reals per day.

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GRAND HÔTEL VARESE.

In direct communication by Rail with Milan and Lake Maggiore, Lake of Como, and Lugano.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the best and healthy part of Lombardy, 1,320 feet above the sea, commanding the most extensive views of the Alps, Monte Rosa Chains, Lago Maggiore, Varese, and Monte Viso.

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200 WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS and SALOONS.

Visitors are certain of meeting with every possible comfort. Public drawing-room. Reading-room. Ladies' room and Music Saloon. Billiard and Smoking room, etc.

Baths on each floor. English Church in the Hotel. Pension all the year round.

SKATING RINK IN LARGE SALOON.

D. MARINI, Manager.

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THE largest and finest Hotel in Venice, sumptuously furnished, most conveniently situated near the Piazza S. Marco and the principal Theatres. 180 Bedrooms, splendid Private Sitting-rooms, Reading-room with Piano, Billiard-room, and Smoking-room. Baths of every description, great comfort and cleanliness. Excellent Cooking. Charges more moderate than in any other First-class Hotel.

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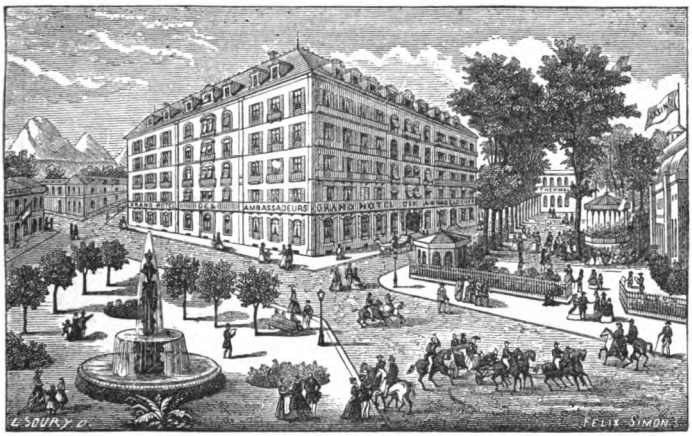
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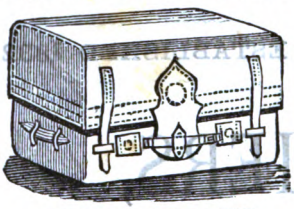
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